

Sixth Series, Vol. XX. No. 16

Tuesday, December 12, 1978
Agrahayana, 21, 1900 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Sixth Session)



(Vol. XX contains Nos. 11—20)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

Price 1 Rs. 4.00

CONTENTS

(Sixth Series, Volume XX, Sixth Session, 1978)

No. 16, Tuesday, December 12, 1978/Agrahayana 2176/1900 (Saka)

	COLUMNS
Oral Answers to Questions:	
*Starred Questions Nos. 304, 305 and 307 to 311	1—33
Written Answers to Questions:	
Starred Questions Nos. 306 and 312 to 323	33—52
Unstarred Questions Nos. 2984 to 3183	52—271
Papers laid on the Table	271—274
Statement by Leader of the Opposition <i>re</i> Information given to the House about communication received on the alleged threat to the life of the Prime Minister	275—311
Motion <i>re</i> Third Report of the Committee of Privileges	312—409
Shri C.M. Stephen	332—346
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath	356—382
Shri Samar Mukherjee	386—390
Shri Rudolph Rodrigues	390—392
Shri K.P. Unnikrishnan	392—400
Shri Yadvendra Dutt	400—403
Shri P. Venkatasubbajah	403—405
Shri Chitta Basu	405—407
Dr. Subramaniam Swamy	407—408
Half-an-Hour Discussion—	
Sale of Paday at Low Price in Andhra Pradesh	409—424
Shri K. Suryasarayana	409—413

*The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

LOK SABHA DEBATES

2

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, December 12, 1978/
Agraṇayana 21, 1900 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Water Supply Schemes in Madhya Pradesh

*304. SHRI LAXMI NARAIN NAYAK: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount given by Central Government during this year for making arrangements for water supply in the Villages of Madhya Pradesh and the names of the places where this amount was spent;

(b) whether Tikamgarh and Chhattarpur districts of Madhya Pradesh have been given money out of the amount given by Central Government for making arrangements for water supply in rural areas; and

(c) if so, the amount given and whether that amount is being utilised properly?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) to (c). A statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) Under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme Rs. 270 lakhs of Central grant-in-aid have been allocated

during the current year for the implementation of the schemes of drinking water supply schemes in the problem villages in the following districts in Madhya Pradesh inclusive of Tikamgarh and Chhattarpur districts:

1. Bilaspur
2. Bhopal
3. Balaghat
4. Baster
5. Bhind
6. Chhattarpur
7. Chhindwar
8. Damoh
9. Dewas
10. Dhar
11. Datia
12. Durg
13. Guna
14. Gwalior
15. Indore
16. Jabalpur
17. Jhappua
18. Khairwar
19. Khargaul
20. Mandla
21. Morena
22. Mandla
23. Narsingpur
24. Panna
25. Raichandgarh
26. Rewa
27. Raigarh
28. Rajgarh
29. Raich
30. Ratlam
31. Raipur
32. Seondre
33. Satna
34. Seoni
35. Shahdol
36. Shajapur
37. Surguja
38. Sagar

- 40 Ship r
41 Tikamgarh
42 Ujjain
43 Vidisha

(b) and (c) These Schemes include schemes in respect of 7 villages costing Rs 421 lakhs in Tikamgarh District and 21 villages costing Rs. 21 51½ lakhs in Chattarpur District. A report on the progress of implementation of the schemes is yet to be received from the State Government.

श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण नायक भारतीय मंत्रालय ने जो जवाब दिया है वह कुछ भ्रमपूर्ण है। मैं ने पूछा था कि टिकमगढ़ और छतरपुर जिला में जो घनराशि दी गयी है उस का क्या सही उपयोग हो रहा है? आपने बताया कि प्रांतीय सरकार द्वारा अभी तक इसकी जानकारी नहीं दी गयी है। मैं जानना चाहता था कि प्रांतीय सरकार को जिन कार्य के लिए धन पसा देते हैं उस कार्य में उसका सही ढंग से उपयोग हो रहा है या नहीं? क्या आप यह बताने की इच्छा करेंगे कि इन दो जिला के लिये जो राशि आपने प्रांतीय सरकार को दी है उस का सदुपयोग हो रहा है या नहीं और इस बारे में आप को प्रांतीय सरकार से जानकारी मिली है या नहीं?

श्री सिकन्दर बख्त मैं न जवाब में प्रश्न कर दिया है कि १

"A Report on the progress of implementation of the schemes is yet to be received from the State Government."

अभी वहां से रिपोर्ट नहीं आई है। यह दुर्लभ है कि हमारा जो मॉनिटरिंग का तरीका है उनके माउन्ट प्रन्चर के माध्याम से यह रिपोर्ट आ जानी चाहिए थी।

मिहारा तार से तथा दूसरे जगहों से भी वह इतिहास लेने की कोशिश की जा रही है।

श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण नायक प्रश्न पूछन का नहीं आशय होता है कि पूरा उत्तर दिया जाय।

मृदु पानी न मिलन से प्रनका बामारिया हो जाना है जैस टाइफाइड नाहक जतादर। क्या प्रांतीय सरकार द्वारा उन दो जिला की राश कराई जाएगी जहां इस तरह का बामारिया होनी है और क्या वहां मृदु पानी देने की योजना व्यवस्था की जाएगी?

श्री सिकन्दर बख्त, मधुसबास टीकमगढ़ और छतरपुर जिला के बारे में है जिस की पूरी तकमालात दी गई है कि कितना खर्चा कहा के लिए है, कितना मात्र है और उन धारा मकितवा खर्चा लगान की बात है। जनता पार्टी का दावा तो है इतना काम किया है कि जो प्रभावित विलेज में है वहां स्पष्ट पानी का पाना मिले और इसी के लिए ऐवामन बर्दा भी गई है। मंदिर सेंटर मधुरी बार चार्लम करोड खर्चा पिछले साल और साठ करोड इस साल के लिए खर्चा गया है।

SHRI N K SHEJWALKAR
Actually the reply for (a) includes the details and also the amounts which have been sanctioned to each and every district of Madhya Pradesh. If the hon Minister is not in a position now to give details of every district which has been allocated a specific amount I will pray to him to lay the full reply on the Table of the House. I want to know when were the amounts allocated and when were they paid? They say that the amount has been spent. Spent also means the functioning of the State Government too. May I know when did the Central Government ask the Government of Madhya Pradesh any question or query regarding the spending of the amount?

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT Monitoring is done by the State Government. On the drinking water, amount spent for the current year will finally be known after the year is out and the

before that. The second part of the question relates to two districts...

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: The report was to be sent before October and now it is the middle of December.

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: The report of October is with regard to the progress of the work and not with regard to the completion of the work.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: My second question has not been answered.

MR. SPEAKER: He says for district-wise, he requires notice.

श्री लखन लाल कपूर : मध्य प्रदेश के विभिन्न जिलों के लिए जो एलाटमेंट किया गया है उस के बारे में मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को कोई टाइन बाउंड प्रीप्रायम दिया है कि इस टाइन के अन्दर इसे पूरा कर दिया जाएगा या इस चीज को अनिवार्य छोड़ दिया गया है ?

श्री तिकन्दर बल्ल : जी वरमा एलाट किया जाता है वह स्पेसिफिक स्कीम के

अग्रेस्ट किया जाता है और यकीनन टाइन बाउंड होता है ।

Central Directive on Amendment to Orissa Land Reforms Act

*305. **SHRI DEVENDRA SATPATHY:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3980 dated the 14th August, 1978 regarding proposal for amendment of Orissa Land Reforms Act and state whether the Central Government after scrutiny, have given any advice to the State Government of Orissa in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): Yes, Sir. A summary of the amendment proposals and the advice of the Government of India thereon is given in the statement laid on the Table of the Sabha. The State Government's proposals were, it may be noted, tentative.

Statement

Sl. No.	Summary of the State Government's proposal	Summary of the advice given by Government of India
1	2	3

The definition of 'Classes of land' in section 2(4-a) of the Act should be so amended that Class I land should mean land assured of irrigation for at least 8 months and Class II land should mean land assured of irrigation for at least 4 months.

The criterion laid down in the National Guidelines is reasonable. Irrigated land capable of growing two crops is treated as the best category of land and irrigated land capable of growing only one crop falls under the next lower category. The Orissa Land Reforms Act already incorporates this criterion, and no change, accordingly, is necessary. Specifying the duration of irrigation will introduce a totally foreign concept and this concept will go against the National Guidelines since, in some cases irrigation for less than 8 months can also sustain two crops.

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- 2 The definition of 'family' in section 37(b) of the Act should be modified to exclude major sons, as suggested in the National Guidelines

While this definition in the Orissa law is more rigorous than what the National Guidelines suggested, State Governments were free to make their laws even more stringent if, in their judgement, local conditions warranted this. The National Guidelines merely set the outer limits of legislation. If the State Government now feel that the law should correspond to the National Guidelines, they may formulate an amendment proposed to govern future cases. As far as pending cases are concerned, the suggested amendments would result in discrimination in that the benefit of the revised definition will be available only to those landowners whose cases are pending.

- 9 The period of limitation for claims for recovery of rent (one year at present) should be enhanced to permit filing of claims which have not become time-barred under the relevant tenancy laws

The provisions of different tenancy laws on the subject were modified by section 13 of the Orissa Land Reforms Act which prescribed a period of one year for all such claims. The State Government had earlier made a separate legislation to validate the action taken by some revenue courts which had passed orders in ignorance of the Land Reforms Act's provision but if a further relaxation is given now a number of claims would be revived and the interests of tenants some of whom may have acquired rayati rights in the meantime would be in jeopardy.

- 4 The Act may be amended to permit Revenue Officers to appoint Receivers where there is prima facie evidence of a dispute regarding existence of land lord tenant relationship and the circumstances demand such a course of action

The law, as it stands at present does not seem to prohibit this. Section 12(3) of the Act permits Revenue Officers to appoint Receivers.

- 3 The law should clearly permit the recovery of dues of Co-operatives from the compensation payable for ceiling surplus land

An amendment may not be necessary since Co-operatives can file claims under section 43 of the Act. They enjoy a right of appeal and can also move the Civil Court. It may be that they do not come forward to file the claims in time. This difficulty can be got over by making a provision in the Rules that the Revenue Officer should send copies of the draft Assessment Roll to primary Co-operatives and Land Development Banks in whose jurisdiction the property is situated.

- 6 The time limit for appeal under section 60(a) should be reduced from 2 years to 3 months.

There is no objection to this amendment.

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3

At present, religious and charitable trusts of a public nature can file an application for being declared 'privileged raiyats' only if they were created before 26-9-70 and the application was filed before 29-4-77. These trusts may be given a further time to file applications within six months of the coming into force of the proposed amendment.

This is likely to result in the filing of applications by trusts which were created after 26-9-70. They will make an effort to prove that they were created earlier. The time allowed for such claims has been sufficient and may not be extended further.

SHRI DEVENDRA SATPATHY: According to the State Government, the definition of "Family" is more rigorous than the present guidelines. Will the Minister kindly state whether this was incorporated in the Act during Emergency?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: It was incorporated in the Orissa Land Reforms Act in 1973.

SHRI DEVENDRA SATPATHY: What was the total extent of surplus land that has been distributed in Orissa and how much was distributed after 1977?

MR. SPEAKER: That does not arise.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, although it is pertaining to Orissa, I would say that today it has been reported in the press that 8 M.P.s., 41 M.L.As, and 7 Ministers of the Orissa Government have met in a conclave and assailed that the decision on land reforms has not been implemented. I would like to know whether the hon. Minister is aware that such a conclave has met and reprimanded the Chief Minister of Orissa for not taking the guidelines given at the national level for the implementation of land reforms. Today this has been reported in the press. If so, what is the action that the Government of India is taking to see that the land reforms are fully implemented on the basis of those guidelines.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: I have also seen only the report in the

papers today and I can't say anything on that. It does not contain the whole discussion that has taken place.

SHRI PRADYUMNA BAL: The Orissa Land Reforms Act and the subsequent amendment proposed by the present State Government has aroused a lot of controversy as to what should be the nature of the amendment. And it has been proposed...

MR. SPEAKER: Written answer is given for that.

SHRI PRADYUMNA BAL: I am asking a supplementary to the Minister's reply. Some time back the Revenue Minister of Orissa along with some Members of the Orissa Legislative Assembly and Members of Parliament met the Agriculture and Irrigation Minister and it has been reported in the press that whatever the amendment the present Government of Orissa is proposing has been accepted by the Centre. This has been reported in the press which has been contradicted so far. I want to know whether the Minister is aware of this. Secondly, the Orissa Land Reforms Act as amended in 1973 has gone in favour of the poorer classes, the tiller class, the tenants who have been toiling on the land. Perhaps the proposed amendment, we are afraid, will upset the existing progressive legislation. Will the hon. Minister assure the House that nothing will be done in this respect which will show that the Janata Government, in the case of land reforms, is acting against the interests of the poorer and weaker

sections and helping the richer class of the society? Will the Minister assure that n thing will be done to the Orissa Land Reforms Act?

(Interruptions)

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA So some Members of Parliament had met me in one group asking for amendment and another group of almost similar number had met me saying that that amendment should not be allowed. And I do not know how it has come in the press and in what press it has come that we have agreed to the amendment. I do not know that and it is not one of our functions to contradict all the statement given in the press or the press reports. So far as the question of Janata Government doing anything or not doing anything is concerned as the Janata Government is here, the Orissa State has got the Janata Government there.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA We are divided on this issue. Please answer properly.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA It is mainly being done by the Orissa Government. They have proposed certain amendments and we have given our reactions to those amendments. All that I have given in my answer to the question.

SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN Sir throughout India all the major sons have been given a ceiling. But in Orissa major sons have not been given a ceiling. Even persons who are aged 80 or 90 years, if they are two or three brothers they have not been given ceiling. Their grandsons numbering 20 or 30 are all major. I would like to know whether the Orissa Government has followed the Central guidelines in regard to the definition of 'family'. If not, why? If the State Government had not followed the Central guidelines, why did they accept this?

MR. SPEAKER The answer is in the written statement.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA It is not in every State that a major son has been given a separate share. For example, in States like UP and

Assam the major sons have not been given a whole share. It is upto the State Government. The Central Government had only given the guidelines and the State Governments have to make their own legislation on that. Some States have passed legislation in a stricter form and some in liberal form and the Orissa Government has defined family in a stricter form. I would not like to say anything more.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER If you want, you can raise a half-an hour discussion.

Setting up of Community Polytechnics

*307 **SHRI A. ASOKARAJ** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Working Group of his Ministry has suggested the setting up of Community Polytechnics

(b) if so objects of these polytechnics and

(c) the reaction of the State Governments to it?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER) (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The Working Group on Technical Education has recommended that selected Polytechnics act as focal points to promote transfer of technology to the rural community and that such Polytechnics be designated as Community Polytechnics and adequate support provided. The All India Council for Technical Education, which has representations of all the States on it, have endorsed this recommendation of the Working Group. In consultation with the Directors of Technical Education, 28 Polytechnics have been selected for this purpose to which financial support will be provided by the Central Government.

SRI A. ASOKARAJ: The hon. Minister in his reply has stated that "selected polytechnics act as focal points to promote transfer of technology to the rural community". The answer is very vague. I would like the hon. Minister to explain as to how they are going to transfer the technology to the rural community and on what basis they are going to set up these community polytechnics.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: The original suggestion for transferring technology to the polytechnics had come from a Working Group under the Chairmanship of the Education Secretary in November, 1977. Then a Special Committee was set up for doing something about technical man-power, research and development. Then the scheme was placed before the All-India Council for Technical Education in February, 1978. Pursuant to that, some of these polytechnics are chosen for doing some special type of work like rural industrial production-cum-training centres, survey of the specific need of the area and 28 such polytechnics have been chosen. The matter is not yet finalised. We have made the offer. It is now for the State Governments to give a shape to this idea.

SRI A. ASOKARAJ: In Tamil Nadu, how many polytechnics have been selected for community polytechnics and when are they going to start these community polytechnics?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: In Tamil Nadu, two polytechnics have been chosen—Sri Rama Krishna Mission Vidyalaya Polytechnic, Coimbatore and Annamalai Polytechnic, Chettinad. We have recommended non-recurring and recurring grants and the grants will be released from 1978-79.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि कितने पालीटेक्निक की सारे देश में स्थापना करने की उन की योजना है उस पर कितना व्यय हो रहे, कितना राज्य सरकारें व्यय करेंगी

और इस से कितना लाभ होने की संभावना है ?

डॉ० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र : यह सवाल पालीटेक्निक का नहीं है कम्प्यूटरी पालीटेक्निक का है। पालीटेक्निक तो काफी हैं। परन्तु उन में से कुछ पालीटेक्निक चुन लिए गये हैं और उन में प्राथमिक उन्नति के निचे काम हो रहा है।

28 polytechnics have been chosen for this purpose.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : खर्च कितना करेंगे उस पर ?

डॉ० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र : रेकार्डिंग और मान-रेकार्डिंग ग्रांट्स के बारे में एक समीक्षा हो रही है . . .

MR. SPEAKER: You can place it on the Table.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: I lay it on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3050/78].

SRI O. V. ALAGESAN: This is a very welcome scheme because it enables the polytechnics to get involved in the problems of the rural poor and the people in villages also, will get involved in the work of the various Polytechnics. But, however, the Central assistance seems to be for both Government Polytechnics and Private Polytechnics. Government Polytechnics, normally, should be able to take care of themselves. So, will the hon. Minister try to help Private Polytechnics more in this respect because, if he omits Government Polytechnics, he would be able to help a few more Private Polytechnics. I would like to have a sympathetic answer.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: This is an experimental measure. We are proceeding on the basis of the expertise available in the Polytechnics; so, if in Government Polytechnics, expertise is available, such Government Polytechnics will be helped

and, similarly ¹Private Polytechnics. But when we increase our efforts in this field more polytechnics will come in including private Polytechnics.

Outlay on Operation Flood II

*308 SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the Operation Flood II project was approved by Government sometime in October 1978

(b) whether the shipments of milk powder and butter oil under this project from EEC had already been shipped and received during June/July 1978

(c) whether Government have decided that the outlay on Operation Flood II will be part of the Union Budget and if so the reasons thereof and

(d) whether this decision is being fully implemented and observed by the Indian Dairy Corporation and the Department of Agriculture and the other concerned Ministries?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) (a) Yes Sir

(b) No Sir

(c) Yes, Sir. This decision has been taken since Operation Flood II has been envisaged as a National Project for Dairy Development.

(d) Yes, Sir. The details of the procedure for reflecting the outlays in the Union Budget, are being worked out.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN The Operation Flood II programme and also the Operation Flood I programme was envisaged by the Government to make India self-sufficient in milk production. Now what happened is that during

the last nine years they could spend only Rs 70 crores out of the total outlay of Rs. 116 crores which was meant for the first phase of the Operation Flood and instead of making India self-sufficient in milk production it is made India completely dependent.

MR. SPEAKER Please come to the question.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN I am dealing with the question.

We are now completely dependent on the EEC countries for running the Mother Dairy according to reports. I would like to know from the Minister whether it is a fact that the Mother Dairies of Bombay, Delhi and Madras are running with a capacity of 35 per cent, 50 per cent and 60 per cent respectively even with imported ingredients like skimmed milk powder and butter oil used in the manufacture of milk, and whether it is also a fact that Government has diverted money meant for milk production in the country for manufacturing or importing dairy equipment from multinational companies abroad.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA These Mother Dairies are helping other Dairies, particularly in the bigger towns in the supply of milk. Here also we see that the Mother Dairy and the DMS are both supplying milk but the Mother Dairy's milk is slightly more costly and has slight more fat and their distribution system is an improvement over the DMS system.

I do not agree with the hon. Member that they are producing only to the tune of 35 or 30 per cent capacity depending on the imports. They get fresh milk also from the milk shed area and also they have some re-combination of milk from milk powder and butter oil. They have to do it.

MR. SPEAKER He says that you have not spent more than Rs 70 crores in the last nine years out of Rs. 116 crores. He has also asked

whether you have utilised that fund for importing machinery.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: It is a fact that part of the money was used for importing machinery, but not to the extent the hon. Member says it has been done. Rs. 70 crores has not been utilised only on plant and machinery.

MR. SPEAKER: He says that out of the Rs. 116 crores allotted, only Rs. 70 crores has been spent in nine years. Further, he says that part of the money has been utilised for importing machinery.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: It is not a fact that only Rs. 70 crores have been spent and that the remaining money is being utilised for importing machinery. That is not correct.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN: I am very sorry that the Minister is either not quite prepared to answer the question or he is deliberately concealing the facts to help multi-national companies. I must say that. I hope that when he answers the second part of my question, he will be more prepared to answer the question. Sir, in the first part of my question, I asked the following. Instead of encouraging indigenous milk production, the Operation Flood scheme is largely depending upon the imported skimmed milk powder and butter oil, which, to a large extent, we are receiving as gift from E.E.C. countries. These are being used to manufacture milk and to supply it through Mother Dairy. The hon. Minister said that there was some problem in the production of milk. The problem is not of getting some milk. The Government envisaged a scheme by which when the Second Phase of operation flood was implemented, the production of milk from 68 million litres per day would go up to 103 million litres per day. Whether the Government visualises today that with the existing capacity they would

be able to meet the demand? Whether it is not a fact that importing machineries for producing dairy products and then not having milk to supply through dairies, you will have to perpetually depend upon the E.E.C. countries and the U.S.A. for milk products like skimmed milk powder butter oil, etc.? I would like the hon. Minister to tell us whether it is a fact that his Ministry has decided to end the collaboration agreement with G.D.R. for the manufacture of dairy equipments in India, after the collaboration agreement was signed and approved by the Cabinet. What are the reasons thereof?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: So far as the production of milk in the country is concerned, this Operation Flood-II envisages that the milk producers will have an additional cattle of 15 million cross-bred cows and upgraded buffaloes by 1985. This is going to benefit about 10 to 15 million farming families. It was also envisaged that there should be a National Milk Grid which would link the rural milksheds to the major demand centres with urban population totalling some 100 millions and more. Such centres have been identified as to the towns with a population of one lakh and more and those centres will be connected with the milkshed areas so that milk can be supplied to these areas. In so far as the farmers are concerned, they can produce more cross-bred cows and upgraded buffaloes so that milk can be supplied to these areas. For the question regarding the agreement with G.D.R., a notice is required.

डा० रामजी सिंह : अग्रगत महोदय, दुग्ध आपूर्ति की जो योजना चलाई जा रही है वह वास्तव में भारतीय पद्धति और भारतीय पशु पावन के दृष्टिकोण से भलत है। एक सदर डेरी बूख चलाने के लिये एक लाख की पूंजी लगती है जबकि एक लाख में सौ परिवारों की आय कोई गाय या भैंस दे सकते हैं जिस से लोगों को ज्यादा रोजगार मिलेगा। यह जो बाहर से दुग्ध चूनें लाकर एक-एक

साथ साथ न एक एक दूध बनाते ह इस से ऐसा लगता है कि ग्रामीणों का केवल नाम लिया जाता है, ग्रामीणों के लिए काम नहीं किया जाता है। इसलिए क्या भारतीय ग्रामि मंत्रों ने ऐसा करने कि भारतीयों को न की बुद्धि के नित्य तथा यह के लक्षण को जगदा में जगदा रोजगार देने के लिये मदद देरी के बदले भारतीय पद्धति से देरी की स्थापना की जाये ?

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : जैसा कि मैं पहले बताया इमस्कीय केर्नाचे तकरीबन 10 मिलियन कान डाइओर इन्फ्यूज वगैरोंज बाऊ बकैरोंज हथो, मये दूध वाले जानवर पदा हुने और इस से 150, 155 शहर और मिल्क गैड ऐसे हैं जिन का दूध बन्नाई किया आपना। बादे एरियाज से दूध इकठ्ठा कर के प्राइमल एरिया से लेकर टिपाड एरिया में दूध पढ़ाया जायेगा। जवे कि बताया हम से। करीब के करीब फर्मलीन का नाम हो सकेगा और यह सभी हो सकेगा जब बाय और मैना की किम्प अच्छी होगी हम काब ग्रीड कर के इन्फ्यूज वीराइटीज क जानवर तैयार कर सकेंगे।

श्रीमती मृणाल गोरे : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह खुश हो करती की बता करें कि प्रापरेकन पण्डरी पदवी स्क्रीम में किजने पैगले पर सिविल क्रेडिट को मकर बाले की योजना भी और यह कहा तक पुरी हुई ?

श्रीमन् पण्ड स्क्रीम 2 में किजना मिक गौडर और किजनी बटर मानव इमोर्ट कर रहे हैं ? इस के बारे में पहली जो योजना तैयार की गई थी क्या उस पर कोई धन नहीं हुआ और क्या अभी तैयार के इन प्रापरेकन पण्ड नं० 2 पर भी धन नहीं हुआ ?

श्री सुरजीत बरनाला : जो पहली फ्रीड प्रापरेकन पण्ड नं० 1 की बहू देते हैं

बड़े शहरों को दूध सप्लाई करन की स्कीम थी। उस में बड़े-बड़े 4, 6 शहरों का दूध देने के लिये छोटे-छोटे स्टाण्डम तैयार किये गये थे और कांफ़ेरेटिवज तैयार की गई थी। 5 हजार कांफ़ेरेटिवज दूध के लिये बनाई गई थी जिन में तकरीबन 5 लाख लोग ने हिस्सा लिया है, 5 लाख लोग उस के मेम्बर बने हैं जो कि दूध सप्लाई करते हैं। ऐसा श्रद्धावा लभाया गया है कि जिन्होंने दूध का काम शुरू किया है, उन को आमदनी 50, 60 परसेंट दया है।

गई स्कीम के नीचे 1 लाख 86 हजार टन एसएमसी और 76 हजार 200 टन बटर मानव 7 साला में इम्पार्ट करना है।

श्रीमती मृणाल गोरे : मेरा उत्तर नहीं पाया है। मैं ने जानना चाहा था कि स्क्रीम नं० 1 में प्रापको बाजना क्या था और क्या यह पुरी हो चुकी है ? मैं जानती हू कि पहली स्क्रीम क प्रगतिगत जो मिल्क पाउडर और बटर मानव पाया है, उस से जो कल्पना थी कि हम यहां इंडीजीनस प्राइमल बहुत बड़ा पायेंगे, वह नहीं हुआ है और फिर हम गई स्कीम बना कर मदर देरीज को फीड करने का काम करते रहे हैं और शहरों को एक्टिव किया मिल्क दे रहे हैं। मैं जानना चाहती हू कि इसके बारे में क्या साज रहे हैं ?

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : मैं ने इस का जवाब दिया था, शायद आप ने सुना नहीं ? जिस लोग ने 5 कांफ़ेरेटिव फार्मिज बनाई, उन को आमदनी का मंदाजा लगाया गया है, उस में 50, 60 परसेंट आमदनी बढ़ी है। इस से पता लगता है कि कुछ ज्यादा दूध बड़ा है, जानवरों को नाल नहीं है और दूध की पैदावार भी बेहतर हुई है।

एक भारतीय सदस्य : प्रोजेक्ट क्या था ?

Public Distribution System in Rural Areas

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309. SHRI DALPAT SINGH PRASTE:

SHRI PRADYUMNA BAL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that of the total offtake of foodgrains from the public distribution system about 68 per cent is accounted for by the urban areas and only 32 per cent by the rural areas although 75 per cent of all the fair price shops are shown as located in the rural areas;

(b) whether the Centre has asked the States to review the existing public distribution system and initiate steps to strengthen and expand it in the rural areas, especially in remote villages and tribal areas; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by the States in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

The distribution of foodgrains within the State is the responsibility of the State Government. The demands of the State Governments for the allocation of wheat and rice stocks from the Central Pool are presently being met in full. The State Governments have been requested to strengthen and expand their public distribution system so that the benefits of subsidized foodgrains are made available to the vulnerable sections of the rural population. The State Governments have generally agreed to open more fair price shops in the rural areas to ensure regular supply of foodgrains at fixed prices. They are also examining how to make the fair price shops a

viable proposition and what essential commodities other than foodgrains can be supplied through them so that the coverage can be further expanded.

श्री बलपत सिंह परस्ते : यह ठीक है कि गांव और शहरों, दोनों में सार्वजनिक वितरण व्यवस्था करना - राज्य सरकार का काम है, लेकिन उन दुकानों के लिये सामग्री रिजर्व करना केन्द्रीय सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है। पिछले 30 वर्षों में गांवों के साथ अन्याय हुआ है, 30 प्रतिशत शहरवासियों को सुविधा दी जाती रही है और गांव उपेक्षित रह जाते हैं। क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बतायेंगे कि अब सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली बनाने में गांवों के साथ अन्याय नहीं किया जायेगा और सार गांवों की वितरण प्रणाली के लिये सामग्री दी जायेगी ?

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : भारत सरकार ने सभी राज्य-सरकारों को लिखा है कि वे अपने राज्यों में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में वितरण प्रणाली को मजबूत बनायें, और जितना भी गलत वह मांगेंगे, वह सब हम देने को तैयार हैं, उस में कमी नहीं होगी। लेकिन एक बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि गांव में सस्ते माल की इतनी मांग नहीं है जितनी शहरों में है। उस का कारण यह है कि उत्तर प्रदेश, पंजाब, हरयाणा जैसे राज्यों में जब उन का गेहूं 112 रुपये 50 पैसे बिंदल में बिका है तो वहाँ के गांवों के लोग उसी गेहूं को जब वह सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के द्वारा 130 और 135 रुपये प्रति बिंदल में गांवों तक पहुँचेगा क्यों लेंगे ? जब देहातों में पहले से ही सस्ता गेहूं उपलब्ध है तो वहाँ सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली का गेहूं कोई नहीं परोसेगा। यह स्थिति उन राज्यों में है जो भरपूर हैं या डेफिसिट नहीं हैं। जो राज्य डेफिसिट हैं उन के लिये प्रयत्न करना पड़ेगा और वहाँ के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के लिए हम पूरा प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं।

श्री हनुमत् सिंह परसे छात्रों को
के अन्तर्गत कितने गांवों को सामाजिक विवरण
प्रणाली के अन्तर्गत लाने का मापका विचार
है ?

श्री बाबू प्रताप सिंह इस को सावा की
सब्जा से नहीं जोड़ा जा सकता । बैसे दुकान
खुली हुई है और जैसा कि मैं ने कहा कि
जितनी भी मांग होती उस को पूरा किया
जाएगा । अभी पिछले दिनों मैं राज्य सरकार
से ऐसी कोई मांग नहीं हुई है जिसको हम
पूरा नहीं कर सके हैं ।

SHRI PRADYUMNA BAL The
question was specific but a vague state-
ment has been given without attending
to the points raised in the original ques-
tion. It is not sufficient for the Cen-
tral Government to say that so and so
items are under the State List and so
they are not concerned about that. The
Centre cannot absolve itself of its
responsibility when formulating a total
policy for the country as a whole. This
is a very vital question. The people
in the countryside in the rural parts
for which this Government vouchsafes
that it is working hard to ameliorate
their lot, are the worst affected peo-
ple today in the distribution system.
What steps this Government is taking
to see that the people in the rural coun-
tryside get these controlled commodi-
ties at optimum prices at which these
are taken away from them at the time
of harvest. In turn, it is the urban
sector which do not do anything to
produce foodgrains who are taken
care of. As a total comprehensive and
integrated policy and coordination
between the Centre and the States,
what steps the Government is taking to
see that the controlled commodities
especially foodgrains, are made avail-
able to the weaker sections to the poor
people who produce them and sell them
at a distress price?

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH
The policy of the Government is very
clear and we are doing everything to
fulfil those assurances that whoever

is in need of foodgrains will be sup-
plied at the issue price. We cannot force
the rural people to purchase it at a
price which is higher than what they
get in their own villages. The situation
is like this (Interruption) I have made
it clear that we will supply all the
quantity of foodgrains that is required
by any State for meeting the demand
of foodgrains in the villages. Now,
there is no demand and I cannot help
that because there is a price difference.
I am quite sure that no one in Punjab
Haryana or Uttar Pradesh would like
to purchase wheat at Rs. 130 in villa-
ges because it is available there at
less than that price. Otherwise we
are willing to supply it.

श्री मुखर्जी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय
मंत्री श्री महादय ने जो उत्तर में कहा है कि
निर्धारित मूल्यों पर धानधानों की नियमित
सप्लाई का सुनिश्चित किया जा रहा है और
इस बात की भी वे जांच कर रहे हैं कि उचित
मूल्यों की दुकानों को कैसे सतम बनाया जाए ।
मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि धानधान के प्रतिरित
और कौन कौन सी आवश्यक करिए उन
दुकानों के माध्यम से सप्लाई करने का माप
विचार रखत हैं ? गांवों में जो दुकानें इनकी
चलती हैं वह ठीक है कि उन पर धानधानों
की नियमित दरा पर बिक्री होती है और धान
धानधान की मांग में उतनी मात्रा नहीं है
लेकिन जो दूसरी नियमित वस्तुएं हैं चास
और पर म दिवासी इलाकों में वहां इन की
कोई दुकानें ठीक से नहीं चलती हैं । वहां पर
धानधान मिट्टी का तल जाते हैं लेकिन वहां
जनता को उपलब्ध नहीं होता है। धानधान
याव बिल्कुल मधुर में रह रहा है । मैं पूछना
चाहता हूँ कि आप ने कौन सी व्यवस्था की है
मदिवासी इलाका में ताकि वहां के चीजें
ठीक तरह से मिल सकें ? मदिवासी इलाका में
सरकार की ओर से पूजी दे कर या गांवों में
अपनी ओर से पूजी दे कर कंट्रोल का कपडा
और मिट्टी का तल पचाप मात्रा में उपलब्ध
हो सके और नियमित रूप से हा मके

इस के लिये आप ने क्या कोई व्यवस्था की है ?

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : मैं इस राय से सहमत हूँ कि गाँवों में भी फ़ैयर प्राइस शास्त्र होना चाहिये और मगर गल्ले की माँग नहीं है तो दूसरी चीज़ें उन्हें सस्ती दर पर मिलनी चाहिये। इस के लिए वास्तव में जिम्मेदार सिविल सप्लाइज मंत्रालय है और मुझे जहाँ तक मालूम है वह इस का प्रबन्ध भी कर रहा है।

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Sir, may I draw the attention of the Minister to the fact that his assessment of poor off-take of foodgrains in the rural areas is not based on the correct assessment? When the distribution system itself is defective and it cannot reach the rural areas, he cannot say that the off-take is poor. I would say that the fair price shops which are only distributing foodgrains are not viable by themselves with the result that the dealers are selling their stocks at the taluk headquarter itself and if that is the case, may I know whether the hon. Minister proposes to advise the State Governments to entrust the distribution system to the local panchayats where they can take care of this distribution in a perfect manner. Secondly, I would like to know whether he is including other essential commodities, as has been stated in his statement, like kerosene, pulses and other commodities so that the poor may get them at a cheaper price and also whether he will be able to see that the food for work programmes are taken up by various departments so that it may reach the workers and they may be able to take advantage of the rural distribution system.

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: The first suggestion has already been carried out. I have written to the State Governments to think of making these fair price shops viable. His suggestion is that panchayats should be handed over this work. That I have

already suggested to the State Governments. In fact, I wrote a letter to them on September 18, 1978, and as far as food for work is concerned, I have no doubt that food is reaching those for whom it is meant.

Conference on Prostitution

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*310. **SHRI K. MALLANNA:**
SHRI VIJAYA KUMAR N. PATIL:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a conference was recently held in New Delhi on The Woman in Prostitution—Victim versus Offender; and

(b) if so, the details regarding recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) Yes, Sir, The Association for Social Health in India, a voluntary organisation, had organised the Conference on the occasion of its Golden Jubilee, from 8—11 November, 1978.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The Conference made certain recommendation in the form of Resolutions, namely:—

- (i) Prostitution should be treated as a national problem;
- (ii) Programme to combat sexually transmitted diseases should be strengthened.
- (iii) Socio-Economic programmes for the rehabilitation of women given to prostitution should be organised;
- (iv) The working of the rescue Homes and Correction Centres should be reviewed;
- (v) Family Life education should be included in the curricula of

the educational institutions at all levels. The subjects promoting social health of the community be included in the national Adult Education Programme

(vi) Audio-visual material should be brought out for promoting the overall social health in the country and

(vii) In the amendment to the SIT Act 1936 necessary provisions for the punishment of the customer may be included.

SHRI K. MALLANNA Sir this is a very important question. My question has not been answered by the hon. Minister properly. The question is whether a Conference was recently held in New Delhi.

MR. SPEAKER He said "Yes"

SHRI K. MALLANNA on the Women in Prostitution—Victim versus Offender. What I intended in putting this question is that women should be treated as victims and the procurer or the customer should be treated as offender. This as per the answer is not answered. But this is the main question. Coming to the supplementary this Conference had not gone deep in to the matter about the problem of prostitution.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN He is not aware of the problem.

SHRI K. MALLANNA Prevention is better than cure. We must know the cause of these things. This institution of prostitution in the ancient days was for the pleasure of the monarch and the rich. Now it is confined to socio-economic problems due to poverty and unemployment.

MR. SPEAKER What is your question?

SHRI K. MALLANNA Women and girls succumb to prostitution due to socio-economic problems. I would like

to know whether the Government has initiated any socio-economic measures to cure this disease if so what are they and to what extent they are implemented.

DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER This problem was very amply debated in this House in connection with the amendment to Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act. Only recently the House passed the Amendment Act and it is provided therein that a special provision should be made for correction homes and protective homes. There the erstwhile prostitutes will be trained in various fields so that they can earn their living in a better way.

SHRI K. MALLANNA He has not answered my question. There are two kinds of prostitution. I read in the paper and this is from the study of Dr Pramila Kapur of Delhi. One kind is those who resort to it due to socio-economic problems and the other is those who take recourse to it due to physical and psychological problems. These girls are called call girls. Many of these call girls do come from families which are not oppressed by finance and which are well off and they take recourse to it for pleasure. I would like to know whether the Government is thinking of declaring any area as prohibited area and giving licences to run brothel houses for these call girls. This is a menace to the society (Interruptions). What is the measure contemplated by the Government to stop this menace of call girls?

DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER Under the Amendment Act which was passed by this House and also passed unanimously by the other House it is provided that the State Government will have the power to declare certain areas to be free from prostitution. So if these problems come within that area then these will be prohibited. There is no question of giving any licence to anybody.

SHRI VIJAYAKUMAR N. PATIL. In view of the wide-spread call girl racket in the affluent society I would

like to know whether the Government proposes to stop the mushroom growth of cabaret culture.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER:
of cabaret culture.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:
This whole problem is an extremely serious one and unless and until the socio-economic problems are solved, we will continue to be plagued by it. May I know from the hon. Minister what the Government is doing about taking steps to rehabilitate the women who are misled and who fall/victims to this totally immoral and anti-social traffic? What does Government propose to do about seeing that such rehabilitated people are absorbed into the employment force and into the society in our country?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER:
I fully agree with the Hon. Member that the bulk of the problem depends on the socio-economic matter and unless there is general socio-economic improvement in the country, it is almost impossible to tackle this serious problem. However, as I have pointed out, in the new provisions of the amended Act we have mentioned about protective homes and corrective institutions. There, these people will be rehabilitated and there will also be probation for them as the Probation of Offenders Act has been made applicable to these cases. Apart from these, some of the unfortunately girls may volunteer to take advantage of the new provisions, so that they may be taken away from the brothels and may see better life.

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश स्वामी : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सच है कि जब किसी वेश्यालय में कोई प्रोस्टीट्यूट और ऑफेंडर पकड़े जाते हैं तो बेचारी लड़की को ही दण्डनीय माना जाता है और जो ऑफेंडर होता है, उन को दण्डनीय नहीं माना जाता है? क्या मंत्री महोदय इस प्रकार का कोई संशोधन संविधान में करेंगे कि जो व्यक्ति वेश्यालय में जाना है वह भी दण्डनीय हो?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER:
The Act does not prohibit prostitution, but it applies to control commercialised prostitution, so that they may not live on prostitution.

The Law Commission has advised that it will not be proper to punish the man because the initial offence is not a criminal offence. Therefore, there is no question of abetment in this offence.

राजस्थान में, कोइनों से फसल को
मुक्तान
+

311. श्री दीलत राम सारन :
श्री जगदीश प्रताप भायूर :

क्या छवि और सिचाई मंत्री यह बतायें
की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या राजस्थान में पिछले दो तीन वर्षों से कातरा, एक प्रकार का खेत कीड़ा, तथा चेपा से खरीफ की फसल बरबाद हो रही है, जिस के कारण किसानों को भारी हानि हो रही है ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या फसल को बचाने के लिये कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है और यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). Pests like white grub, katra (red-hairy caterpillar) and chepa (aphids) have been affecting the Kharif crops in Rajasthan for the last two, three years in varying degrees. However, as a result of measures like chemical treatment of the affected area, use of light traps, mechanical control, etc., it has been possible to avert serious damage to the crops.

श्री दीलत राम सारन : आप ने उपचार तो बताये, लेकिन मैं ने पूछा था कि क्या वहाँ सब उपचार किये गये या उपलब्ध नहीं हुए?

इस से राशियां क बहुत बड़ क्षेत्र के किसानों की फसल नष्ट होगी या नहीं है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन कोशों और बीमारियों के कारण इन वर्षों में कितने क्षेत्र की फसल नष्ट हुई और उस से कितने किसानों को हानि हुई? कितने किसान इस से प्रभावित हुए?

श्री सुरजोत सिंह बरनाला यह तो ठीक पता नहीं है कि कितने किसानों को नुकसान हुआ है या कितने किसानों के क्षेत्रों में यह पड़ने, लेकिन ऐसी रजिस्टर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट सजिस्ट है कि इन क्षेत्रों का घसर 13 लाख, 27 हजार 896 हेक्टर जमीन पर हुआ है। उस में से 3 लाख 66 हजार 712 हेक्टर को मैकेनिकल ट्रीटमेंट से बचाया है और 14 हजार 569 हेक्टर को कृषिकल कंट्रोल से बचाया है, और बचाए जो इस्तेमाल की गई हैं, उन को डिजल श्री मेरे पास मौजूद है।

श्री मनोहराम बापरी अध्यक्ष महोदय, तथा "शाय" प्राफ प्राडर है। मंत्री महोदय भजन जवाब देने हैं। प्राफ मंत्री जी स कहिये कि वह सरास का पूरा जवाब दें कि कितने किसानों का नुकसान हुआ है? वे तार्किक काम करते हैं, सरास का जवाब दान के लिये पूरा पता करा नहीं करते हैं? इन को पता लगा कर रखना चाहिए या कि कितने किसानों को नुकसान पड़ना है। (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय प्राफ मंत्री महोदय को प्राश्यात पड गइये किसानों का जब गो समय प्रोता है, मंत्री तान टल देते हैं।

श्री बीरल राम सारन अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न में यह निहित है कि कितने खेत में भित्री फसल की हानि हुई है और इस से कितने किसान प्रभावित हुए हैं। मंत्री महोदय को यह पता लगाना चाहिए या। मूल सवाल है कि मैंने जामूना काही यह मंत्री महोदय

उन से प्रश्नार्थक है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सही है कि इस प्रकार के कीड़ा, बीमारियां और प्राकृतिक प्रकाय से किसानों की बहुत बड़े क्षेत्र की फसल नष्ट होती रहती है मगर उस से किसानों का सुरक्षा और सरक्षण की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है।

श्री सुरजोत सिंह बरनाला - माननीय सदस्य ने जो इनकामेशन दी है वह मैंने दी है कि इतनी फसल को नुकसान हुआ है और इतना फसल पर कटका ने हुमाता किया। मगर माननीय सदस्य क्लाइंट प्रब के बार म क्लाइंट चाहते हैं तो क्लाइंट प्रब स जयधुर राजधान में सोलह हजार हेक्टर पर एरिया में 1970 में नुकसान हुआ, जिसे कार्मिकल ट्रीटमेंट और कर्मिकल ट्रीटमेंट स काबू म लाने की कार्रवाई की गई। उनका कहना सही है कि बहुत स गरिया को हर साल इस तरह स पेटस से नुकसान होता रहता है। लेकिन उस के इलाके लिये वे दोस्ताने तरीके अपनाए जाते हैं, भिन के बारे में मैंने इन्फार्मेशन दी है। कर्मिकल ट्रीटमेंट और मैकेनिकल ट्रीटमेंट किया जाता है और कीरिश की जाता है कि कम से कम नुकसान हो। लेकिन उस क काबजूद थोड़ा बहुत नुकसान होता है।

श्री बीरल राम सारन अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे दोस्तों तब पहले के बारे में पूछा है, लेकिन मंत्री महोदय ने वह सुचना नहीं दी है। फसल नष्ट हो जाती है, मगर किसानों को मुआवजा नहीं मिलता है। उन के लिये बीमे की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है।

MR. SPEAKER 'You have put two questions

SHRI BHANU KUMAR SHASTRI
For the last two or three years the farmers have been incurring great loss not in 196

you for any supplementary

MR. SPEAKER I have not called

श्री भानु कुमार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रश्न पूछा गया है दो-तीन साल पहले का, जबकि मंत्री महोदय ने 1970 के बारे में बताया है। 1970 के बारे में किस ने पूछा है ?

श्री दीलत राम सारण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का सही उत्तर नहीं आया है। मैं ने पूछा है कि पिछले दो-तीन साल में क्वाइट ग्रव से कितनी हानि हुई है। मंत्री महोदय ने 1970 के बारे में बतया है।

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : मैंने 1970 के बारे में जवाब नहीं दिया है। मैंने 1977-78 के बारे में इस साल के, 1978 के खरीफ के बारे में बताया है।

श्री धीरेंद्र बलवोर सिंह : क्या इस बीमारी को रोकनाम न होने की वजह यह है कि कीड़ों को इन्फेस्टाइट की इन्फ्यूनिटी हो गई है ? क्या सरकार कोई ऐसी योजना बनायेगी, जिस के जरिये इस बीमारी को रोक जा सके और इन दवाइयों की इन्फ्यूनिटी न हो सके ?

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : ऐसा तो नहीं होगा कि उन्हें इन्फ्यूनिटी हो गई है। अहां दवाई इस्तेमाल होती है, वहां कीड़े मर भी जाते हैं। लेकिन हर जगह दवाई इस्तेमाल नहीं की जा सकती है। उन को कंट्रोल करने के लिये और तरीके इस्तेमाल किये जाते हैं। ल इट ट्रेप, कैमिकल कंट्रोल और मैकेनिकल कंट्रोल इस्तेमाल किया जात है।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS Models of Rural Development Scheme

*306. SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE
AND IRRIGATION be pleased to lay
a statement showing:

(a) whether under the scheme of Rural Development which has been in force for some time, any worthwhile models have been developed for application on an all India scale;

(b) if so, the essential features of the models and the Centres at which such models have been structured; and

(c) the extent to which local skills and local resources have been suitably integrated in such models?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Three special rural development programmes namely, Small Farmers Development Agency, Drought Prone Areas Programme and the Command Area Development Programme have been in operation for quite some time. Those programmes were initiated to achieve specific objectives in certain specified areas in the country. The Small and marginal farmers schemes were introduced during the Fourth Plan for making the small and marginal farmers economically viable and for improving the lot of landless agricultural labourers by raising the output of small holdings and generating employment through subsidiary occupations. The programme basically follows a beneficiary oriented approach.

A programme for providing development investments in areas where drought had been a recurring feature was re-oriented as an area development programme under the name Drought Prone Area Programme in the Fifth Plan. The basic objective of the programme is to eliminate or reduce considerably the incidence of drought and scarcity in the vulnerable areas over a period of time and also to help the small and marginal farmers and landless agricultural labourers in raising their income levels. Though the D.P.A.P. follows essentially an area development approach, the individual beneficiary approach similar to that of S.F.D.A. has also been adopted under the programme.

The Command Area Development Scheme was introduced in the Central Sector in 1974 with a view to bringing about faster and optimum utilisation,

of irrigation potential created by the construction of major and medium irrigation works. The main emphasis under the programme is on the improvement of water conveyance and drainage system and on various on farm development works.

The three special rural development programmes mentioned above broadly follow either an area development approach or a beneficiary oriented approach or a mix of both.

On a review of these programmes it was felt that there was need to have an integration in the approach and methodology followed under these programmes. Accordingly it was decided to initiate a programme of Integrated Rural Development for intensive development of blocks during the Five Year Plan period starting from April, 1983. This integrated approach to rural development has been introduced on an All India scale in 2000 blocks out of about 3000 blocks covered by any one or more of the three special programmes. In addition 300 blocks are to be taken up every year for a period of five years starting from 1983-84 under the programme for intensive block level planning and development, thus bringing the total number of blocks where area planning is being taken to 300 by 1987-88.

(b) The Integrated Rural Development Programme, envisages integration of the approach and methodologies of the three special programmes. Accordingly the various components that are eligible for consideration under any of the three programmes can now be included under the new programme of Integrated Rural Development in the selected blocks. It is planned to cover a specified number of families every year and enable the families to go in for productive investment so that they can be lifted above the poverty line. In covering families, the antyodaya approach under which the poorest of the poor are tackled first is proposed to be adopted. An integrated approach will be adopted under which the needs

of the families will be identified, and they will be enabled to undertake sufficient productive investment—in more than one activity if necessary—so that they can be raised above the poverty line. Wherever investment in a particular line of activity is encouraged efforts will be made either as part of the Integrated Rural Development Programme or under other plan schemes to tie it up with a comprehensive area plan under which marketing provision of technical know how and services and supply of credit are taken care of on the industries front attempts will be made to promote the rural industries and artisan programmes through the District Industries Centres. Here again, an attempt will be made to tie up supply of know how credit and marketing aspects. Achievement of the goal of full employment by encouraging productive investment in agriculture, minor irrigation animal husbandry rural industries and artisans programme is one of the primary objectives of this programme.

The block is the basic unit for planning and implementation under the programme. The programme has been introduced in all the States and Union Territories and would cover 2300 blocks during the current financial year and 3500 blocks by the end of the plan period (1978-79 to 1982-83).

Another major innovation in the field of rural development which had been recently introduced is the Food for work programme. With a view to providing gainful employment to the unemployed and under-employed persons in rural areas government had introduced a scheme under which food grains were released to the state governments for payment of wages partly or fully in kind. Though originally only wheat was being supplied to the State Governments under the scheme it has been decided recently to supply rice upto 50 per cent of the total foodgrains supplied to them under the Food for work programme. In

the current year it is proposed to utilise about one million tonnes of food-grains under the programme. It is hoped that this scheme will enable the state governments to generate an additional employment of about 400 million mandays. Though basically employment-oriented, the scheme also aims at creation of durable community assets.

The new approach and strategy for the rural development programmes have been evolved by the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation in consultation with the Planning Commission. No outside Centre has been consulted in this regard.

Under the Integrated Rural Development Programme, comprehensive block plans for utilising the local resources of the blocks are to be prepared. These plans will be prepared at the block level and district level, making use of the expertise and skills locally available. Efforts will be made to ensure optimum utilisation of the local resources by formulating suitable beneficiary oriented and area specific schemes under the programme.

Sugar Mills Management taken over by Government

6312. SHRI BALASAREB VIKHE PATIL:

SHRI GANGA BHAKT SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) State-wise position regarding the sugar mills management of which have been taken over by Government under the provision of the Ordinance issued on 9th November, 1978 indicating stocks of sugar held by each mill and also the arrears of the sugarcane price against each one of these;

(b) whether Government have decided any methodology for immediate liquidation of the sugarcane price arrears against the mills which have been taken over and also those not taken over; and

(c) the details of the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Management of two sugar undertakings has so far been taken over under the Sugar Undertakings (Taking Over of Management) Ordinance, 1978. Position of stocks held and the extent of arrears is as under:—

Name of the Mill	State	Stocks of Sugar* held on 30-11-78 (in quintals)	Cane Price@ arrears (in Rs. lakhs)
1. The Ajudhia Sugar Mills Raja-Ka Sahaspur Billari.	Uttar Pradesh	1,11,112	111.41
2. The Lakshmi Sugar Mills Ltd. Haridwar	Uttar Pradesh	61,321	124.49

*Source Directorate of Sugar

@Source Cane Commissioner U.P.

(b) and (c) Section 8 of the Ordinance provides for assistance to such Undertakings whose management is taken over. Liquidation of arrears is a continuing responsibility of all sugar factories whether taken over or not. Position of cane dues will be reviewed periodically and suitable action will be taken under the Ordinance when need therefor arise.

कुशीनगर में मिली पुरातत्व वस्तुओं का संग्रहालय

*313. श्री उपसेन : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) महाराष्ट्र बुद्ध के महानिर्वाण स्थान, कुशीनगर, (देवगिरि) उत्तर प्रदेश में खुदाई में मिली पुरातत्व वस्तुओं के लिए संग्रहालय बनाने की योजना पर सरकार क्या कार्यवाही की गई है,

(ख) क्या कुशीनगर, राया नगर, देवगिरि में खुदाई की कोई व्यापक योजना सरकार के विचारधीन है, और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उस पर कार्यवाही कब तक की जायेगी ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (श्री प्रताप चन्द्र चव्वा) : (क) इन मन्त्र कुशीनगर में संग्रहालय बनाने की कार्य योजना नहीं है।

(ख) नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उत्पन्न।

Apprentices under National Apprenticeship Scheme

*314. SHRI P KANNAN With the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether any followup efforts have been made to find out the extent of placement of the Apprentices

under the National Apprenticeship Scheme, and

(b) if so, the particulars and the extent to which this scheme has helped to build up a cadre of technologically skilled personnel for manning vital sectors of the economy?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER) (a) Yes Sir

(b) A voluntary practical training stipend scheme was initiated by the Ministry of Education in 1949-50 for graduates and diploma holders in engineering and technology. From the year 1975-76, this voluntary scheme was brought under the purview of the Amended Apprentices Act, 1961. Under the scheme, 132,477 graduates and diploma holders have been trained. This is in addition to apprenticeships offered by establishments on their own.

2 The Apprentices Act 1961 was enacted to regularise a programme of practical training of trade apprentices (for craftsmen) and is operated by the Ministry of Labour. Under this programme 143,347 trade apprentices passed the trade tests and qualified as craftsmen.

3 The national apprenticeship schemes as outlined above have helped to build up a large corps of technologically skilled personnel for manning various sectors of economy.

गन्ने की बकाया राशि की भ्रदापगी के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश को केन्द्रीय ऋण

*315. श्री अनन्त राम जाधवराव : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मन्त्री-श्री चव्वा की बकाया राशि की भ्रदापगी के लिए 20 करोड़ रुपये का केन्द्रीय ऋण मागा है,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो केन्द्र सरकार ने उस पर क्या निर्बंध किया है और कितनी राशि मंजूर की जाती है?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) जा हाँ ।

(ख) भारत सरकार ने गन्ना उत्पादकों को गन्ने के मूल्य की बढ़ती राशि का भुगतान करने के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को 20 करोड़ रुपये का ऋण मंजूर किया है ।

Social Welfare Boards in States

*316. SHRI B. P. MANDAL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) names of the States where Social Welfare Boards are functioning;

(b) the State-wise grants given to each of them in the last financial year;

(c) the basis on which small State like Gujarat got grants of Rs. 92 lakhs and a large state like Bihar got Rs. 8 lakhs; and

(d) whether he would like to adopt population as basis in the matters of Central grants?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CRUNDER): (a) State Social Welfare Advisory Boards are functioning in all States in the country;

(b) The Statement indicating the grants during the year 1977-78, State-wise, is enclosed (Annexure I).

(c) and (d). The programmes of the Central Social Welfare Board are administered by registered voluntary organisations in the field. Grants are given by the Central Social Welfare Board to the State Social Welfare Advisory Boards, who fund the volun-

tary organisations for running specific schemes and programmes of the Board. The quantum of grants which finally goes to the various States vary according to the varying number of voluntary organisations working in the field of social welfare. It is true that while some States have a fairly sizeable number of active voluntary organisations working for Social Welfare, others are inadequately served. Thus there is some degree of variation in the quantum of aggregate assistance that is received by voluntary organisations in different States.

Figures of assistance given by the Central Social Welfare Board in 1977-78 as shown in (b) above, however, show that the variation of total grants received by Bihar and Gujarat in that year do not differ in as large a proportion as pointed out in part (c) of the Question. In the general Grants-in-aid programme of the Central Social Welfare Board special consideration is shown for Tribal areas which receive 75 to 95 per cent of the approved expenditure, as against 50 per cent in other areas.

Statement

Grants given to State Boards under various Programmes of the Central Social Welfare Board in 1977-78

Sl. No.	Name of the State	(Rs. in lakhs) Grant given
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	68.40
2.	Assam	15.96
3.	Bihar	22.13
4.	Gujarat	49.67
5.	Haryana	8.89
6.	Himachal Pradesh	7.56
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	6.32
8.	Karnataka	26.13

1	2	3
9	Ke. ah	30 61
10	Madhya Pradesh	24 32
11	Maharashtra	51 19
12	Mar. pr	5 14
13	Meghalaya	2 21
14	Nagaland	1 71
15	Or. sa	18 89
16	Pu. jab	14 24
17	Raj. than	23 12
18	S. K. m	0 73
19	Tamil Nadu	53 30
20	T. n. ra	7 52
21	Uttar Pradesh	28 46
22	West Bengal	30 06
TOTAL		497 08

Conference of Housing Ministers

*317 SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN

1. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether a Conference of the State Housing Ministers was held in New Delhi recently, and

(b) if so the deliberations of the conference and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) A statement showing the recommendations made by the Conference of State Ministers in-charge of Housing, Urban Development and Local Self Government held in New

Delhi on the 10th and 11th November, 1978 is laid on the Table of the Sabha

Statement

A two day Conference of State Ministers in-charge of Housing Urban Development and Local Self Government was held at Vigyan Bhavan New Delhi on the 10th and 11th November, 1978. Following recommendations concerning Housing were made by the Conference —

(i) The State Governments and Union Territories should consider measure, to eliminate the adverse effects of rent control on the condition of the housing stock and on new construction activity

(ii) The State Governments and Union Territories should actively encourage the speedy construction of dwelling units under Section 21 of the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act 1976

(iii) The State Governments and Union Territories should enact legislation to set up Building Repairs and Reconstruction Boards in large cities on the lines of the Maharashtra Building Repairs and Reconstruction Board. Pending establishment of such Boards the existing public housing construction agencies should be entrusted with the repairs and reconstruction work and public funds should also be made available for building repairs and maintenance

(iv) The State Governments and Union Territories should devise ways to promote cooperative societies among the economically weaker sections of society and should in particular make serviced land available to individuals and housing co-operatives in these sections at reasonable rates through public agencies like the Housing Boards etc after development

(v) The States and Union Territories should enact legislation on the lines of the Maharashtra Apartment Ownership Act so that such

apartments can be mortgaged against housing loans.

(vi) The State Governments and Union Territories should consider exempting houses constructed at a cost below Rs. 12,000 from stamp duty, registration charges and municipal property taxes (in the last case for 5 years).

(vii) The States and Union Territories should so devise their housing programmes that the houses are constructed for the lower income groups atleast in proportion to the percentage of households in these groups, and the cost of the houses should be within the paying capacity of the beneficiary groups.

(viii) The State Governments should embark on programmes of Sites and Services on a much larger scale, to cater to the needs of the large number of homeless people in the lowest income categories among Economically Weaker Sections.

(ix) The public housing agencies should not build houses costing more than Rs. 42,000.

(x) The States and Union Territories should encourage Public Sector Undertakings to build houses on ownership basis on land already allotted to them and also help them to formulate suitable housing schemes for their employees.

(xi) The Government of India should consider the delegation of powers to Union Territories to guarantee loans from HUDCO to the Housing Boards.

(xii) The Integrated Urban Development Programme should be continued in the Central sector during the 6th Five Year Plan and additional allocations should be made for this programme in the final 6th Five Year Plan. Assistance for small and medium towns under IUDP should also be stepped up.

(xiii) The State Governments and Union Territories should promote the use of local materials and innovative techniques in their housing projects as recommended by National Buildings Organisation with special emphasis on the reduction of consumption of scarce materials like cement, steel, etc.

(xiv) The State Governments and Union Territories should provide facilities for operation of the National Buildings Organisation Regional Liaison Cells, such as suitable office accommodation, telephone (at office as well as at residence), conveyance and supporting technical staff.

(xv) The State Governments and Union Territories should take full advantage of the technical expertise available with N.B.O. and its Regional Rural Housing Wings in building houses at lower cost and establishing local building material industries.

(xvi) The State Governments and Union Territories should set up monitoring cells to watch the progress of implementation of the recommendations made by N.B.O. and Expert Panel/Development Groups and supply data to N.B.O. Monitoring Cell at regular intervals for evaluation etc.

(xvii) The Conference recommended that Housing may be included by the Government of India in the priority sector.

बच्चों के लिए अनिवार्य शिक्षा

*118 श्री प्रेम प्रकाश त्यागी :

श्री राम कवर बेरा :

क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और
संस्कृति सभी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार
कायम बना कर देश में इन बच्चों के
लिए शिक्षा अनिवार्य करने का है,
और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कब तक और
यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति
मंत्री (श्री प्रताप चन्द्र खन्ना) (क)
और (ख) जी, नहीं। सभी लोगों के
लिए सभी स्तरों पर शिक्षा का अनिवार्य
बनाने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

इन मन्त्र सरकार के प्रचार, सविधान
की धारा 45 के निर्देश, नीतिगत साधनों
में ही पूरा करने के हैं।

Meeting of the Central Forestry Board

*319 SHRI C K JAFFER SHA-
RIEF: Will the Minister of AGRICUL-
TURE AND IRRIGATION be
pleased to state:

(a) whether some State Govern-
ments have followed a policy of
'thoughtless destruction of forests
without any prior assessment of en-
vironmental impact',

(b) if so, the names of such States,

(c) whether recently a meeting of
the Central Forestry Board took place
in New Delhi and if so, the sugges-
tions forwarded to Government in
this regard, and

(d) action taken or proposed to be
taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICUL-
TURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI
SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) (a)
and (b) Necessary details are being
collected from the State Governments
and they will be placed on the Table
of the Sabha in due course

(c) Yes Sir The meeting was held
at Vigyan Bhawan New Delhi, on the
10th & 11th November, 1978 in which
it was recommended that the States
should devise their own ways and
means to check the rapid pace of de-
forestation and ensure strict obser-
vance of guidelines already issued by
the Centre to the States/UTs for
the purpose

(d) For effective control on increas-
ing trend of deforestation the Minis-
try of Agriculture & Irrigation, Gov-
ernment of India, is in close liaison
with the State Governments for strict
compliance of the guidelines issued by
the Centre. According to these guide-
lines Chief Conservators of Forests
should be actively involved in the
scrutiny of projects involving forest
lands and any deviations from these
guidelines are required to be intima-
ted to the Ministry of Agriculture and
Irrigation, Government of India

Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi

*320 SHRI G Y KRISHNAN Will
the Minister of WORKS AND HOUS-
ING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILI-
TATION be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that Go-
vernment propose to spend Rs 9
crores for the construction of a hostel
and renovation of Vigyan Bhawan,
and

(b) the details regarding the plan
of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND
HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND
REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKAN-
DAR BAKSHI) (a) The estimated
cost of the two projects viz., construc-
tion of a hostel and renovation of

Vigyan Bhavan is Rs. 6.21 crores and Rs. 1.83 crores respectively.

(b) The hostel will contain 800 double room suites in a 6 storey building whereas the main works in Vigyan Bhavan are:

(i) Seating capacity of main hall, Commission and Committee rooms would be increased and additional space for lounges would be provided.

(ii) Rooms and lounges with new furniture, carpets and curtains, false ceiling and acoustic treatment of walls.

(iii) Sound system is to be improved and simultaneous interpreter channels are to be increased.

(iv) Lifts are to be replaced. Air-conditioning capacity will be increased.

Construction of 400 Townships

*321. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) when the Government of India took the decision of constructing four hundred townships throughout the country;

(b) what are the chief objectives of the project and estimated costs thereof and the period during which the project is to be completed;

(c) the break-up of figures of four hundred above mentioned townships State-wise and amount to be expended State-wise; and

(d) what is the progress of the construction of the said townships as on 31st December, 1973?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) to (d). The Draft Plan-1978-83 has laid down that dur-

ing the next decade the thrust of urbanisation policy would be to increase the rate of growth of small and medium towns. This will be done by giving greater emphasis to the provision of infrastructural and other facilities to these small towns and to equip them as growth and service centres for the rural hinter-land. There are 370 towns in the country with a population over 50,000 according to 1971 census which require development but no decision has been taken yet to undertake development in all such towns. The estimates of the cost of their development have not been worked out. The urban development is a subject in the State list and therefore the primary responsibility for development of towns is of the State Governments. However, under the central scheme of Integrated Urban Development Programme, this Ministry has been extending loan assistance to the States for Integrated Urban Development of towns and cities. The eligibility criteria has been reduced from cities with a population of 3 lakhs to town with a population of 50,000 and above. At present, 30 cities and towns with a population of 3 lakhs and above are receiving assistance under the programme. The State-wise break-up of 370 towns referred to above is as under:—

State/Union Territory	No. of Towns
Andhra Pradesh	31
Assam*	6
Bihar	20
Gujarat	25
Haryana	11
Himachal Pradesh	1
Jammu and Kashmir	1
Karnataka	21

*Includes Union Territory of Mizoram.

State/Union Territory	No of Towns
Kerala	12
Madhya Pradesh	25
Maharashtra	42
Manipur	1
Meghalaya	1
Nagaland	
Orissa	6
Punjab	12
Rajasthan	14
Sikkim	
Tamil Nadu	44
Tripura	41
Uttar Pradesh	43
West Bengal	46
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	
Arunachal Pradesh	
Chandigarh	1
Delhi	3
Goa Daman and Diu	1
Pondicherry	1
Total	30

Memorandum from Lawrence Road Welfare Association

*322 SHRI KISHORE LAL Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have received a memorandum from Lawrence Road Welfare Association (Pocket MIG) Flats regarding extra amount charged from these persons during the Emergency

(b) how much Government fee was charged extra and under whose orders and

(c) when Government propose to refund this extra amount charged?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) (a) Yes Sir

(b) No Government fee was charged. The Delhi Development Authority has however reported that an amount varying between Rs 2500 and Rs 6200 per flat was charged under orders of the then Vice Chairman, Delhi Development Authority

(c) There is no proposal to refund this amount.

नालन्दा में हवनराग के स्मारक पर काय

*323 श्रीवीरेन्द्र प्रसाद क्या शिक्षा समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बतान की कृपा करेंगे कि बिहार के जिला नालन्दा में ऐतिहासिक स्थल नालन्दा में हवनराग के स्मारक का काय बव प्रारम्भ किया गया था और इस बव पूरा किया जाना है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चट्ट) निर्माण काय केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग को सपा गया है तथा जनवरी 1961 को प्रारम्भ किया गया था। काय का मुख्य भाग 1970-71 में पूरा हो गया था। तथापि कुछ छोट काय अवर्तमान में क मंदर का डिजाईन बनाना तथा छत का बाहिरी आवरण प्रमी पूरे किए जान हैं। केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग से इसे शीघ्र पूरा करने का अनुरोध किया गया है।

Ground Rent from F.C.I. Charged by Goa Port Trust for Cargo Stored in Port Trust

2984. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) names of the person who was working as a handling clearing and

transporting agents to the Food Corporation of India at Goa during the period from 4th December, 1973 to 13th December, 1976;

(b) whether Goa Port Trust have charged ground rent to F.C.I. for the Cargo stored in Port Trust shed during the period 23rd March, 1975 to 14th May, 1975 as there was strike of workers of H.T.&C. contractors of F.C.I.; and

(c) whether the said strike prolonged from 30th April, 1975 to 14th May, 1975 as the amount of wages was not released by F.C.I. to contractor till Government of Goa intervened on 14th May, 1975?.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) M/s. Ramesh M. Pathare, their contract commencing from 14th December, 1973.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir. Strike during the period from 23-3-1975 to 13-5-1975 was entirely due to a dispute between the contractor and his labour.

आपात्काल के दौरान जिनके मकान गिराए गये थे उन्हें प्लाट देना

2985. श्री टी० एन० नेगी : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार के विचाराधीन ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव है कि उन व्यक्तियों को उचित प्लाट एलाट किये जायें जिनके अतिरिक्त मकान तत्कालीन सरकार के आदेशों के अनुसार आपात्काल के दौरान गिराए गये थे ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बल्ल) : (क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) आपात स्थिति के दौरान गिराई गई सभी कालोनियों में यथा सम्भव यथा पूर्व स्थिति बनाए रखने का सरकार ने निश्चय किया है । तदनुसार निष्कासित लोगों को पुनः बसाया जायेगा ।

(ग) उपर्युक्त (ख) को देखते हुए इसका प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Assistance for Community Rehabilitation in Flood Affected, Durgapur, Asansol

2986. SHRI ROBIN SEN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ministry have sanctioned any financial assistance for Community rehabilitation activities in the flood affected area of Durgapur-Asansol; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). The existing policy and arrangements for financing the expenditure necessitated by natural calamities are based on the recommendations of the Sixth Finance Commission. According to these arrangements, the States are primarily responsible for provision of relief in case of natural calamities. For this purpose, the Sixth Finance Commission has provided amounts by way of margin money. If the expenditure necessitated by a natural calamity exceeds the margin money, Central assistance is given to the State in the form of advance Plan assistance which is to be utilised for accelerating on-going Plan works of taking up approved Plan Works. The Advance Plan assistance allocated in accordance with the above policy in force and made available to the State Government is for the area affected by

the calamity as a whole. It is, therefore, not possible to indicate the quantum of Central assistance given particularly for the community rehabilitation activities in the areas of Durgapur Asanvol.

The Government constituted a Task Force under the Secretary (Technical Development) for looking into the cases of flood affected industrial units. The requirement of financial assistance for small scale industries as estimated by the Government of West Bengal is Rs. 41.00 crores. The Director, Small Industries Services/Institute, Calcutta in consultation with the Directorate of Small & Cottage Industries, Government of West Bengal has constituted five teams of 4-5 officers each, to tour the flood affected areas for finding out the nature and extent of damage caused by floods and to render on the spot technical assistance to the units. Teams of officers of the State Directorate of Cottage & Small Scale Industries are also surveying the damaged units in the affected areas of West Bengal. Further it has been suggested that special relief may be provided under the State Aid to Industries Act both as grant and loan on liberal terms for the tiny units and individual artisans. For this a special allocation of Rs. 2 crores to be made to the State Government of West Bengal is also under consideration.

Import of Butter Oil

2987 SHRI AMARSINH V RATHA-WA. Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) the total quantity of butter oil imported during the last year and the current year upto September, 1978.

(b) whether any firm order for the next year has been placed

(c) if so, the quantity and with which country, and

(d) the mode of its distribution amongst States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH) (a) There is no commercial import of butter oil. The following quantities of butter oil were received as gift from WFP/EEC by the Indian Dairy Corporation —

	WFP (MT)	EEC (MT)	Total (MT)
(a) 1977-78	8,468	3,000	11,468
(u) 1978-79 (upto 30th September, 1978)	2,117	-	1,117
	9,585	3,000	12,585

(b) and (c) No order has been placed for commercial import of butter oil. The Indian Dairy Corporation is likely to receive gift supply of 5900 MT butter oil from WFP and 5680 MT butter oil from EEC between October 1978 and March 1979 and about 8000 MT during 1979-80 from EEC.

(d) The butter oil was supplied by the Indian Dairy Corporation to 4 metropolitan city dairies, at Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi and Madras and other dairies for recombination into milk under operation Flood Programme. Some quantity of butter oil declared unfit for recombination purpose was sold as cooking media.

Vocational Education Courses in H.S. Schools in Delhi

2988 SHRI CHATURBHUI Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 2961 on the 7th August, 1978 regarding vocational Education courses in Higher Secondary Schools, Delhi and state

(a) whether the requisite information from Delhi Administration has since been collected,

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) if not the reasons for such an abnormal delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3032/78].

(c) Does not arise.

SC and ST Teachers in Delhi

2980. SHRI NATWAR LAL B.

PARMAR:

SHRI MAHI LAL:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5263 on 3rd April, 1978 regarding SC and ST teachers in Delhi and state:

(a) whether the reply given to part (c) of the referred question regarding non-availability of qualified SC/ST candidates in not evading in view of the answer to part (a) of another USQ No. 4900 dated 30th March, 78 according to which 614 SC and 15 ST B.Ed. qualified candidates were on the register of Employment Exchanges during 1975, 1976 and 1977 against which only 30 SC and none of the ST candidates were appointed during this period;

(b) if so, reasons for making appointment against reserved quota and the steps proposed to be taken for fulfilling the reserved quota by implementing the assurance given in reply to part (c) of USQ No. 5263 on the 3rd April, 1978 that 50 per cent of the vacancies will be earmarked for the candidates of these communities; and

(c) what measures are being taken to complete the backlog from the registered SC/ST candidates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) to (c). The informa-

tion is being collected from the Delhi Administration and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Reduction in Price of D.D.A. Flats Houses

2900. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that he had stated in Patna on 28th October, 1978 that it has been decided to reduce by 15 per cent the cost of some houses built by D.D.A. and already sold to allottees on the hire purchase basis; and

(b) if so, which are those houses for which cost is to be reduced and by what date the decision is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Jagannath Temple at Puri

2991. SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any litigation about the repair work that was in progress in the Lord Jagannath Temple at Puri in Orissa; and

(b) if so, what are the causes for litigation?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). There is a litigation pending in the Orissa High Court about the removal of the accretionary lime plaster applied in the past on the outer surface of the Jagannath Temple. The plaster having developed cracks is allowing seepage of water into the fabric of the masonry. As per recommendations of

the calamity as a whole. It is, therefore, not possible to indicate the quantum of Central assistance given particularly for the community rehabilitation activities in the areas of Durgapur Asansol.

The Government constituted a Task Force under the Secretary (Technical Development) for looking into the cases of flood affected industrial units. The requirement of financial assistance for small scale industries as estimated by the Government of West Bengal is Rs. 41.00 crores. The Director, Small Industries Services/Institute, Calcutta, in consultation with the Directorate of Small & Cottage Industries, Government of West Bengal has constituted five teams of 4-5 officers each, to tour the flood affected areas for finding out the nature and extent of damage caused by floods and to render on the spot technical assistance to the units. Teams of officers of the State Directorate of Cottage & Small Scale Industries are also surveying the damaged units in the affected areas of West Bengal. Further it has been suggested that special relief may be provided under the State Aid to Industries Act both as grant and loan on liberal terms for the tiny units and individual artisans. For this a special allocation of Rs. 2 crores to be made to the State Government of West Bengal is also under consideration.

Import of Butter Oil

2987 SHRI AMARINSH V RATHA-WA. Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) the total quantity of butter oil imported during the last year and the current year upto September, 1978.

(b) whether any firm order for the next year has been placed

(c) if so, the quantity and with which country, and

(d) the mode of its distribution amongst States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH) (a) There is no commercial import of butter oil. The following quantities of butter oil were received as gift from WFP/EEC by the Indian Dairy Corporation —

	WFP (MT)	EEC (MT)	Total (MT)
(i) 1977-78	8,462	3,000	11,462
(ii) 1978-79 (upto 30th September, 1978)	1, 17	..	1,117
	9,585	3,000	12,585

(b) and (c) No order has been placed for commercial import of butter oil. The Indian Dairy Corporation is likely to receive gift supply of 5900 MT butter oil from WFP and 5800 MT butter oil from EEC between October 1978 and March 1979 and about 8000 MT during 1979-80 from EEC.

(d) The butter oil was supplied by the Indian Dairy Corporation to 4 metropolitan city dairies at Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi and Madras and other dairies for recombination into milk under operation Flood Programme. Some quantity of butter oil declared unfit for recombination purpose was sold as cooking media.

Vocational Education Courses in H.S. Schools in Delhi

2988 SHRI CHATURBHUI Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 2961 on the 7th August, 1978 regarding vocational Education courses in Higher Secondary Schools, Delhi and state

(a) whether the requisite information from Delhi Administration has since been collected,

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) if not, the reasons for such an abnormal delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3032/78].

(c) Does not arise.

SC and ST Teachers in Delhi

2989. SHRI NATWAR LAL B.

PARMAR:

SHRI MAHI LAL:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5263 on 3rd April, 1978 regarding SC and ST teachers in Delhi and state:

(a) whether the reply given to part (c) of the referred question regarding non-availability of qualified SC/ST candidates in not evading in view of the answer to part (a) of another USQ No. 4900 dated 30th March, 78 according to which 614 SC and 15 ST B.Ed. qualified candidates were on the register of Employment Exchanges during 1975, 1976 and 1977 against which only 30 SC and none of the ST candidates were appointed during this period;

(b) if so, reasons for making appointment against reserved quota and the steps proposed to be taken for fulfilling the reserved quota by implementing the assurance given in reply to part (c) of USQ No. 5263 on the 3rd April, 1978 that 50 per cent of the vacancies will be earmarked for the candidates of these communities; and

(c) what measures are being taken to complete the backlog from the registered SC/ST candidates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) to (c). The informa-

tion is being collected from the Delhi Administration and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Reduction in Price of D.D.A. Flats Houses

2990. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that he had stated in Patna on 29th October, 1978 that it has been decided to reduce by 15 per cent the cost of some houses built by D.D.A. and already sold to allottees on the hire purchase basis; and

(b) if so, which are those houses for which cost is to be reduced and by what date the decision is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Jagannath Temple at Puri

2991. SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any litigation about the repair work that was in progress in the Lord Jagannath Temple at Puri in Orissa; and

(b) if so, what are the causes for litigation?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). There is a litigation pending in the Orissa High Court about the removal of the accretionary lime plaster applied in the past on the outer surface of the Jagannath Temple. The plaster having developed cracks is allowing seepage of water into the fabric of the masonry. As per recommendations of

the Expert Committee in which officials of the Orissa Government are also included, the Archaeological Survey of India is removing the plaster, with a view to examining the extent of damages to the original carved stones and to repair suitably the damaged ones.

Setting up of Central University for Sanskrit

1992 SHRI VASANT SATHE Will the Ministry of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to set up Central Universities for Sanskrit in the Western part of the country in the immediate future and have provided funds for the next year,

(b) if so, details of the proposal under consideration and whether Government would consider establishment of Sanskrit Universities at Hamlek near Nagpur in the name of Kalidasa as suggested by the eminent Sanskrit scholars of the country, and

(c) details regarding schemes formulated, nature of assistance available to the voluntary organisations and other special central sector/centrally sponsored schemes formulated with details of outlay proposed for 1979-80 for propagation on Sanskrit in the country and the details of programme performance during the current year?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION
SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE
(DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUN-
DER).** (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The outlay in the 1979-80 Budget for development of Sanskrit is under consideration. The details of the schemes likely to be taken up are as follows:—

(i) Assistance to Voluntary Organisations—Registered Voluntary Organisations engaged in the propagation and development of Sans-

krit are sanctioned grant-in aid to meet the expenditure on Salaries, Scholarships, Research Projects, Library, Furniture and Buildings. These organisations are paid 50 per cent of the cost of buildings, subject to a maximum of Rs 50,000 and 75 per cent of the approved expenditure on other items. More than 600 institutions are at present receiving assistance under this scheme.

(ii) Adarsh Pathshalas—The scheme visualises assistance to Voluntary Institutions conducting recognised courses of Traditional Sanskrit Education with a view to develop them as Model Sanskrit Institutions. Institutions approved under this scheme are sanctioned 95 per cent of their approved recurring expenditure and 75 per cent of the non-recurring expenditure. Six such institutions have already been recognised.

(iii) Production of Sanskrit Literature—Individuals, organisations, research institutions, etc are sanctioned financial assistance for publication of works relating to Sanskrit language and literature, publication of rare manuscripts, journals, etc.

(iv) Other Central Schemes—The Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, which has six constituent Vidya-peethas and 14 affiliated institutions and 2500 students, is a major scheme for propagation of Sanskrit. Under the auspices of the Sansthan, about 1200 scholarships are awarded, free hostel facilities are provided to about 500 students and teacher training facilities for about 250 students. The Sansthan also brings out publications, offers correspondence courses and provides library and laboratory facilities.

(v) Scholarships—Scholarships for the study of Sanskrit are provided to about 1200 students per year. Of these, about 800 are at the B.A., M.A. and Ph.D. levels, about 175 for Research and 150 are for

students of Shastri and Acharya Classes.

(vi) The other schemes include grant-in-aid to Deccan College for production of Sanskrit literature, holding of competitions, conventions, conferences, etc., award of certificate of honour and monetary grants to Sanskrit scholars etc.

(vii) Under Centrally sponsored schemes, financial assistance is provided to about 1000 eminent Sanskrit Pundits in indigent circumstances, scholarships are provided to students of High/Higher Secondary Schools, assistance is provided to introduce Sanskrit in Secondary Schools and for appointment of teachers of other subjects in Sanskrit Pathshalas. 13 States are receiving assistance under this scheme.

Demand for Change in Rules for Discharging of water From Dams

2993. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:
SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA:
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to change the rules for discharging water from the dams i.e. the D.V.C. dams should discharge water between May and June to make room in the reservoirs for the excessive work during the monsoon otherwise the floods will recur if the rules regarding release of water are not changed;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c). There is no proposal to alter the Reservoir

Regulation Schedule which has been evolved by the Central Water Commission after considerable discussions with the Governments of West Bengal and Bihar, and the D.V.C. authorities. Some storage is maintained during the months of May and June to provide waters for paddy cultivation in case of possible delay in monsoon.

Allotment of Government Accommodation

2994. SHRI DAYARAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) total number of Central Government Employees who have completed 21 years of service by 30th November, 1978 and are eligible for Type II and Type III but have not been provided Government accommodation at all; and

(b) total number of quarters in Type III which are likely to be handed over to Estate office by December, 1978 for allotment?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Residences in the general pool have been re-classified into Types A,B,C,D and E in place of Types I, II, III, IV and V. Applications received with reference to the new classification in respect of the allotment year beginning from 1st December, 1978 indicate that there are 5,300 (approximately) Government employees eligible for type 'B' and 4,700 (approximately) eligible for Type 'C' who have completed 20 years or more of service as on 1st July, 1978 and are waiting for their entitled type of Government accommodation.

(b) 459 Type 'C' quarters are likely to be handed over to the Directorate of Estate by December 1978 for allotment purposes.

Price of milk purchased by Mother Dairy

2995 SHRI BHAGAT RAM. Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Mother Dairy is buying only 1 lakh litre fresh milk in this flush season and selling 3 lakh litres a day using milk powder and Butter Oil,

(b) whether 6 per cent fat is being sold by Mother Dairy in Polypacks at Rs. 300 per litre,

(c) whether producer farmers are being paid for the same milk in rural area a price of about 160 per litre; and if so, the reasons for such a situation and the remedial steps proposed to stop this state of affairs,

(d) whether Mother Dairy is now selling cow milk in polypacks containing only 4 per cent milk fat at 280 per litre, and

(e) whether the price paid to producer farmers for this milk is only about 140 per litre, and if so, the steps proposed to be taken to stop this unfair policy aimed against rural folks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI DHANU PRATAP SINGH) (a) In November, 1978 the Mother Dairy on an average bought 132 lakh kgs. of fresh milk daily and sold 272 lakh litres, per day using skim milk powder and butter oil as an extender.

(b) Yes, Sir

(c) The Mother Dairy is not procuring milk directly from the milk producers but through State Cooperative Dairy Federations at an average price of Rs. 220 per kg. ex-Mother Dairy

(d) Yes, Sir

(e) The Mother Dairy is procuring cow milk from State Cooperative Dairy Federations at an average price

of Rs. 170 plus 15 paise per litre as transport charges

Water Metres in Ashok Vihar, Delhi

2996 SHRI RUDOLPH RODRIGUES Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that in DDA's flats in K.D. Block, Ashok Vihar, Delhi water metre points have been wrongly numbered,

(b) whether it is also a fact that in certain flats water-metre is in the name of one allottee whereas the water from that metre is consumed by another allottee,

(c) whether any representation has been received in the matter, and

(d) if so, what action has been taken on it?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) (a) and (b) The Delhi Development Authority has reported that water metre point has been wrongly numbered in the case of two flats. Because of this, water metre was in the name of one allottee whereas the water was being consumed by another

(c) Yes, Sir

(d) The numbers have since been corrected. Water charges for the earlier period will now be re-assessed accordingly.

घोडा प्रावास योजना, नई दिल्ली

2997. श्री सुखेन्द्र सिंह : क्या निर्माण और प्रावास तथा वृत्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि -

(क) क्या दिल्ली विधान प्राधिकरण की घोषा प्रावास योजना के अर्ध न

आवृत्ति सभी प्लाटो का विकास किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो विकास कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा और उसमें विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या उपरोक्त कालोनी के निवासियों के लिये पानी और बिजली की व्यवस्था कर दी गई है ;

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसमें विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं क्योंकि वहाँ के निवासियों को कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है ;

(ङ) क्या अन्य आवास योजनाओं की अपेक्षा घोंडा आवास योजना को बहुत कम महत्त्व दिया जा रहा है, जिससे परिणामस्वरूप वहाँ पर विकास और निर्माण कार्य बहुत धीमी गति से चल रहा है ; और

(च) क्या उपरोक्त सुविधाएं न होने के कारण प्लाटों के मालिक अपने मकानों का निर्माण कार्य आरम्भ नहीं कर सकते हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास तयापूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री. तिकन्दर बख्त) :
(क) और (ख). घोंडा में दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण की सामूहिक आवास की कोई योजना नहीं है। घोंडा रिहायशी योजना में प्लाटों को अभी पूर्णतया विकसित नहीं किया गया है। विकास के कार्य को मार्च, 1980 तक पूरा किये जाने की सम्भावना है। क्षेत्र में भारी संख्या में अतिक्रमण और भूमि के कुछ भाग को अजित करते में अपरिहार्य देरी ही इस विलम्ब के मुख्य कारण है।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

(घ) कारण इस प्रकार हैं :—

जलपूर्ति : इस क्षेत्र में दिल्ली नगर निगम से जल का न मिलना।
तयानि, पहले उपलब्ध कराये गये नल कर्षासि मेय जल सप्लाई करने के प्रयास किये गये हैं।

बिजली :—प्रशासनिक अनामोदन और व्यय की स्वीकृति हाल ही में प्राप्त हुई है और अपेक्षित राशि दिल्ली विद्युत वितरण सस्थान के पास जमा कराने की कार्यवाही की गई है।

(ङ) जी, नहीं।

(च) क्योंकि कई-विकास कार्यों पर काम चल रहा है और शेष कार्य को प्राथमिकता के आधार पर आरम्भ करने की कार्यवाही की जा चुकी है, अतः मकानों का निर्माण आरम्भ किया जा सकता है।

Master Plan for river basin to control flood

2998. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of recent floods in the country Government propose to formulate a Master Plan for river basin to curb flood; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). Considering the recurrent and serious nature of annual floods which affect vast areas of the Indo-Gangetic Basin and the large scale inundation experienced this year, a Working Group has been constituted to draw up an integrated action programme for flood control schemes, comprising engineer-

ing works such as embankments, reservoirs dams etc afforestation and sand conservation which could be implemented in the course of 5 to 7 years for controlling and mitigating the effect of floods within the shortest possible period in the Indo Gangetic basin. The report of this Working Group is expected to be ready in the near future.

As per decision taken in the Central Flood Control Board and in the Conference of Ministers of Irrigation the State Governments have been requested and are continuously being reminded to prepare Master Plans for Flood Control measures. Detailed guidelines for this purpose were issued in 1959 and included in the report of the High Level Committee on flood control. These Master Plans are in various stages of preparation.

The Governments of Assam and West Bengal constituted special Commissions in 1971 to prepare Master Plans for the Brahmaputra basin and rivers of North Bengal. The Ganga Flood Control Commission was set up by the Centre in 1971 to help the constituent States in the formulation of a Master Plan for the Ganga Basin. This Commission prepared an outline plan in 1973, and has prepared six comprehensive plans for tributary basins. Based on these, the State Governments are to prepare State-wise Master Plans.

Shifting of Central Government Offices to Gwalior (M.P.)

2999 SHRI S. R. DAMANI Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to shift some Central Government Offices from New Delhi to Gwalior to ease congestion in the capital,

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof,

(c) whether the present Vice-Chairman of the D.D.A. who was earlier

connected with the MP Housing Board has asked it to draw up a project for development of land and construction of the buildings required for the Central Government Offices after discussing the matter with the head of the MP Housing Board,

(d) if so, the capital outlay involved and whether the entire amount will be invested by the D.D.A. or partly by the D.D.A. and the Central Government, and

(e) how D.D.A. can afford to spare funds for this project when their performance in the capital in the matter of providing built-up houses to various categories of people is already lagging behind?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise

(c) The Vice-Chairman, D.D.A. has intimated that there is no such proposal as on date

(d) and (e) Do not arise

प्रौढ़ शिक्षा कार्यक्रम के लिए प्रचार का माध्यम

3000. श्री सुब्रतान क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या राजा मे प्रौढ़ शिक्षा कार्यक्रम का प्रचार करने की पट्टर भरेनी मे है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उन पर कितना व्यय किया गया है और इस उद्देश्य के लिए भरेनी का उपयोग प्रचार माध्यम के रूप में करने के क्या कारण है ?

शिक्षा समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (श्री. प्रताप चन्द्र सन्न) : (क) जी, नहीं । विज्ञापन व दूर प्रचार

निदेशालय द्वारा श्री शिक्षा के संबंध में तयार किए गए पोस्टर हिन्दी, तेलगू, तमिल, मलयालम, कन्नड़, मराठी, गुजराती, बंगला, अतमी, उड़ीया, उर्दू, पञ्जाबी, और अंग्रेजी में है।

(ख) 10 लाख पोस्टरों पर 3,91,897.11 रुपये खर्च किए गए।

Prostitution

3001. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state that the total number of women involved in prostitution and at what rate their number has been increasing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI MATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATKI): No National Survey of prostitutes has been conducted. Figures in this respect are not available.

I.C.A.R. Plan to save Live-Stock in flood affected States

3002. SHRI KUMARI ANANTHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether an action oriented plan has been formulated by the I.C.A.R. for saving live-stock in flood affected States from starvation and epidemics;

(b) if so, the highlights/salient features of the plan; and

(c) whether a Central scheme or the States also contributed its share financially to implement the plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In September, 1973, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research had

prepared an action plan to save farm animals and to provide additional income and nutrition to the rural poor in the flood affected areas of the States of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Delhi, Haryana and Punjab. The devastating floods had affected, besides human-beings, large livestock population. The floods had destroyed standing agricultural crops including fodder crops and stored food-grains. The action plan provided for an urgent crash programme to mitigate the sufferings of livestock particularly in respect of nutrition and health control so as to ensure the survival and maintenance of the livestock population in the flood affected areas.

The action plan provided for cheap nutrition to the animals in an organised manner. A quick survey of the area was to be undertaken to estimate the magnitude of the assistance programme. The cheap feed proposed to be given included (a) low cost ration comprising straw/bagasse, molasses, urea, salt and minerals, (b) urea molasses liquid feed, (c) concentrates wherever available, and (d) fodder as available. The agencies for the supply of raw material for preparing fortified feed were identified. The State Governments concerned were requested to take up the responsibility for starting the centres for distribution of low cost feed with the help of the State Animal Husbandry Department/Livestock Department Staff. Wherever necessary feeding camps were to be organised.

Task Forces comprising Animal Nutrition Scientists from the National Dairy Research Institute, Indian Veterinary Research Institute and State Agricultural Universities were proposed for assisting the State Animal Husbandry staff in the implementation of the Project. The field staff would be given short training in preparation of fortified feeds. The Indian Veterinary Research Institute organised two centres for training of trainers from different states covering a period of one week.

The action plan also provides for carrying out a mycotoxin survey by collecting random samples of grains, oil cakes which might have been stored in the affected villages to examine these for presence of mycotoxins. The action plan also provided for an organised campaign for vaccination of livestock against possible diseases occurring as a result of floods. The Biological Products Centres were asked to reserve the required biological products for supply on high priority basis to flood affected areas. Medication against parasitic infections was recommended.

(c) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has sanctioned a scheme for demonstration-cum training of cheap livestock nutrition, health-care and genetic improvement for a period of 60 days in West Bengal. The salient features of the scheme are to provide cheap nutrition developed as a result of research at the Indian Veterinary Research Institute and National Dairy Research Institute, using urea molasses liquid feed. In addition, quick diagnostic techniques for the diagnosis of various epidemics including parasitic diseases will be demonstrated for the control of diseases. The third important feature of the Project is to take up genetic improvement of livestock in the affected areas. The scheme will be implemented by the National Dairy Research Institute through its Regional Research Centre Kalyani Indian Veterinary Research Institute State Government of West Bengal and Voluntary organisation—Akhil Bharat Krishu Goseva Sangh, Gopurn Wardha through its regional office in Calcutta.

The ICAR scheme involves an expenditure of Rs 10.80 lakhs.

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण बनाम
दिल्ली नगर निगम

3003. डा० रामजी सिंह क्या
निर्माण और भावात तथा पूर्ति और

पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या 27 जुलाई, 1978 के धारासक्ति प्रश्न संख्या 1181 के संबंध में इस बीच जानकारी एकत्र कर ली गई है और यदि हा, तो तत्संबंधी व्योरा क्या है, और

(ख) क्या दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण और दिल्ली नगर निगम के बीच विवाद हल हो गया है, यदि नहीं तो इस बाबत किये गये प्रयासों का व्योरा क्या है ?

निर्माण और भावात तथा पूर्ति और
पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर खन्ना) :

(क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) दिल्ली प्रशासन के मुख्य सचिव स समस्याओं को हल करने का अनुरोध किया गया है ।

Irrigation capacity in Karnataka

3004 SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY, Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether any assessment of the irrigation capacity in Karnataka has been made by the Government,

(b) if so the details thereof

(c) the percentage of the irrigated area of land in the State, and

(d) the action being taken to meet additional irrigation requirement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH) (a) to (c). The ultimate irrigation potential of Karnataka has been assessed to be about 41 lakhs hectares—20 lakh hectares from major and medium irrigation schemes, and 21 lakh hectares from

minor irrigation works. The irrigation potential created in the State to the end of 1977-78 from major, medium and minor irrigation schemes was 19.59 lakh hectares. This is about 17.56 per cent of the cropped area in the State.

(d) In the Medium Term Plan (1978-83) high priority has been given by the State Government to irrigation development and an additional irrigation potential of 9.56 lakh hectares is envisaged to be created from major, medium and minor irrigation works during this period.

Changes in Rent Control Laws

3005. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision was taken in regard to Rent Control Law, in the Housing Ministers Conference held in New Delhi recently; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). The Conference of State Ministers in charge of Housing, Urban Development and Local Self Government held at New Delhi on the 10th and 11th November, 1978 have recommended that the State Governments and Union Territories should consider measures to eliminate the adverse effects of rent control on the condition of the housing stock and on new construction activity.

Absorption of Children in Industries in Chandrapur District, Maharashtra

3006. SHRI RAJE VISHVESHWAR RAO: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many children from the rehabilitation camps from Chandrapur

District in Maharashtra have been absorbed in the new industries that have come up in the district; and

(b) if they have been absorbed in any of the industries, please name the industries and at what posts have they all been absorbed?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) It is reported that 46 migrant children from the Rehabilitation Camp in Chandrapur have been absorbed in the industries in the district.

(b) The details are as follows:

Ordinance Factory, Bhandak

Labourers	40
Darbans	2
Supervisor	1
Ward Ays	1

Electorsment, Chandrapur

Helper

Driver

गौतमपुरी, शाहदरा, दिल्ली में

प्राइमरी वेस्तिक स्कूल

3007. श्री मनोहर लाल :

श्री चोरेन्द्र प्रसाद :

क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गौतमपुरी, शाहदरा, दिल्ली में प्राइमरी वेस्तिक स्कूल के छात्रों को अपनी पढ़ाई में बड़ी कठिनाइयाँ अनुभव हो रही हैं क्योंकि उनके लिये बैंच और दरियों की उचित व्यवस्था नहीं है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उनके लिये दरियाँ और बैंचों की व्यवस्था कब तक की जायेगी ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (धोमती देवदास देवी बरल्लकी) (क) और (घ) विज्ञान और नियंत्रण, दिल्ली द्वारा उपलब्ध कराया गई मुबना के अनुसार मोनोपुरी, ग्राहकता में केवल एक प्राथमिक स्कूल या एम०सी० प्राथमिक स्कूल, बहलपुरी टी-मार्क के नीचे स प्रसिद्ध है, तन्मया न चतः है। स्कूल में दूर की पढ़ाई की व्यवस्था की हुई है। स्थितिगत परामर्शों सभी बच्चा को दूर-पढ़ाई का स्थान पर डेस्क क्रमिक इन से प्रदान करने के लिए रचना उठा रहे हैं।

चतुर्थ धर्म के स्वकारियों के लिए धारा

3008. श्री योगेश्वर मुदा :
श्री रमान मुखर रात :

का निर्माण और धारात तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) वगवर्ग धर्मों के स्वकारों के संरक्षित होने की विशेष तह सरकारी मकान नहीं मिलता है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप उन्हें भारी कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ता है ;

(ख) का सरकार का विचार एक निश्चित धर्मों में इन वर्गवारियों को मकान का आवंटन करने के प्रश्न पर विचार करने के लिए एक अर्ध-निष्पक्ष करने का है धर्मों के सम्बन्ध में कुछ नियम वगैरहों ताकि उन्हें मकानों का योग्य आवंटन हो सके ,

(ग) यदि हा, तो कब तक ,
और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो सरकार का विचार भविष्य में इन वर्गवारियों की किसी प्रकृति के प्रदर भवान देने का है तथा इस अवधि में ग्योरा क्या है ?

निर्माण और धारात तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री निखार बघत) :

(क) हाँ, नहीं।

(घ) हाँ, नहीं।

(ग) प्रत्यक्ष ही नहीं उठता।

(घ) कई विधि बतलाया सम्भव नहीं है। तथापि, सरकार ने प्रमले तीन बरा में दिल्ली व नई दिल्ली में टाईप "ए" में 1000 व टाईप "बी" में 5000 धारात बनाने का स्वीकृत कार्यक्रम बनाया है।

Imbalance in Milk Supply

3009. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state.

(a) whether existing imbalances in the milk supply in the country is on the increase during the last two years,

(b) if so, whether Government are aware that a two days conference on Dairy Co-operatives was held recently at Jaipur to discuss the problems and find out the solution to overcome this situation, and

(c) if so outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH) (a) Precise statistical information regarding milk production during the last two years is not available. However available estimates indicate an increase of milk production from 23.2 million tonnes in 1973-74 to 26.48 million tonnes in 1977-78. This rate of increase has, however, been

lower than the rate of growth of the human population.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Conference mainly discussed the organisational structure of dairy cooperatives in the country.

(c) The recommendations of the Conference have not been received by the Government.

Adoption of Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 by State Governments

3010. SHRI AHMED HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) which States have so far adopted the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and action taken so far to persuade the remaining State Government to adopt the Act;

(b) year-wise and State-wise amount spent by the Centre/Central Agencies in this direction, so far; and

(c) amount earned by the Centre towards water consumed by the specified industries in accordance with the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess Act, 1977 with names and locations of such Industries?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) The following state governments have so far adopted the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974:

1. Andhra Pradesh
2. Assam
3. Bihar
4. Gujarat
5. Haryana
6. Himachal Pradesh
7. Jammu and Kashmir
8. Karnataka
9. Kerala
10. Madhya Pradesh

11. Punjab
12. Rajasthan
13. Tripura
14. Uttar Pradesh
15. West Bengal.

The Central Government is vigorously pursuing the remaining state governments to adopt the Act. It is understood that the necessary resolution for adoption of the Act by the Government of Orissa is already before the State Legislature. The proposal is also under active consideration of the Government of Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu.

(b) No Central assistance is given to the State governments for water pollution control. The State Boards are entirely financed by the State Governments themselves.

However, the Central Government have so far released the following grants to the Central Board for the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution for carrying out its pollution control activities:—

- | | |
|------------|-----------------|
| 1. 1974-75 | Rs. 2.15 lakhs |
| 2. 1975-76 | Rs. 4.40 lakhs |
| 3. 1976-77 | Rs. 15.00 lakhs |
| 4. 1977-78 | Rs. 20.00 lakhs |

(c) The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess Act, 1977 has come into operation with effect from the 1st April, 1978. So far no cess has been collected. The State Governments and the water pollution control boards are setting up necessary machinery for assessment and collection of cess.

Regularisation of Ravi Nagar, Delhi

3011. SHRI RAM KANWAR BERWA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLIES AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4386 on 19th December, 1977 regarding Regularisation of Ravi Nagar, Delhi and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Ravi Nagar included in category 'A' in the

list of unauthorised colonies in West Zone was regularised in 1964, and

(b) if so, the steps taken to provide roads etc. which were earmarked in the lay out plan of the colony as approved by Delhi Development Authority?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Views on Sugar Policy

3012. **SHRI ANNASAHIB GOT-HKINDE**, Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be

pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 72 on 20th November, 1978 regarding memo against sugar policy and state the detailed particulars of the concomitant safeguards mentioned by the Chief Minister of Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh, separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): A statement showing the safeguards mentioned by the Chief Ministers of Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh is enclosed.

Statement

Statement showing the safeguards asked for by the Chief Ministers of Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh after decontrol

Sl. No.	Safeguards	Name of the State
1	It should be ensured that sugar is made available to all consumers at Rs. 2.30 per kg.	Kerala.
2	To bring about a greater degree of stability in prices a buffer stock of sugar as recommended by Expert Bodies, may be created.	Bihar, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh.
3	For units in high cost zones some relief by way of reduction in excise duty may be given.	Bihar, and Uttar Pradesh.
4	Release of sugar from factories should be regulated by the Government so that factories in high cost zones are assured some share of the market.	Bihar, Tamil Nadu, and Uttar Pradesh.
5	In view of the sudden reduction in the value of the stocks a substantial reduction in the bank margin is called for.	Tamil Nadu.
6	Incentives should be given to newly established sugar factories and/or expansion projects established at high cost.	Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh.
7	The Khandsari industry should be completely exempted from the excise duty.	Uttar Pradesh.
8	Incentives should be given to the factories for starting early crushing.	Uttar Pradesh.
9	Vigorous steps should be taken for the export of sugar and gur.	Uttar Pradesh.

Approval of appointment of Teachers in Aided Schools in Delhi

3013. SHRI ROOP NATH SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the stipulated period in which the appointment of teachers and other staff in aided schools in Delhi is required to be approved by the Director of Education;

(b) the number of appointments in aided minority schools in Delhi which have been accorded approval by the Director of Education, Delhi within the stipulated time;

(c) the number of cases of such appointments in such schools which are pending approval of the Director for more than one month; and

(d) action proposed to be taken by the Government to expedite approval of appointments in such schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) to (d). The information is being collected from Delhi Administration and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

Wild Life Census in Ladakh

3014. SHRIMATI PRAVATI DEVI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to take wild life census in Ladakh where it once abounded in plenty; and

(b) schemes being planned for protection and preservation of such wild life and rare species of birds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). According to information furnished by J & K Govt., they propose to carry out a census of wild-life in Ladakh

during 1979-80. The Central Wildlife (Protection) Act has been adopted by the State and enacted under the title 'J & K Wild Life Protection Act 1978-No. VIII of 1978' dated 9th May, 1978. The State Government have intimated that Sanctuaries and Game Reserves are being established in Ladakh during the next Plan period and adequate funds are being provided for the protection and preservation of wildlife in such reserves.

Registered Persons with D.D.A. for various Types of Flats

3015. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of persons registered under the D.D.A. for allotment of flats and Janata, Low Income and Middle Income Group Schemes, separately;

(b) the total number of flats allotted by D.D.A. under the above mentioned schemes, scheme-wise;

(c) the number of flats under construction at present, in each scheme, locality-wise; and

(d) the time by which all the registered applicants would get their flats?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SEKANDAR BAKHT): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

कृषि मूल्य आयोग द्वारा गेहूँ का सिफारिश किया गया समयन मूल्य

3016. श्री राधवर्मा : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कृषि मूल्य आयोग ने आगामी वर्ष के लिए गेहूँ का क्या समयन मूल्य सिफारिश किया है ;

(ख) गेहूँ उत्पादक राज्यों और केंद्र की इस पर क्या प्रतिनिधिता है, और

(ब) केन्द्रीय सरकार भतागो वर के लिए गेहूँ का समर्थन मूलर कब तक प्रविष्ट कर देगी ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय ने राज्य मंत्री (श्री मानू प्रताप सिंह) : (क) बहुमूल सिंचाई द्वारा 115 रुपये प्रति किबटल।

(ख) और (ब). अधिकतम गेहूँ उत्पादक राज्यों के प्रतिनिधियों ने गेहूँ के लिए ऊँचे मूल्य की माग की है लेकिन परिषदी वनाल, जम्मू तथा काश्मीर और बिहार ने भीदुवा स्तर पर बसूली मूल्य को रखन के लिए कहा है। यह मामला केन्द्रीय सरकार क विचारणीय है और और ही इस पर निर्णय लिया जाएगा।

Allotment of Combines

3017 SHRI GANGADHAR APPA BURANDE, Will the Minister of AGRICULTURAL AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) on what policy and to whom allotment of combines was made which came from foreign countries for the testing purposes and on what policy the remaining combines will be allotted which have been testing at T.E.&T.S. Budah (MP)

(b) after the completion of testing report of such combines why the delay is caused, and

(c) how many combines came in India and from which countries and whether the State or Central Government have already got the amount deposited for the allotment of combines and if amount taken, then why the combines have not been allotted to such entrepreneurs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

AND IRRIGATION (SHRI DELANU PRATAP SINGH) (a) Of the fourteen combines which came from foreign countries from time to time for testing and demonstration twelve have been allotted to the following—Rajasthan State Agro-Industries Corporation Haryana State Agro Industries Corporation, Punjab State Co-operative Marketing Federation, G B Pant University of Agriculture & Technology Young Farmers' Organisation and individual farmers. Thus the policy has been to allot them, as far as possible, to organisations/institutions. The same policy is proposed to be followed in allotting the remaining two combines.

(b) The allotment of these combines taken time because clearances etc for their retention have to be obtained from the various authorities a suitable allottees have to be found. There is, however no avoidable delay in processing such cases.

(c) The combines imported and sold in the past number 532 (excluding the 14 which came for testing and demonstration). These were imported from GDR (245 Nos.) USSR (123 Nos.) FRG (102 Nos.) Denmark (25 Nos.), Italy (22 Nos.) and Japan (15 Nos.) With reference to their future import the Punjab State Industrial Development Corporation had asked the prospective applicants to deposit an advance amount of Rs 10,000 per combine. However as a decision on their import is yet to be taken, they could not be imported/allotted and the Corporation has advised the applicants to take back their deposits.

SC/ST Junior Engineers Promoted as Assistant Engineers in CPWD

3018 SHRI R. L. KUREEL Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) how many Junior Engineers of Central P.W.D. were promoted to the grade of Assistant Engineers from 1975 onwards in general as well as Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes category.

(b) whether due representation has been given to SC/ST officers in promotion as per Government orders, if not what action is being taken for that; and

(c) how many SC/ST Junior Engineers are in the service of Central P.W.D., out of them how many have

completed the eligibility period of ten years required for departmental promotion?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) No. of Jr. Engineers promoted as A.Es. from 1975 onwards:

	General	Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Tribes
Civil	247	31	2
Electrical	88	12	..
(b) Yes Sir.			
(c) (i) No. of SC/ST J. Es. in service.			
Civil		219	9
Electrical		84	3
(ii) out of (i) above the No. of SC/ST Junior Engineers who have completed the eligibility period of ten years for departmental promotion :.			
Civil		105	5
Electrical		29	2

Loss on Excise Revenue to Haryana

3019. SHRI CHITTUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Haryana and many other States are unhappy at the Centre's decision to meet only 50 per cent of the State's loss in excise revenue resulting from the introduction of Prohibition;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) whether any States have written to the centre for raising the quantum;

(d) if so, the name of the States and the details thereof; and

(e) keeping in view the demand made from many quarters; whether the Government propose to increase

the quantum so that the Prohibition policy be implemented speedily?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI DHANNA SINGH GULSHAN): (a) and (b). Some States have asked for compensation higher than the Centre's Offer of 50 per cent of the State's loss of excise revenue. No such reference has been received from the Government of Haryana.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Manipur, Tripura and Meghalaya have written making a plea for full compensation of loss in excise revenue.

(e) No increase beyond 50 per cent is contemplated.

“केयर हेमसेलस फार डिवाइसड पुमर” शीर्षक का समाचार

3020. श्री राजकेश्वर सिंह : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जवाब ध्यान 23 मई 1978 के बिल्टन में “केयर हेमसेलस फार डिवाइसड पुमर” शीर्षक के प्रत्यंत छत्र समाचार को और दिलाया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उच्च पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मानू प्रताप सिंह) : (क) और (ख) . राज्य सरकार से जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर तथा पटन पर रख दी जाएगी ।

महानगरों के कुटशर्तों पर सोने वाले व्यक्ति

3021. श्री जगदीश प्रसाद मायूर : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली, कनौठा, बम्बई और मद्रास जैसे महानगरों में भ्रष्टाचार करने वाले कुटशर्तों पर सोते हैं ; और

(ख) क्या सरकारने ऐसे व्यक्तियों को मस्थायी भवना स्थायी आवास देने की कोई योजना बनाई है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) :

(क) पट्टी पर सोने वाले लोगों की मर्या के मकान प्रायः उपलब्ध नहीं हैं ।

(ख) मन्त्री नती जम्मूतन/मुघार माना, जो राज्य क्षेत्र में हैं के अन्तर्गत राज्य सरकारों और स्थानीय निकाय

नियमित लोगों को होस्टल, डारमीटरियों और रैड बसेरा व निर्माण की योजना बना कर आस उपलब्ध कराने के संकल्प में हैं ।

आवास तथा नगरीय विकास नियम का मकान समस्या में योगदान

3022. डा० सत्यी नारायण पांडेय : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1978-79 के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश, गुजरात और राजस्थान के शहरी और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में आवास सुविधाओं को बढ़ाने के लिए आवास तथा नगरीय विकास विभाग ने कितनी राशि खर्च की है और इन राज्यों में प्रस्तावित आवास योजनाओं के लिए कितनी राशि दिये जाने का प्रस्ताव है ; और

(घ) क्या इन राज्यों ने अपनी योजनाओं को प्रस्तुत किया है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) हुडको ने किसी भी राज्य को निर्धिया का अधिकृत आवंटन नहीं किया है । योजनाओं के प्राप्त होने पर हुडको उनकी तकनीकी परबता और विनीय व्यवहारों के आधार पर उन्हें स्वीकृति देता है । वर्ष 1976-77 से 1978-79 तक के दौरान गुजरात, मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान में 30-11-78 को हुडको द्वारा स्वीकृत किये गये श्रृण के व्योरे संलग्न अनुलग्नक में दिये गये हैं ।

(ख) संलग्न विवरण में दायि गये श्रृण इन राज्यों के अधिकरणों द्वारा प्रस्तुत की गई योजनाओं पर आधारित हैं ।

विवरण

(30-11-1978 तक)

राज्य	1976-77		1977-78		(लाख रुपयों में)	
	नगरीय	ग्रामीण	जोड़	नगरीय	ग्रामीण	जोड़
गुजरात	848.957	—	848.957	535.461	45.000	580.461
मध्य प्रदेश	319.320	—	319.320	202.060	—	202.360
राजस्थान	367.890	—	367.890	484.550	—	484.550

(30-11-1978 तक)

				1978-79		
				नगरीय	ग्रामीण	जोड़
गुजरात	.	.	.	690.407	113.500	803.907
मध्य प्रदेश	.	.	.	211.070	7.785	218.855
राजस्थान	.	.	.	560.160	—	560.160

हुडको की ग्रामीण आवास योजना 1978-79 में आरम्भ की गई थी।

गोल डाक घर नई दिल्ली के निकट
कोठियां (कंगलों की सुरक्षा)30/23. श्री नदाव सिंह चौहान :
क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और
पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :(क) क्या यह सच है कि गोल
डाक घर के निकट अशोक रोड स्थित
संसद सदस्यों की कोठियों के चारों ओर
सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से चार दीवारी नहीं
है;(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि पीछे
वाली दीवार की ऊंचाई भी कम है और
इसलिए वह असुरक्षित है तथा पीछे की
गलियों का आम रास्ते के रूप में इस्तेमाल
किया जाता है ;(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि हाल
ही में पुलिस और अकाशवाणी के बीच
हुई मुठभेड़ के दौरान वहाँ रहने वाले संसद
सदस्यों की कठिनाइयों का सामना करना
पड़ रहा था; और

(घ) क्या सरकार इन कृषिजनों को सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से सुरक्षित करने के लिए कुछ प्रभावी कार्यवाही करेगी ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास यंत्र (थो शिकर वर) :

(क) (ख) और (घ). सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से बसा के आवासीय भाग सुरक्षित है। बायद नान्नीय उदय महोदय का दावा करने के चारों ओर की नीची चार दीवार ने है, नदीदार बाबा बाबरी को इनके में प्रमुख है रोकने के लिए है।

(ग) यदि भी प्रगतिवा मेरे मतलब के ध्यान में नहीं लाई गई।

Enquiry into affairs of Delhi Milk Scheme

3024 SHRIMATI AHILYA P RANG NERAR Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware that corruption nepotism and favouritism in the Delhi Milk Scheme is rampant

(b) if so, whether Government have conducted any enquiry into these matters and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH) (a) to (c) While there may be individual cases of complaints of this nature, it would be wrong to say that corruption, favouritism and nepotism are rampant in the D.M.S. Wherever specific complaints have been made suitable enquiries have been instituted and erring officials appropriately punished.

Method for utilisation of urban Wastes into Fertilisers

3025. SHRI GOUNDER VERUGOPAL Will the Minister of AGRICUL-

TURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether methods have been successfully utilised in U.S.A. for converting urban wastes into fertilisers, and

(b) if so, whether Government have studied the method and made plans for utilisation in India where we have a massive problem of urban garbage disposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH) (a) Presently, information is not available on specific successful methods developed in the U.S.A. for converting urban wastes into fertilisers

(b) Conventionally in most of our urban centres compost is being prepared in trenches. However, a big programme of setting up of mechanical compost plants for converting the urban wastes into compost manure has already been taken up by the Government in 24 cities each having a population of 3 lakhs or more

Panchayat Elections in States

3026. SHRI P. V. SWAMINATHAN, SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALI SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTY

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether in many States election to Panchayats have not been held for the last five years or so,

(b) if so, how far this is true, and

(c) which are the States of where such elections have not been held and for how long?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH) (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

किन्नानों को गाएं देने के लिए राज्यों को सहायता

3027. श्री सुभाष ग्राहजा : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या योजना आयोग ने इस तथ्य को ध्यान रखा है कि किसानों को अपने उपयोग के लिए सरकारी संसाधनों से गाएं दी जानी चाहिए ; और

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार का विचार राज्य सरकारों को यदि वे अपने राज्यों में इस योजना को लागू करना चाहें, वित्तीय सहायता देने का विचार है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) लघु और सीमान्त कृषकों एवं कृषिश्रमिकों में दुधार पशुओं के वितरण से संबंधित कार्यक्रम को पहले ही लघु कृषक विकास एजेंसी एवं सूखा-प्रवण क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत लाभोन्मुखी कार्यक्रम में सम्मिलित कर लिया गया है । इस प्रयोजन के लिए लाभभोगियों को आर्थिक सहायता तथा ऋण की सुविधायें दोनों ही उपलब्ध कराई जाती हैं । लघु कृषक विकास एजेंसी और सूखा-प्रवण क्षेत्र कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत वर्तमान प्रखंडों के अतिरिक्त, पंचवर्षीय योजना 1978-83 के दौरान समेकित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत लाये जाने वाले विभिन्न राज्यों के अतिरिक्त प्रखंडों का भी वही सुविधा उपलब्ध होगी

(ख) इस समय लघु कृषक विकास एजेंसी, सूखा-प्रवण क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम और कमान क्षेत्र वितरण कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत, जिसमें दुधार पशुओं के वितरण का प्रावधान शामिल है, लाभोन्मुखी कार्यक्रमों के कार्यान्वयन के लिए राज्यों को केन्द्र

सरकार द्वारा वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है । यह वित्तीय दायित्व केन्द्र सरकार के पास रहेगा, या राज्य सरकारों को सुपुर्द किया जाएगा, यह राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद् के निर्णय पर निर्भर करेगा ।

प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को भरपेट भोजन

3028. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : श्री चतुर्भुज :

क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 7 सितम्बर, 1978 के नवभारत टाइम्स में प्रकाशित "देश भ्रमण में आत्मनिर्भर पर सबको भरपेट रोटी नहीं" शीर्षक समाचार की ओर सरकार का ध्यान गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) और (ख) जी हां । उक्त समाचार में गरीबी पोषाहार और विकास के बारे में बहुत सारे प्रश्न उठाए गए हैं । 1978-83 की पंचवर्षीय योजना के मसौदे में समय सीमा के अन्दर बेरोजगारों दूर करने और गरीब लोगों के जीवन-स्तर को ऊपर उठाने के लिए उपाय सुझाये गए हैं । तथापि ऊंचे मूल्यों से जनसंख्या के कमजोर वर्गों के हिस्से की सुरक्षा करने के लिए राज्य सरकार सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली चला रही है ताकि राशन/उचित दर की दुकानों के व्यापक जाल के माध्यम से उपभोक्ताओं को उचित मूल्यों पर राजसहायता प्राप्त खाद्यान्न उपलब्ध किए जा सकें देश । में बहुत ही गरीब लोगों

के संपादन तदर्थ स्तर को उठाने के लिए "काम के लिए भ्रमण" कार्यक्रम एक प्रयत्न है।

Liaison Officers in the Ministry of Supply and Rehabilitation to look after the interests of S.Cs. and S.Ts.

3029. **SHRI B. C. KAMBLE** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) how many Liaison Officers are appointed in each of the departments in his Ministry, relating to representation in service for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as per Government Brochure, Chapter 15, and since when each of them was appointed and the status of each of them, and

(b) what are the reports of each of these Liaison Officers under Para

154 of the said Brochure during the last year, submitted to the Secretary/Additional Secretary etc. and what action was directed by the latter and whether said action as directed was taken and with what result?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) (a) The information is contained in the enclosed statement

(b) Under Para 54-A of Chapter XV of the Brochure (Fourth Edition of 1975) cases of negligence or lapses in the matter of following reservation and other orders relating to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are required to be brought to the notice of the Secretary/Additional Secretary/Head of Department. No case of negligence or lapse has been brought to notice by the Liaison Officers.

Statement

Liaison Officers in the Ministry of Supply and Rehabilitation to look after the interests of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

Department/Office	No. of Liaison Officers	Status	Date of Appointment
Department of Supply (Secretariat)			
	5	Dy. Secretary	November, 1975 to August, 1976
		Director	August, 1976 to Sept., 1976
		Dy. Secretary	November, 1976 to May, 1978
		Dy. Secretary	November, 1978 to date
DGS & D New Delhi (including regional offices)	1	Dy. Secretary	1971
Chief Controller of Accounts (Department of Supply) New Delhi	2	Dy. Controller of Accounts	October, 1976
Controller of Accounts, Calcutta	1	Controller of Accounts	October, 1976

1	2	3	4
Dy. Controller of Accounts Madras	1	Dy. Controller of Accounts.	October, 1976.
Dy. Controller of Accounts, Bombay	1	Dy. Controller of Accounts.	October, 1976.
National Test House, Calcutta	1	Director	January, 1975 to March, 1978.
		Assistant Director	April, 1978.
Department of Rehabilitation proper and Settlement Wing.	1	Director	4-10-75 to 31-3-76.
		Dy. Secretary	21-4-76 to 28-7-77.
		Director	26-8-77 to 1-3-78.
		Under Secretary	12-4-78 to 30-9-78.
		Dy. Secretary	20-11-78 to date.
Deputy Controller of Accounts(R), New Delhi.		No Liaison Officer has been nominated as this office came into existence on 1-7-1976.	
Dandakaranya Development Authority, Koraput (Orissa).	1	Labour and Welfare Officer	Up to 14-1-1974
The Financial Adviser & Chief Accounts Officer, Dandakaranya Project, Jagdalpur (M.P.)	1	Do. Assistant Financial Adviser & Chief Accounts Officer	16-1-74, to date. Prior to 13-3-73.
		Do.	15-3-73 to 26-4-76.
		Accounts Officer	27-4-76 to date.
Rehabilitation Reclamation Organisation, Mana Camp, Raipur (M.P.)	1	Administrative Officer	12-8-72 to date.
The Chief Commandant, Mana Group of Transit Centres, Mana, Raipur (M.P.)	1	Commandant	8-11-73.
		Chief Medical Officer.	30-7-74 to 30-12-76.
		Thereafter no Liaison Officer appointed as the camp was in winding up stage.	
The Chief Executive Chhamb Displaced Persons Rehabilitation Authority, Jammu.	1	Assistant Secretary	30-4-1977.

सेन्ट्रल ट्यूबर क्राफ्ट रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट
त्रिवेन्द्रम

3030. श्री हुकमदेव नारायण यादव :
क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बातों को
कृपा करें कि :

2910 LS-4

(क) क्या सेन्ट्रल ट्यूबर क्राफ्ट
रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट, त्रिवेन्द्रम के कार्यक्रम
के विरुद्ध लगाये गये आरोपों की एक
प्रति उन्हें सितम्बर, 1978 के अंत में
प्रस्तुत की गई थी ; और

(घ) यदि हा, तो क्या इन भारतीय के सम्बन्ध में जाव की जा रही है ?

हृषि प्रो. सिंघाई मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) देशीय कर्षाणि फसल अनुसन्धान संस्थान, विवेक के कार्यक्षेत्रों के तहत में एक टिप्पणी, भारतीय सरकार के दिनांक 23 सितम्बर, 1972 ई. पर के माव प्राप्त हुई थी। इन टिप्पणी में इन सम्बन्ध के निदेशक के विरुद्ध अनेक आरोपों के विषय में का दुसरो, नियुक्ति में पक्षपात संस्थान की निधि को खर्च करने में निरुत्तरता, धरने माविका का उत्पादन धरि स सम्बन्धित है।

(घ) देशीय जाव बूटों के, निदेशक द्वारा दोरो पर जाना बिना दोरोन निदेशक दिया गया, बूटों राने राने नरक मकान निदेशक का शाना नरता और फनीर की परदेशी में निधि का प्रयोग करना इन तीन आरोपों की वृत्ते हो जाव करती है और निदेशक के विरुद्ध विभागीय कार्यवाही की विचारित की है। राने मकाना आरोपों द्वारा भारतीय जाव अधिपति की जाव के धार पर मोर भाग का निदेशक पर निदेशक के विरुद्ध व ताना प्रारार समान कर दिए गए हैं। भारतीय हृषि अनुसन्धान संस्थान उन का भारता की भी जाव करता का उत्तर में भाग (क) में उल्लिखित बूटों में सम्मिलित हैं और इन मामलों में अनुसन्धान कार्यवाही करण।

Setting up of an Indian Meat Board
(by an Act of Parliament)

MR. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE
AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade has suggested that an Indian Meat Board be set up by an Act of Parliament for developing the

meat industry on economic lines and putting exports of the Commodity on a firm footing, and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and action taken thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND
IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRA-
TAP SINGH) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The Indian Institute of Foreign Trade has suggested in its Report on Survey on Export Potential of Meat and Meat Products the establishment of a statutory Meat Board. The suggestion is being considered.

'काम के लिए धन' योजना के अधीन
राजस्थान को प्राप्ति

3032. श्री मीठा लाल पटेल : क्या

हृषि प्रो. सिंघाई मंत्री यह बताने की
इच्छा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार मकान
सम्बन्धों को यह योजना के लिए तैयार
करने का है कि क्या उनके धन-प्रदान
धनो में "काम के लिए धन" योजना
के अधीन उपलब्ध प्राप्ति का उचित
उपयोग हो रहा है, यदि हा, तो कब
और यदि नहीं, तो इनका क्या कारण
है,

(ख) क्या राजस्थान को महो भव्य
पर धन-प्रदानानुसार उचित प्राप्ति में
खासतः उद्देश्य नहीं करान जा रहे
हैं बिना फलस्वरूप यह भारी कठिनाई
हो रही है, और

(ग) यदि हा, तो इनका क्या कारण
है और नित्य में इनके लिए क्या उचित
उपाय करने का विचार है, यदि
नहीं, तो इनका क्या कारण है ?

हृषि प्रो. सिंघाई मन्त्रालय में राज्य
मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क)
काम के लिए धन कार्यक्रम हेतु उपायित

मार्गदर्शक सिद्धान्तों जो जारी किए जा रहे हैं, के अनुसार योजना के अन्तर्गत कार्यों के कार्यान्वयन के लिए राज्य सरकारों द्वारा जिला स्तर पर संचालन समितियाँ, राज्य स्तर पर समरूप समितियों के अतिरिक्त गठित की जानी हैं। इन समितियों में संसद सदस्यों तथा राज्य विधायकों को शामिल करना राज्य सरकारों पर निर्भर है। अन्यथा माननीय सदस्य भी अपने क्षेत्रों में अन्य सभी विकास कार्यक्रमों की तरह काम के लिए अन्न कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वयन में स्वयं रुचि लेना चाहेंगे।

(ख) जी नहीं। कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वयन के लिए राज्य सरकार द्वारा अपेक्षित बाधाम्न उन्हें उपलब्ध करा दिए गये हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में राज्य सरकार की ओर से अभी तक कोई शिकायत नहीं मिली है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Loan for Industry and Trade in flood affected West Bengal

3033. SHRI D. AMAT:
SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA
BOSE ALLURI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state.

(a) whether Indian Chamber of Commerce approached the Union Government to grant easier loan facilities to Industry and Trade in West Bengal to meet present crisis caused by floods and rains; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The Indian Chamber of Commerce made the request to the Central Task Force on flood affected Industries of West Bengal.

(b) The Banking Division of the Department of Economic Affairs have already issued instructions to the Banks to extend liberal credit facilities to industrial units, artisans, weavers, fishermen and other tiny units for adequate and timely help and also to provide them with finance at easy rates of interest and facilities for rescheduling of existing loans where necessary. The Reserve Bank of India has been requested to consider relaxing conditions of price credit authorisation for affected units. The Industrial Development Bank of India has announced special refinance facilities 1978 (FRS 1978) available to financial institutions in respect of the assistance to be given by them to flood affected industrial units.

Insurance facility to poor farmer

3034. SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to extend the insurance facility to the poor farmers to protect their cattle, crops, agricultural accessories against the devastating natural calamities; and

(b) if so, whether the Government are giving any assistance to the societies for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) The General Insurance Corporation of India is already providing the facility of cattle insurance against all natural calamities except famine. Crop Insurance against all climatic risks (except drought) and against pest and plant diseases for H-1 cotton had been taken up on an experimental basis in certain areas of Gujarat and Maharashtra States. The G.I.C. has not yet finalised insurance schemes relating to agricultural necessities.

(b) The Government of India provides subsidies to the small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers under the special programmes like SFDA. This subsidy includes provision for meeting a part of the premium payable in the first year for cattle insurance. No other assistance is provided by the Government of India for crop or cattle insurance.

महानगरों में गन्दी बस्तियाँ

3035 श्री गणेश्वर सिंह :—
निर्माण और प्रावधान, तथा प्रति और पुनर्वास गन्दी बस्तियों की हटा करके कि

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान है कि देश के विस्तार, कलकत्ता, बम्बई तथा कोलकाता जैसे महानगरों में गन्दी बस्तियाँ बनी हुई हैं, जिसके कारण लोगों का नागरिक सुविधाएँ प्राप्त करने में बहुत दिक्कत का सामना करना पड़ रहा है, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त भेदों में 1976-77, 1977-78 और जनवरी, 1978 से अक्टूबर, 1978 के बीच गन्दी बस्तियों में रहने वालों की संख्या कितनी थी ?

निर्माण और प्रावधान तथा प्रति और पुनर्वास गन्दी (श्री गणेश्वर सिंह) :

(क) सरकार को महानगरों की गन्दी बस्तियों की समस्या के बारे में जानकारी है। 1978-83 के प्लान प्राकल्प में, नगरीय गन्दी बस्तियों के पर्यावरणीय सुधार के लिए 190 करोड़ रुपये के परियोजना का लक्ष्य रखा गया है।

(ख) महानगरों में गन्दी बस्तियाँ मर रही हैं, बस्तियों के सफाईकीय आकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। किन्तु 1972 में नियुक्त किए गए योजना आयोग के

कमिटी दल ने 5 लाख और इससे अधिक के मावदी बस्ते वस्तिपन शहरों में उनके मुल्यांकन के आधार पर गन्दी बस्तियों में रह रही मावदी में शहरों की जनसंख्या से 20 से 25 प्रतिशत तक घटि जायी गई थी।

बिहार को उर्वरक की सप्लाई

3036. श्री मानेश्वर प्रसाद पादवै :
कृपा कृपि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उर्वरक का उत्पादन कम होने के कारण इस वर्ष बिहार को कम मात्रा में उर्वरक की सप्लाई की गई है,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो बिहार का प्रत्येक महीना कितनी मात्रा में उर्वरक की सप्लाई की जाती है तथा देश में पिछले एक महीने का औसत क्या है, और

(ग) इस वर्ष को पूरा करने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यक्रम है, वह क्या विचार है ?

कृपि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) से (ग) वर्ष 1978-79 (अक्टूबर 1978—जनवरी 1979) के दौरान बिहार राज्य की उर्वरक माव की उत्पादकों द्वारा तथा केन्द्रीय उर्वरक पूर्ण द्वारा आयातित सामग्री में से की जाने वाली

सम्पत्ति के संबंध में स्थिति निम्नवत् है :—

(हजारों मीटरों की में)

एन० पी० के०

(1) निवल मांग	100.10	20.90	10.01
(2) उत्पादकों द्वारा की जाने वाली सम्पत्ति	56.93	10.65	2.80
(3) पूल से की जाने वाली सम्पत्ति	43.17	10.25	7.21

1 अगस्त से 30 नवम्बर, 1978 तक की अवधि के दौरान उत्पादकों द्वारा की जाने वाली सम्पत्ति की स्थिति इस प्रकार है :—

(1) उत्पादकों द्वारा की जाने वाली आ- वृत्त सम्पत्ति	37.95	7.10	1.87
(2) वास्तविक सम्पत्ति (कट्टियों से नवम्बर माह के लिए सूचना उपलब्ध है, शेष सूचना अभी प्राप्त नहीं हुई है)	37.29	6.88	2.10

1-8-1978 से 30-11-1978 के दौरान पूल से होने वाली सम्पत्ति की स्थिति निम्न प्रकार से है :—

(1) 1-8-78 से 30-11-78 के दौरान पूल से की जाने वाली सम्पत्ति	28.78	6.83	4.81
(2) उदाहरण दिया गई वास्तविक सम्पत्ति	40.71	8.19	4.44

(अगस्त से
सितम्बर तक)

इन तथ्यांशों से देखा जा सकता है कि स्थिति संतोषजनक है। यदि गोदी कर्मचारियों की हड़ताल और विहार में दंड न हो जितनी केन्द्रीय स्तर पर पूल से उपलब्धि और बेहतर होती। शायद कुछ देशों उत्पादकों और आवात-आवाज में से विहार को उर्वरक को अतिरिक्त मात्रा को जा रही है।

Ban on construction of Rao Tula
Ram College

3037. SHRI SHYAM SUNDAR
GUPTA:

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH

SHRI MALIK:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION,
SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE
be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rao Tula Ram College,

New Delhi has not fully developed
as yet because the University has put
a ban on further construction of
building by the College Trust; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION,
SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE
(DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUN-
DER): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The Uni-
versity Grants Commission has, how-
ever, not paid any grants to Rao Tula

Ram College for construction of building as neither the land nor the building of the College has been transferred by the Trust in the name of its Governing Body, as per requirements laid down by the Commission

Archaeological Museum at Cooch Behar Palace

3038 SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to establish an Archaeological Museum at Cooch Behar Palace to study North Bengal history and culture?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER). There is no proposal at present to establish an archaeological museum at Cooch Behar Palace

National Professorship to Dr. R. C. Mazumdar

3039 PROF SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether he made a promise for honouring Dr R C Mazumdar by offering a National Professorship to him, and

(b) if so, why even after a year and-a-half that commitment has not been fulfilled? QqSo

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER). (a) No Sir

(b) Does not arise However, the review of the scheme of the National Professorship is not yet over.

पशुओं के विकास के लिए भारत-रुस करार

3040. श्री राम सेवक हुजारी :
श्री डॉ० प्रभात :

क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की वृत्ति करेंगे कि -

(क) क्या पशु विकास योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत भारत-रुस करार के बीच कोई करार बिधा गया है ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ध्येय क्या है ; और

(ग) दोनों देशों का इस करार के परिणामस्वरूप क्या लाभ हुआ ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) छ (ग) भारत-रुस करार के बीच 1 दिसम्बर, 1978 को आर्थिक, व्यापारिक, वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी सहयोग का एक दीर्घकालीन कार्यक्रम प्रारम्भ किया गया है। कार्यक्रम में वैज्ञानिक जानकारी, विद्याविद्या और विशेषज्ञों के आदान-प्रदान और संयुक्त विचार गोष्ठियाँ करने पर विचार किया गया है। इस कार्यक्रम में जिस समझौते पर हस्ताक्षर किये जाते हैं उसके बारे में ब्यापक तयार किया जाना है।

Milk Production

3041 SHRI DHARAM VIR VASISHT. Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state-

(a) whether a National Milch Herd of about 10 million improved cross bred cows and buffaloes, is to be built up pushing production of milk in next five years by 8 million tonnes a day;

(b) if so, the nature and details of the plan; and

(c) whether the minimum level of 280 grams per capita would be achieved in next ten years; and

(d) if not, by what date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). Under Operation Flood II, it has been proposed to enable milk producers to rear a National Milch Herd of 14 million cross bred cows and upgraded buffaloes by mid 1985. 10 million rural milk producers families will participate and will be provided inputs for cross breeding and upgrading. The present milk production of 69 million lit. daily is targeted to increase to 103 million lit. daily by 1984-85; and 137 million lit. daily by 1988-89.

(c) and (d). The per capita availability of milk is expected to increase from the present level of 107 grams per day to 144 grams per day by 1984-85 and 185 per day by 1988-89.

Allocation for Supply of drinking water in Kerala

3042. SHRI SKARIAH THOMAS: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any amount has been allotted to Kerala for supply of drinking water; and

(b) if so, the amount allotted in the current years and the names of the schemes?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SUKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). During the current financial year an amount of Rs. 265 lakhs (Rs. 260 lakhs for rural water supply Works and Rs. 5 lakhs for Monitoring Cell and Investigation Unit) has been allocated to Kerala for implementation of rural water supply

schemes approved under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme. This is in addition to the provision of funds made for rural water supply under the Minimum Needs Programme of the State Sector.

The names of the rural water supply schemes approved by Central Government during the current year under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme are placed below:

Sl. No.	Name of the Rural Water Supply Scheme
---------	---------------------------------------

[1]

District Tripunthura;

- 1 Cherunnilyoor
- 2 Elankamon
- 3 Kalliyoor & Thiruvallom
- 4 Pallichal
- 5 Pullampara
- 6 Vattiyoorakavu
- 7 Vellanad
- 8 Kutichal
- 9 Marayamuttom
- 10 Muttacaud
- 11 Navaikulam
- 12 Poozhikunnu

District Qullon

- 13 Chitturalla
- 14 Ejhukone
- 15 Karcappa
- 16 Mallapuzhasser
- 17 Mynagappally
- 18 Thodivoor
- 19 Thrikkaruva
- 20 Vettikavala

- | 1 | 2 |
|----|--|
| 21 | Aravappalam |
| 22 | Kadamanthitta |
| 23 | Kadampnad |
| 24 | Kalakode |
| 25 | Kalluvathukal and Panappally |
| 26 | Kokal |
| 27 | Kooni and Aruvapalm |
| 28 | Koonayd |
| 29 | Mayyanad |
| 30 | Nadumpana |
| 31 | Panappalli (Kalluvathukal) |
| 32 | Ranni Angada |
| 33 | Ranni Periad
<i>District Alleppey</i> |
| 34 | Chennoorikara Mazhavu |
| 35 | Kottamamtha Kumarapuram |
| 36 | Noomad |
| 37 | Pallithode |
| 38 | Pandanad |
| 39 | Perumpara |
| 40 | Mararikulam (North) |
| 41 | Melalancha
<i>District Kottayam</i> |
| 42 | Kumarakom |
| 43 | Lakkattoor |
| 44 | Narakom |
| 45 | Thottakkada
<i>District Thiruv</i> |
| 46 | Vagamon |
| 47 | Vaiyakandora |
| 48 | Vattavada
<i>District Ernakulam</i> |
| 49 | Kumbalam |

50 Peringole, Mangattoor and
Thottakkara

District Trichur

51 Engandiyoor

52 Perinjalam

53 Sooranayanapuram

54 Thakkulam

55 Vytham

District Palghat

56 Edathannattukara Orphanage

57 Kadampazhipuram

58 Koduvayoor

59 Kozhunjampara

60 Mathur

61 Cherplacherry (Comprehensive)

62 Nalleppilly

63 Thrikattien

64 Chelavana

District Malappuram

65 Aliparamba

66 Anakkavun

67 Ezhuvanthuruthy

68 Nannambra

69 Thuvoor

70 Varhakkadavu

71 Venom

72 Edakkara

73 Kattannur

74 Moorikanad

75 Pallikkal

76 Pandukkad

77 Thanaloor

District Calicut

78 Chengattukavu

79 Kalpetta

80 Kaniyampetta

81 Poothadi

82 Thuruthupuram

District Cannanore

83 Edavaka

84 Muzhakunn

85 Panathody

86 Panoor

87 Payyattom

88 Pinarayi

Dandakaranya Refugees in Assam

3043. SHRI PIUS TRIKEY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of refugees who have returned from the Dandakaranya Project and have entered Assam;

(b) whether they have been settled in that State; and

(c) if so, what steps have been taken by Government for their rehabilitation?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Government have so far no information about any displaced persons from former East Pakistan deserting from Dandakaranya Project having entered Assam.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Felling of Sandalwood Trees in Tamil Nadu

3044. SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received a complaint from the Tamil Nadu Government regarding illicit felling of Sandalwood trees in the major forests of Tamil Nadu, which were being smuggled to Kerala, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal for exports to foreign countries; and

(b) if so, steps the Government of India are taking in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH) (a) and (b). The requisite information is being collected from the concerned State Government of Tamil Nadu and will laid on the table of the Sabha in due course.

Escalation in estimates of major Irrigation Projects under construction

3045. DR. SARAJINI MAHISHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the quantum of escalation in estimates of the major irrigation projects, now under construction due to the delay and inflation; and

(b) what steps Government have taken to cut down the escalation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) There are 36 on-going major irrigation projects in case of which escalation has taken place due to delay and inflation. Their cost estimates have gone up from Rs. 878 crore, as originally sanctioned to Rs. 2874. crores.

(b) The Third Conference of State Irrigation Ministers held in November, 1977 had, inter-alia, recommended that adequate outlays should be provided for the on-going schemes to ensure

their completion according to time-bound programme. Care is also taken during the discussions on the Annual Plans of the States that sufficient funds are provided for the on going major and medium irrigation projects for their speedy completion. An advance Plan assistance of Rs 198.67 crores had been given to the State Governments during the years 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78 for accelerating the progress on certain selected irrigation schemes.

Joint survey of Irrigation Schemes between India, Bangladesh and Nepal

3046 DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to make a combined survey of irrigation schemes between India, Bangladesh and Nepal as suggested by President Carter and Prime Minister James Callaghan during their recent visits to India, and

(b) what help has been promised by USA and UK in sponsoring such schemes for Rural development and water resources of three nations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH) (a) and (b) During their visits President Carter and Prime Minister Callaghan evinced interest in offering assistance for joint survey and investigations for water resources development benefiting India, Bangladesh and Nepal if these countries so desired. No specific proposals in this regard are under consideration of the Government at present.

Implementation Cell to look after SC/ST Employees

3047 SHRI MAHI LAL Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Implementation Cells for looking after the interests of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

employees in matters of reservation in recruitments and promotions etc. have been created in his Ministry and Public undertakings under his Ministry, particularly in the National Seeds Corporation headed by a person belonging to SC and ST category,

(b) if so, the constitution of these cells, and

(c) if not the reasons therefor, and when these cells will be created?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH) (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Assistance to ICSSR.

3048 PROF P. G. MAVALANKAR Will the MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government give any financial grant and/or other assistance to the India Council of Social Science Research,

(b) if so, full details thereof,

(c) whether Government nominate one or more or all members on the governing board of the said Council,

(d) if so, who, how and why,

(e) broad details of the international collaboration programme of the said Council for the five year period, 1974 to 1978,

(f) whether an official appraisal of the said programme was done recently by a Committee of Experts and

(g) if so, who were in Chairman and Members what were their findings, what recommendations did they make, and what steps are being taken by the Council and the Government in this regard in tune with the committee's Report?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUN-

DER): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The ICSSR is fully financed by the Government of India through annual grants. During current year, 1978-79, a total grant of Rs. 92.48 lakhs has been approved for payment to the Council.

(c) and (d). In accordance with the Memorandum of Association and Rule's of the ICSSR, the Government nominates 25 persons, including the Chairman, on the Council of the I. C. S. S. R. The Member-Secretary is appointed by the ICSSR with the approval of the Central Government.

(e). The Programme includes assistance to Indian Social Scientists for participation in international conferences, invitation to distinguished foreign social scientists to visit India and participation in Cultural Exchange Programmes with foreign countries. During the Period 1974-78, assistance to 100 Indian Social Scientists given and 32 foreign social scientists were invited by the I. C. S. S. R.

(f). A Review Committee, appointed by the ICSSR in August, 1977, has appraised the programmes of the ICSSR, including the International Collaboration programme.

(g) The Committee consisted of: Prof. V. M. Dandekar, Chairman, Dr. Ramkrishna Mukherjee, Dr. Samuel Paul, and Dr. G. Ram Reddy, Members; and Dr. V. S. Pai Panandikar, Member Secretary. The report of Committee is under consideration of the Council.

Defective Scientific Instruments

3049. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission has requested all Universities to send a detailed list of defective scientific instruments;

(b) if so, the response thereto; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken to replace such defective instruments?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a). According to the information furnished by the University Grants Commission such information is being collected from time to time since 1972 to assess the extent of equipment remaining unused for want of spares or repairs, or because it has become obsolete.

(b). The latest request made by the Commission for this information was in June 1978. Only 38 Universities have sent replies in response to this request.

(c) The Commission has been assisting the Universities to utilise such equipment by providing appropriate grants, including foreign exchange, for obtaining necessary spare parts, components, etc. The Commission also permits universities to utilise a part of the equipment grant for maintenance, repairs, purchase of spares and for service contracts. Further, the Universities are being assisted to establish University Service and Instrumentation Centres, and, where necessary to set up Regional Instrumentation Centres to serve the needs of maintenance of sophisticated equipment in the region.

Visits of teams to West Bengal and North Eastern region States

3050. SHRI SACHINDRALAL SINGHA:

SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR:

SHRI M. A. HANNAN ALHAJ:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the teams which visited West Bengal and North Eastern Region States, State-wise, from Agricultural Research Institutes during the last two years; year-wise and the

area the team visited, alongwith the names of the members of the team.

(b) whether any action has been taken upto date regarding the reports submitted by these teams; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the results achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH) (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as complete information becomes available

शिशु विकास कार्यक्रम

3051 श्री मुरेन्द्र झा सुमन क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार था 1979 में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय शिशु वर्ष मनाने के सदन में भारत में शिशु विकास के लिए सभी कार्यक्रम अपनाने का है,

(ख) क्या बच्चों के शारीरिक विकास को सुनिश्चित रखने के उद्देश्य से उनके लिए खेल के मैदान प्रारंभित रखने का कोई प्रस्ताव है,

(ग) क्या सरकार प्रत्येक ग्राम पंचायत में एक स्कूल को खेलकूद की गतिविधियों के केंद्र के रूप में चुनना और वहां खेल के मैदान की व्यवस्था करना वांछनीय समझती है, और

(घ) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा इस बारे में राज्यों को कोई निर्देश जारी किये गये हैं ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती रेणुका देवी बरकटकी)

(क) अंतर्राष्ट्रीय बाल वर्ष के लिए बनाई गई सभी की राष्ट्रीय योजना में 1979 में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय बाल वर्ष में शिशु विकास के कार्यक्रमों

की रूप रेखा है और वे इन छः क्षेत्रों में हैं—

(1) स्वास्थ्य और पोषाहार जिनमें परिस्थिति-जन्य संकाई और प्रच्छेद पय जल का सम्भरण शामिल है।

(2) शिक्षा जिसमें स्कूल पूर्व की प्रारम्भिक एवं समुदाय-शिक्षा शामिल है।

(3) समान कल्याण।

(4) विधायन।

(5) प्रचार।

(6) धनराशि की व्यवस्था करना

(घ) में (घ) 2-3 नवम्बर, 1974 को हुई राज्यों के खेल कूद के मंत्रियों, राज्य-खेलकूद परिषदों के अध्यक्षों तथा प्रसिद्ध भारतीय खेलकूद परिषद के अध्यक्षों के बैठक में यह तय हुआ था कि गृहरी और बहारी क्षेत्रों में खेलकूद के मैदानों के लिए खूब ध्यान प्रारंभित करने हेतु राज्य सरकारों द्वारा उचित उपायों की जिम्मेदारी बनाना भी शामिल है। शिक्षा विभाग राज्य सरकारों/राज्य खेल कूद परिषदों की प्राप्ति क्षेत्र में खेल कूद केंद्र स्थापित करने हेतु वित्तीय सहायता प्राप्त कराती है। यह केंद्र देहाती क्षेत्रों में सामान्यतया स्कूलों में खोले जाते हैं या अन्य ऐसी जगहों पर जहां मैदान प्राप्त हो तथा इनकी देखभाल उस नगरीय स्तर पर मिले कि जहां की जाती है जो उस क्षेत्र में रहने वाले सभी युवकों की खेलकूद गतिविधियों के लिए जिम्मेदार होता है। राज्य सरकारों से कहा गया है कि वे खेल के मैदानों के विकास हेतु केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा समान-आधार पर दी जाने वाली वित्तीय सहायता प्राप्त करें। राज्य सरकारों से यह भी कहा गया है कि वे गैर-विपार्थी युवकों को भी शैक्षिक संस्थानों के खेल मैदानों के उपयोग और शारीरिक सुविधाओं की अनुमति दें।

छठी योजना में लघु सिंचाई

3052. श्री वी० जी० हांडे : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में मध्यम दर्जे की सिंचाई योजनाओं के साथ-साथ लघु सिंचाई योजनाओं को सफल बनाने के लिए सम्बद्ध मंत्रियों का एक सम्मेलन बुलाया गया था और क्या छठी योजना में लघु सिंचाई योजना को शामिल किये जाने की सिफारिश की गई है ;

(ख) क्या इस योजना से देश के सब छोटे और बड़े किसानों को लाभ होगा ;

(ग) क्या लघु सिंचाई योजनाओं को सफल बनाने के उद्देश्य से सरकार का विचार सस्ती दर पर ऋण देने का है ; और

(घ) उक्त योजना महाराष्ट्र के गांवों में कब तक क्रियान्वित की जाएगी और केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा राज्य को कितनी सहायता देने का प्रस्ताव है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) लघु सिंचाई तथा कमांड क्षेत्र विकास के ईचार्ज राज्य मंत्रियों का एक सम्मेलन सितम्बर, 1978 में हुआ था। यह सम्मेलन लघु सिंचाई तथा कमांड क्षेत्र विकास की समीक्षा करने और इन कार्यक्रमों के क्रियान्वयन में इस समय सामने आने वाली समस्याओं व बाधाओं का पता लगाने एवं उन पर विचार विमर्श करने और छठी योजना के दौरान इन कार्यक्रमों के क्रियान्वयन में सुधार लाने तथा इन्हें तेज करने के विशिष्ट उपायों का सुझाव देने के लिए आयोजित किया गया था।

लघु सिंचाई कार्यक्रम को पूर्व की योजनाओं की तरह न केवल छठी योजना में शामिल किया जाएगा बल्कि इस कार्यक्रम को

छठी योजना के दौरान काफी तेज करने का भी प्रस्ताव है।

(ख) छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना (1978-83) के प्रारूप के अनुसार छठी योजना के दौरान 90 लाख हेक्टर क्षेत्र की निचल अतिरिक्त सिंचाई की क्षमता सृजित की जाएगी। इसके फलस्वरूप विभिन्न क्षेत्रों के उद्देश्यपूर्ण क्षेत्रों में अतिरिक्त किसानों को अतिरिक्त लाभ प्राप्त होगा। राज-सहायता को विस्तार करके तथा सामूहिक निर्माण कार्यों को प्रोत्साहन देकर इस कार्यक्रम को छोटे किसानों के पक्ष में उन्मुख बनाने का प्रस्ताव है।

(ग) व्याज की सामान्य दर पर, जो कि लगभग 10% प्रतिशत प्रति वर्ष है ऋण देने के अलावा सभी क्षेत्रों में लघु तथा सीमांत कृषकों को राज-सहायता देने का प्रस्ताव है।

(घ) महाराष्ट्र में लघु सिंचाई योजनाएँ पहले ही क्रियान्वित की जा रही हैं और ये छठी योजना के दौरान भी जारी रहेंगी। वित्तीय सहायता देने की प्रचलित प्रणाली के अन्तर्गत समग्र योजना के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता दी जाती है और इसका सम्बन्ध जिले विशेष स्कीम से नहीं होता है ?

Purchase of Gunny Bags

3053. SHRI KACHARULAL:
HEMRAJ JAIN:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of gunny bags purchased by the Department of Supply during the year 1977-78; and the value thereof;

(b) the total quantity of gunny bags purchased by the Department of Supply from 1st April, 1978 to 30th November, 1978 and the value thereof;

(c) the method of purchase;

(d) whether the Government had to pay more in the current year for gunny bags as compared to the previous years and

(e) what is the programme of the Government for the purchase of gunny bags for the remaining period of year 1987-88?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) (a) Quantity in bales 241,269 Total price excluding Excise Duty and Sales Tax Rs. 27,31,53,340.75

(b) Quantity in bales 2,72,280 Total price excluding Excise Duty and Sales Tax Rs. 33,18,18,332.87

(c) By the recognised method of invitation of Limited Tender from Registered/Approved suppliers.

(d) Yes Sir

(e) The programme of purchase will depend on the tenderer's needs and all relevant factors

Central Assistance for Irrigation Projects in Kerala

3054. SHRI GEORGE MATHEW Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) which irrigation projects in Kerala that are under construction getting Central aid

(b) the irrigation projects the Central Government propose to give assistance to Kerala State, that are under the active consideration of the Central Government

(c) what are the new irrigation schemes proposed by the Kerala Government and

(d) what is the total outlay for irrigation projects of the Central Government and what is the share of Kerala State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRA

TAP SINGH) (a) and (b) No irrigation project is being financed by the Centre as irrigation is a State subject and irrigation projects are formulated, implemented and financed by the State Governments themselves. Central assistance to the States is given in the form of block loans and grants which is not related to any individual sector of development or special scheme. However with a view to accelerate the progress of works on certain selected irrigation projects an advance Plan assistance of Rs. 2.10 crores, Rs. 2.50 crores and Rs. 2.00 crores was given to Kerala State during the years 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78 respectively. For the year 1978-79 the State Government has requested advance Plan assistance for three irrigation projects, namely Kallada Pazhassi and Kuthiadi. The proposal is at present under consideration of the Central Government.

(c) The Government of Kerala have sent project reports of 5 new major (namely Idamalayar, Kakka, Kavu, Muvattupuzha, Chimon, and Janasuragar) and 2 new medium (namely Attapady and Vamanapuram) irrigation schemes to the Central Water Commission for approval.

(d) As already stated in reply to parts (a) and (b) of the question, there are no irrigation projects financed by the Central Government. The outlay approved for the major and medium irrigation schemes in the State Plan for 1978-79 is Rs. 35 crores.

यूटो गटक में बाढ़ योजनाएँ

3055 श्री रामधारी साहू क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि

(क) क्या यूटो गटक में बाढ़ नियंत्रण के लिए सयुक्त योजना तैयार करने हेतु नेपाल सरकार के साथ चल रही वानकाट में क्या प्रगति हुई है और

(ख) क्या उक्त योजना इस वर्ष लागू कर दी जायेगी ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) और (ख). नेपाल सरकार से उन नदी घाटी परियोजनाओं का गहन अध्ययन करने में सहयोग देने का अनुरोध किया गया है, जिनसे दोनों देशों को बाढ़ की समस्या को कम करने में मदद मिलेगी और सिंचाई तथा विद्युत्, वन सम्पदा, भूमि-स्थिरीकरण आदि जैसे अन्य लाभ भी प्राप्त होंगे, बूढ़ी गंडक के बारे में अभी तक किसी संयुक्त प्रस्ताव पर विशेष रूप से विचार नहीं किया गया है।

Request from Kerala for Foodgrains

3058. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN
KADANNAPPALLI;

SHRI P. M. SAYEED;

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN;

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large quantity of foodgrains and standing crops were damaged in Kerala in recent floods;

(b) if so, whether the State Government has approached the Union Government for help;

(c) if so, what is the total demand made by the Kerala Government; and

(d) how much has been given so far to the State Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a). Yes, Sir. According to the information given by the State Government to the Central Study Team which visited the State from 14-11-1978 to 17-11-1978, 75,000 ha. of paddy fields have been damaged by the

floods. Besides, 6,000 ha. of land have been sandcast, about 4,00,000 coconut trees in an area of 2,000 ha. have been damaged.

(b). Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). On the basis of the recommendations of the Central Study Team and High Level Committee on Relief, an advance Plan assistance of Rs. 11.00 crores has been allocated. In addition 12,500 tonnes of wheat and 12,500 tonnes of rice are also being released as gratuitous relief.

Indian Museum at Calcutta

3057. PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that Indian Museum in Calcutta has been in the midst of serious crisis since 1975 and at present it is not treated at par with other national Museums in India;

(b) whether also one director was eased out of office during the Emergency, a second director left in 1976; and

(c) if so, what steps the Central Government are contemplating to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) This is not the correct position.

(b) The facts are: One director was retired pre-maturely by the lawful authority, i.e., Board of Trustees, Indian Museum, in a lawful manner and in accordance with the Service Rules under which the officer was governed; the other officer, who was on deputation to the post of Director, Indian Museum, reverted back from the deputation post on the expiry of the term of deputation.

(c) Does not arise.

Unauthorised Encroachment on Public Land

3058 SHRI SHIV SAMPATI RAM Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the Central Government propose to make unauthorised encroachments on public land in the Capital a cognizable offence,

(b) if so the particulars thereof, and

(c) when a notification in this respect is likely to be issued?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) (a) Yes Sir

(b) and (c) The details are being worked out

Protection of Monuments at Agra

3059 SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO Will the Minister of EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware that some of Agra's Moghul monuments which had withstood the ravages of time for centuries have now succumbed to the fury of recent floods and

(b) if so what immediate steps Government contemplate to protect further devastation of these national monuments?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER) (a) Some of the Moghul Monuments (a) for wall of Ram Bagh and Chini ka Ra; a) have been affected by the recent floods

(b) The fortification-walls of the two monuments on the river side would be structurally strengthened and if necessary the course of the river Jamuna may have to be trained

Assistance to Colleges and Universities for making Higher Education Job Oriented

3060 SHRI SARAT KAR Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have decided to give assistance to selected colleges and Universities for making higher education job-oriented in rural areas and

(b) if so the details thereof and the method adopted for selecting Universities and colleges for the implementation of the said scheme?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER) (a) and (b) According to the information furnished by the University Grants Commission a scheme for restructuring first degree courses to make them more relevant to the rural environment and to the development needs of the community and to link education with work and practice, as well as field experience, has been formulated by the Commission. The essential features of the scheme include combining the academic component of courses with some applied components suited to real problems and work situations. This would require the introduction of relevant applied disciplines related to basic subjects or subject groups and re-orienting conventional courses in such a manner that students can apply theoretical knowledge to the problems of the region through field work project work extension etc. The Commission would provide assistance for purchase of equipment books and journals setting up of workshops and laboratories, pilot plants etc and for appointment of additional staff. The Commission has in consultation with the Universities/concerned and experts identified so far 189 Colleges for introduction of restructured courses. Twenty of these Colleges are at present participating in this programme

Construction of utility houses in Delhi

3061. SHRI P. S. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether under the concept of a socialist approach, a look has been given into the vast number of sprawling bungalows around Secretariat and Rashtrapati Bhawan complex so as to make room for functional and utility structures to house the needy; and

(b) if so, the results of such a study and the time frame by which it is proposed to give content to socialist ideals?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). The Master Plan for Delhi envisages re-densification of the bungalow areas in question. A number of bungalows in the complex on Dr. Rajendra Prasad Road, Sansad Marg, Ashoka Road and Maulana Azad Road have been got demolished and multi-storeyed office buildings constructed such as Shastri Bhavan, Nirman Bhavan and Nirvachan Sadan. The question of re-development of the other bungalow areas to the north and south of Rajpath is under consideration. Since proposals for re-development have not yet taken a final shape and position about availability of funds is also not known, no time frame for undertaking re-development has been prepared. In order to provide residential accommodation for Government employees nearer the Secretariat complex, quarters for the lower and middle income group employees have been constructed and are under construction in the adjoining D.I.Z. and Minu Road areas after demolition of old quarters. Construction of more quarters for such employees is proposed to be taken up shortly in the DIZ and Aram Bagh areas.

Schemes for Drainage of Water-Logged Areas in Bihar

3062. SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bihar Government have drawn up 1,538 schemes for the drainage of water-logged areas in the State;

(b) if so, the details regarding its cost and whether Central Government have also been approached to meet sanction half the cost of the schemes in the shape of grant; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Central Government and the time by when it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c). On the request of the Working Group constituted by the Central Government for drawing up a multi-disciplinary action plan covering engineering works, soil conservation, afforestation, etc., capable of being implemented within a period of 5 to 7 years for obtaining substantial flood control benefits in the Indo-Gangetic basin, the Government of Bihar have in their proposals sent a list of 1649 drainage schemes in the Ghagra, Gandak, Burhi-Gandak, Bagmati, Adhwar, Kamla, Kosi, Mahananda, Sone, Ganga, Karmansa, Punpun, Kiul and Harohar basins, with a total estimated cost of Rs. 234 crores. Of these, 1604 schemes relate to drainage of low-lying depressions (Chauras). The working Group is yet to submit its report.

Agencies Granting Housing Loans

3063. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are agencies other than his Ministry which give loan for house building to the Government servants and other workers in the organised sector;

(b) whether this facility is inadequate as at present and the procedure of granting loans is also very cumbersome and complicated, and

(c) whether any steps are contemplated to provide better loan facilities for this purpose, and if so, facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) (a) Yes, Sir Besides this Ministry there are other agencies like LIC and Hindustan Development Finance Corporation Ltd. Some Public Undertakings also give loans, for house building under their own Schemes to their employees.

(b) As regards the loan facilities under this Ministry's Scheme for grant of House Building Advance to Central Government employees, the existing facilities are considered adequate as the Rules have recently been liberalised. This Ministry is not aware about the adequacy of the facilities existing in the other agencies.

(c) Does not arise in view of (b) above

Fish Price in Tamil Nadu

3064. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether fish prices have gone up in domestic markets at the past three years, particularly in Tamil Nadu,

(b) if so, the main factors responsible for it, and

(c) how far the mechanised fishing and large scale export of fish from the State responsible for the price rise in the internal markets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The rise in price index of fish is in line with the general increase in

price index during the past three years

(c) The mechanised fishing accounts for about 20 per cent of the total catches in Tamil Nadu. The mechanised catch consists mainly of prawn which is a high value species and does not have much domestic demand. As prawn constitutes about 90 per cent of exports, the export of fish does not affect the prices of fish consumed in the country.

दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय में प्रापात स्थिति के दौरान बर्खास्त किये गये कर्मचारियों

3065 श्री शरद माधव क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताना की इच्छा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय तथा उनके सम्बद्ध कालेजों के कर्मचारियों को प्रापात स्थिति के दौरान बड़े पैमाने पर बर्खास्त कर दिया गया था ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उत्तरी सघरा तथा अन्य विवरण का विश्वविद्यालय एवम् कॉलेज-वार ब्यौरा क्या है , धार

(ग) क्या इन कर्मचारियों का अभी तक बहाल नहीं किया गया है और क्या अभी तक बहाल न होने पर उन कर्मचारियों की एक सूची सभा पटल पर रखी जायगी ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (डॉ० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) से (ग) सूचना एतल को जा रही है तथा यथा समय सभा पटल पर रख दी जायगी ।

Aid to advance centre for Teaching and Research in Marine Geology and Geophysics

3066. SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the

reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7787 on 24th April, 1978 regarding Aid to Advance Centre for Teaching and Research in Marine Geology and Geophysics and state:

(a) whether any further proposals have been received from the University of Cochin to establish advanced courses for teaching and research in Marine Geology and Geophysics;

(b) if so, whether they have been approved; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER):

(a) and (b). The University Grants Commission has not so far received any further proposal from the University of Cochin, beyond what was already considered by the Fifth Plan Visiting Committee. However, the Commission has approved five research projects in Marine Sciences received from the University and has agreed to provide financial assistance for their implementation.

(c) Does not arise.

Nationalisation of Sugar Industry by Bihar Government

3067. SHRI D. N. TIWARY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether before nationalisation of Sugar Industry in Bihar any reference was made and consultation held between the Union Government and Bihar Government;

(b) whether Government of India gave clearance for this nationalisation;

(c) whether Government is aware that large number of complications have arisen; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to remove those complications?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP

SINGH): (a) and (b). No reference was received from the Bihar Government for amending the Schedule to the Bihar Sugar Undertakings (Acquisition) Act, 1976 recently and thereby acquiring 16 sugar undertakings in the State. Section 17 of the Act empowers the State Government to amend the Schedule.

(c) and (d). The action of the State Government has been stayed by the Calcutta High Court on Writs filed challenging the validity of the acquisition. The decision of the High Court on the Writ Petitions is awaited.

Cashew production in Kerala

3068. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala State Government have been implementing a scheme for increasing cashew production by adoption of plant protection measures on non-departmental cashew plantation; and

(b) if so, the details of the scheme and assistance extended by the Union Government for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The scheme is to spray the cashew plantations twice with Endosulfan for the control of Tea Mosquito. The current year's (1978-79) target is to cover about 4 lakh trees spread over an area of about 2000 hectares and an amount of Rs. 3.40 lakhs has been provided.

The State Government is collecting 10 paise per tree from the beneficiaries and the rest of the cost of 75 paise is subsidised by the State Government. There is no assistance extended by the Union Government for the scheme which is a State Sector programme.

(c) The main objective of the Operation Research Project, taken up by the Punjabrao Krishna Vidyapeeth in the above mentioned 15 villages is to bring about an integrated development of the area with active participation of University Scientists, State Department of Agriculture and voluntary agencies. The programmes under the project cover crop production animal husbandry plantation crops rural industry etc. Special attention is being given to small holders and marginal cultivators. It is estimated that there are over 3800 marginal, small and landless labourer families in the operational area. By introducing diversified cropping patterns on the farms of small and marginal farmers additional employment is being created on their farms. Special programmes on rearing of goats and dairy cows have been introduced for landless labourers in the operational area. Over 100 such families were provided with necessary loans to purchase a goat or a cow alongwith necessary guidance on their management rearing and hygiene cover. While introducing the technology a large number of demonstrations are laid out in the operational area and while selecting the demonstrating farmers emphasis is given to small and marginal farmers. Under the project there is a built in preference for paying attention to small and marginal farmers and landless labour. While carrying out assessment and evaluation the principle of Social Audit is being observed. The Social Audit criterion is being used as a measurement of the benefits accruing to the farm families having the annual income less than Rs. 1000 per family at the initiation of the project. It has been estimated that since the inception of the project, the average income and employment opportunities of such farmers have been increasing steadily.

Alleged Corruption Among Purchasing Inspectors of FCI in Punjab

3074 SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMGOOWALIA Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether it has been reported that many purchasing inspectors of FCI cheated the poor and innocent farmers in the Mandis of Punjab while purchasing the paddy and these inspectors purchased paddy for FCI only, after getting some money per quintal from the farmers

(b) that many purchasing inspectors reduced the prices of paddy on the one pretext or other such as moisture etc of those farmers who asserted against the loot designs of some inspectors and

(c) how many cases were checked up and what action taken against such employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH) (a) Except for complaints of general nature no specific allegations of the nature referred to have been received. Procurement operations at different purchase centres are supervised by the senior officers of the State Government and the Food Corporation of India. No case of harassment to farmers or under pricing has come to notice.

(b) Paddy has been purchased according to the specifications prescribed by the Government of India and reductions effected in prices were in accordance with the cuts prescribed for moisture content and other impurities exceeding the prescribed standards.

(c) Does not arise

शिक्षा के लिए मध्य प्रदेश को दो गई राशि

3075 श्री निमल चन्द्र जैन क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि मध्य प्रदेश में शिक्षा की विभिन्न योजनाओं के लिए कितनी राशि चाहिए और इसमें से कितनी राशि वर्ष 1977-78 में सहायता के रूप में केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा दी जायेगी ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : मध्य प्रदेश सरकार का वर्ष 1977-78 की अपनी वार्षिक योजना में शिक्षा क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत विभिन्न योजनाओं के लिए 11.21 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है जिसमें से 10.55 करोड़ रुपये योजना आयोग द्वारा स्वीकृत किया गया था योजना के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता विभिन्न क्षेत्रों/योजनाओं के लिए न दी जा कर एक मुक्त सहायता के रूप में दी जाती है।

Erosion of Ganga in Murshidabad, West Bengal

3076. SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to reports of very rapid and heavy erosion of the right bank of Ganga in the district of Murshidabad and in West Bengal downstream Farakka Barrage which threaten to wipe out of existence extensive populous areas and several towns on the right bank of the river like Dhuliyān, Aurangabad and Jangipur;

(b) whether the Government has received any scheme for the adoption of anti-erosion protective measures on the Ganga in this area from the Government of West Bengal and request for financial assistance in this regard; and

(c) whether any expert studies have been carried out in regard to this erosion in this area which may soon endanger several central undertakings like the National Highway 34, the B.A.K. Loop line of Eastern Railway and the Jangipur Sub-barrage of the Farakka Barrage, project all of which are very close to the erosion zone?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c). The problem of

bank erosion is present on all alluvial rivers. The Ganga has been experiencing bank erosion here and there all along its course in the alluvial plains, and erosion has also taken place since long on the right bank in Murshidabad district. Due to the heavy floods this year, large areas on the banks of the Ganga, including Dhuliyān township were submerged.

The State Government prepared a project report estimated to cost Rs. 63 crores in 1973 to deal with the problem in the entire affected reach along the right bank of Ganga. However, this project report was not based on adequate field data and requisite model studies. Only part of the field data required for the model studies to be carried out at the Central Water and Power Research Station, Pune, has been supplied so far by the West Bengal Government.

During recent discussions, representative of the State Government have indicated that the updated cost of the project prepared earlier is likely to be Rs. 142 crores.

The Government of West Bengal have recently constituted a Committee in consultation with the Government of India under the Chairmanship of Member (Floods), Central Water Commission, to examine the problem of erosion in depth for suggesting suitable remedial measures. c

Seminar on Training Youths in New Farm Method

3077. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

SHRI A. R. BADRI

NARAYAN:

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have been urged by the Experts of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research which had recently held a seminar in New Delhi to undertake massive programme for training youths in new farm methods;

(b) if so the main features of the scheme,

(c) whether Government have examined them and

(d) steps are being taken to improve them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH) (a) A Seminar entitled Economic Problems in Transfer of New Technology was held at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute New Delhi in November 1978. One of the recommendations made at the Seminar was regarding involving farm youth in the transfer of the new agricultural technology and training them for this purpose.

(b) This was as stated above only a recommendation made at the Seminar and a definite scheme or programme had not been prepared.

(c) The Proceedings as well as the recommendations made at the above mentioned Seminar are being finalised by the organisers of the Seminar. They will receive consideration as soon as they are received by Government.

(d) Government is already engaged in promoting relevant training programmes for rural youths through Krishi Vigyan Kendras Short training Programmes in case of Soil Health Care Farmers Training Centres, etc. 19 Krishi Vigyan Kendras are already functioning in addition to 150 Farmers Training Centres and 10 Agricultural Universities are imparting training to rural youths under Soil Health Care Scheme. These training centres will further be strengthened during the 6th Plan period.

Irrigation Potential

3078 SHRI K. PRADHANI Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have conducted any survey regarding the irrigation potential for farming State wise,

(b) if so the actual irrigation facilities available State-wise particularly in the State of Orissa, and

(c) what is the extent of actual use in percentage as well as average?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH) (a) to (c)

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Gross cropped area (1975-76) (in 000 ha)	Ultimate irrigation potential as assessed now	Potential created to end of 1977-78	Utilisation to the end of 1977-78 (Provisional)	% of Col 6 to Col 5
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh ¹	12998	10600	4578	4471	97.7
2	Assam	3177	2670	424	983	90.3
3	Bihar	11287	15129	4416	3670	83.1
4	Gujarat	10198	3900	2322	1949	83.9

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5	Haryana	5451	3890	2872	2814	98.0
6	Himachal Pradesh	924	300	85	85	100.0
7	Jammu & Kashmir	923	700	411	405	98.5
8	Karnataka	11159	4100	1959	1919	98.0
9	Kerala	2981	2100	750	750	100.0
10	Madhya Pradesh	21356	7850	2700	2475	91.7
11	Maharashtra	19564	7300	2662	2343	88.6
12	Manipur	210	100	21	21	100.0
13	Meghalaya	203	100	12	12	100.0
14	Nagaland	144	80	35	35	100.00
15	Orissa	7733	5900	1884	1884	100.00
16	Punjab	6255	5830	5076	5070	99.9
17	Rajasthan	17164	5550	3121	2954	94.6
18	Sikkim	N.A.	20	10	10	100.0
19	Tamil Nadu	7235	4010	2997	2981	99.5
20	Tripura	374	115	32	32	100.0
21	Uttar Pradesh	23272	24400	13228	12482	94.4
22	West Bengal	7958	6110	2707	2704	99.9
23	Union Territories	564	320	95	95	100.0
Total (All India)		171160	111154	52197	49349	94.5

U.G.C. Grants to Colleges for various Projects

3079. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the projects for which U.G.C. grants are given to colleges;

(b) whether it is a fact that for U.G.C. grants for library building and books, a minimum strength of students in a college has been fixed;

(c) if so, what is the strength of students fixed for library purposes; and

(d) whether any relaxation in this regard is given to colleges situated in hilly and rural areas; if so, what are the details thereof; if not, what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) The University Grants Commission provides development assistance upto Rs. 5.00 lakh to a college during a plan period for construction/extension of buildings (libraries, laboratories, class rooms, hostels and staff quarters), purchase of books and equipment, faculty improvement programmes, appointment of additional staff, etc. The Commission

meets 50 per cent of the approved cost on buildings 75 per cent on books and equipment 50 per cent on the appointment of additional staff and the entire cost on faculty improvement

(b) Yes Sir

(c) A college offering three-year degree courses in Arts, Commerce and Science subjects should have 400 students to qualify for the above assistance. If the college is offering two-year courses the enrolment should be 270

(d) The enrolment is relaxed to 300 for three-year courses and 200 for two-year courses in respect of colleges situated in backward and rural areas for purpose of assistance upto Rs 500 lakhs including library building and books. In the case of such colleges with enrolments of 200 and 150 respectively development assistance upto Rs 300 lakhs is provided without any building element

Material for Adult Education Scheme

3080 SHRI KAILASH PRAKASH
Will the Minister of EDUCATION
SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE
be pleased to state

(a) whether some new books and/or subsidiary material has prepared for the new Adult Education Scheme, if so details thereof, and

(b) whether they are available in the market or are being supplied free to the centres or to the agencies engaged in the work?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION
SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE
(DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER) (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Some new books and other subsidiary material have been prepared for the National Adult Education Programme by various agencies, including State Governments State Resource Centres Educational Institutions and Voluntary Organisations as well as by the Central Ministry of Education through the Directorate of Adult Education. Details of the publications brought out by the Directorate of Adult Education/ Ministry of Education and Social Welfare are given in the enclosed statement. While the publications mentioned in the enclosed statement are being supplied free of cost to the functionaries/agencies engaged in the implementation of the National Adult Education Programme the materials produced by State Resource Centres and prominent voluntary organisations are sold by them.

Statement

List showing the names of Public relations/Subsidary Material brought out by the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare/Directorate of Adult Education, New Delhi for the Promotion of National Adult Education Programme

Teaching Learning materials for the learners

- 1 Naya Kadam Pathya Pustak
- 2 Naya Kadam Doston Pustak
- 3 Naya Kadam Teesri Pustak
- 4 Naya Kadam Abhyas Pustak
- 5 Naya Kadam Teachers Guide
- 6 Naya Kadam Charts
- 7 Flash Cards
- 8 Suna Shar
- 9 Sitaron Se Aage
- 10 Vachal Pt I

Primer in Hindi

Reader I in Hindi

Reader II in Hindi

Work book in Hindi

Teachers Guide

Visual Aid in Hindi

Visual Aid in Hindi

Supplementary Reader in Hindi

Supplementary Reader in Hindi

Supplementary Reader in Marathi I

- 11 Vatchal Pt. II Supplementary Reader in Marathi-II
- 12 Arohi (Bengali) Supplementary Reader in Bengali
- 13 Mazdoor Aur Kanooni Suvidhayan Supplementary Reader in Hindi on awareness
- 14 Kisan Saksharata Yojana Revised Edition of the old Primer in Hindi
- 15 Padhen aur Likhen Primer and reader for women in Urdu
- 16 Gaon Bharti Hindi Primer for Experimental Programmes
- *17 Bhoot Pareet Supplementary Reader in Urdu
- *18 Urdu Taraqqi Board-Reader Supplementary Reader in Urdu

Publication for the NAEP Functionaries Curriculum and Materials

1. Developing Curriculum for NAEP.
2. Literacy, Literacy Materials and their Preparation.
3. How to Write Primers for Adults.

Training

4. Training of Adult Education Functionaries: A Handbook.
5. Report of National Seminar on Training Strategy.
6. Potential Sources for Training of Adult Education Workers in India.

Monitoring, Evaluation, Research and Statistics.

7. Monitoring, Evaluation and Research, (Excerpts from the Report of the Working Group).
8. Preliminary Guidelines on Monitoring.
9. Literacy Statistics at a Glance. (District and State).

Motivation

10. Motivational Aspects of Adult Education—An Approach Paper.
11. Motivational Aspects of the NAEP: Preliminary Recommendations

of the Motivation Committee of the NBAE.

General

- **12. Policy Statement issued by Education Ministry (Revised).
- **13. Summary of the Report of the Working Group on Adult Education for Medium Term Plan 1978-83, (Education Ministry).

**14. Adult Education Programme for Women, Education Ministry.

15. Fifty Years of Adult Education in India (An Anthology of Case Studies). Some experiences.

16. Linkages Between Adult Education and other Areas of Development.

Promotional Materials

17. Alfaz Bolta Bhi Hain (Parallel Text in Poetry in Hindi and Urdu).
18. Newsletter (Vol. 1 No. 1 dated October 2, 1978).
19. Slides on NAEP (120 colour slides with commentary and music).
- †20. Poster (with Quotation of Mahatma Gandhi).
- †21. The other side of the Fence (A Cartoon Brochure).
- †22. Documentary Film on NAEP.

*Materials prepared in collaboration with Taraqqi-e-Urdu Board.

**Publications of the Ministry of Education on NAEP.

†In collaboration with the Ministry of Information.

Allotment of Accommodation to the Sons/Daughters of Retiring Employees

3081 SHRI ANANT DAVE Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether changes in allotment rules of Government accommodation from September 1977, to sons/daughters of retiring employees have affected the families of the retiring employees,

(b) if so whether Government propose to reconsider the decision and allot such accommodations to the sons/daughters of retiring employees who had foregone house-rent allowance for a specified period in order to become entitled for allotment of Government accommodation after retirement of their father, and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) (a) The concession of ad hoc allotments to eligible dependents of retired officers was withdrawn with effect from 1.5.1978

(b) and (c) Thus concession was withdrawn on the demand of the staff side in the National Council (JCM). As there is an acute shortage of general pool accommodation and large number of eligible employees are awaiting allotment, Government does not propose to reconsider the decision

आवास के बारे में ध्यान देने योग्य बातें

3082 श्री राज मूढण तिवारी . क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या आवास की समस्याओं का ध्यान करने के लिए योजना आयोग ने कोई ध्यान देने योग्य कदम लिए हैं ,

(ख) यदि हाँ तो क्या अध्ययन करने के लिए प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत कर दिया है, और

(ग) उनका पूरा ब्यौता क्या है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) . (क) 1978-83 का पंचवर्षीय योजना का तृतीय के बारे में योजना आयोग ने अक्टूबर, 1977 में आवास पर एक कार्यकारी ग्रुप की स्थापना की।

(ख) कार्यकारी ग्रुप ने 1978-83 की पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिए विषय प्रवेश दस्तावेज के रूप में एक अन्तरिम रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत की। अन्तरिम रिपोर्ट को अंतिम रूप देने के लिए मई, 1978 में कार्यकारी दल का पुनर्गठन किया गया। पुनर्गठित कार्यकारी दल द्वारा शीघ्र ही अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत किए जाने की सम्भावना है।

(ग) अन्तरिम रिपोर्ट में दो गई महत्वपूर्ण टिप्पणियाँ और सिफारिशों का एक विवरण संलग्न है

विवरण

1978-83 की पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिए आवास पर कार्यकारी दल की अन्तरिम रिपोर्ट में दो गई महत्वपूर्ण टिप्पणियाँ तथा सिफारिशें

1. पाँचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के आरम्भ में अर्थात् 1-4-1974 को 156 लाख मकानों की कमी का अनुमान था (ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 118 लाख और नगरीय क्षेत्रों में 38 लाख), यह मूल्यांकन निम्नतम मान्य आवासीय स्तर की आवश्यकताओं पर आधारित है। इसके अलावा जलपूर्ति, नालियाँ और पर्यावरणीय स्वास्थ्य सम्बन्धी जैसी अनिवार्य सुविधाओं की स्थिति सन्तोषजनक नहीं है क्योंकि निर्माण की दर जनसंख्या की वृद्धि का तुलना में बहुत कम है अतः मकानों की पिछड़ी कमी वर्ष प्रतिवर्ष बढ़ती जा रही है। 20 वर्षों का एक भावी कार्यक्रम तैयार करने का प्रस्ताव है उस समय तक प्रत्येक परिवार के लिए एक रहवासी मकान देना सम्भव हो

जाना चाहिए। इसमें जनसंख्या की वृद्धि के कारण अतिरिक्त परिवारों की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के लिए पर्याप्त संख्या में मकानों का निर्माण करना, बेकार हो गए रिहायशी मकानों के स्थान पर नए मकान बनाना और मकानों का मौजूदा पिछली कमी को पूरा करना अपेक्षित होगा।

2. इस लक्ष्य की प्राप्ति का उद्देश्य यह है (1) उपर्युक्त के अनुसार प्रतिवर्ष 47.5 लाख रिहायशी मकान बनाने के कार्यक्रम की आवश्यकता होगी—12.5 लाख रिहायशी मकान नगरीय क्षेत्रों में और 35 लाख मकान ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में। नगरीय क्षेत्रों में 10,000/- रुपये प्रति मकान की लागत की औसत तथा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 4000 रुपये प्रति मकान की औसत के अनुमान के अनुसार मकानों के निर्माण पर प्रतिवर्ष कुल पूँजी निवेश 2650 करोड़ रुपये होगी। इसके विपरीत पाँचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान आवास पर पूँजी की दर प्रतिवर्ष 950 करोड़ रुपये थी।

3. आवास के लिए निर्माण कार्यक्रम और साधनों का प्रयोग इस प्रकार से होना चाहिए कि उससे हमारे समाज के आय के ढाँचे की शलक मिले। अतः प्रत्येक आय वर्ग में मकानों का निर्माण उस वर्ग में परिवारों की प्रगतिता के अनुपात के अनुसार होना चाहिए।

4. सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र द्वारा प्रवर्तित आवासीय योजनाओं की निम्नलिखित बातों की सुनिश्चित करना चाहिए (क) सामाजिक आवास योजनाएं समाज के ग्युनतम लाभान्वित वर्गों का पोषण करें—किसी भी ह्रासत में उन व्यक्तियों के लिए जिनकी आय 1000 रुपये प्रतिमास से अधिक नहीं है और (ख) इन योजनाओं को इस प्रकार बनाया जाना चाहिए कि आवास विभिन्न आय वर्गों की अदायगी की क्षमता के भीतर हों।

5. मौजूदा प्लान योजनाएं जिनमें राश सह्यता का अंग है समाप्त कर दी जानी चाहिए।

6. इस बात को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि जीवन बीमा नियम के श्रृणों से वार्षिक दृष्टि से कमजोर वर्ग, निम्न तथा मध्यम आय वर्ग के व्यक्तियों को वांछित सीमा तक लाभ पहुंचे राशि को वितरण के लिए टुकड़ों को दे देना चाहिए।

7. सभी आय वर्गों के लिए स्व निमित्त मकानों की धारणा को उपयुक्त महत्व दिए जाने की आवश्यकता है।

8. गरीबों के लिए आवास की समस्या हल करने का तही मार्ग सस्ती मकानों के निर्माण के जरिए होगा। शहर में रह रहे गरीबों की आवासीय स्थिति सुधारने के लिए स्वतः तथा सेवा परियोजनाएं आरम्भ की जानी चाहिए।

9. ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में भूमिहीन मजदूरों को जिस प्रकार स्वामित्व के अधिकार दिए गए हैं उसी प्रकार अनधिकारियों को उचित हकूक दिए जाने की आवश्यकता है ताकि निवासी मौजूदा गन्दी वस्तियों के सुधार में रुचि लें।

10. मौजूदा मकानों की मरम्मत तथा नवीकरण के लिए महाराष्ट्र सरकार द्वारा स्थापित बोर्ड के तरीके पर मरम्मत तथा पुनर्निर्माण बोर्ड की स्थापना की सिफारिश की जाती है।

11. ग्रामीण आवास के स्तर पर विचार करते समय नगरीय आवास की धारणा और मानकों को ग्रामीण आवास के ढाँचे में न ढालने की आवश्यकता पर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए। ग्रामीण आवासीय स्तर मुख्यतया पर्यावरणीय सुधार तथा स्थल तथा सेवा ढाँचे की आवासीय योजनाओं की सुविधा प्रदान करने से प्राप्त किया जा सकता है जिसमें खमदान के रूप में लाभयोगियों

द्वारा उनमें शामिल होने पर विचार किया जाना चाहिए। ग्रामीण आवास के लिए भवन के स्तर तथा मानका में स्थानीय तौर पर उन्नत तथा ग्राम प्रयोग में मान्यता प्राप्त मानकों को ध्यान में रखते हुए शामिल हो, को मान्यता दी जानी चाहिए। ग्रामीण आवास के लिए कमरे ८ या ८ से अधिक कमरे वाले घरों को मान्यता दी जानी चाहिए।

12 सरकार से सहायता मुख्यतया तकनीकी सहायता, आदर्श मकान तथा आदर्श ग्रामों का प्रदर्शन भूखंडों पर डिटैल्ड तथा वे आउट की व्यवस्था, स्थानीय सामग्री के प्रयोग से सम्बन्धित पाइलाट परीक्षण एवं अन्य पर आधारित सहकारी ग्रामीण कार्यक्रम का आयोजन और कुछ सीमा तक विवेकपूर्ण हरितना और अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों के लिए वित्तीय सहायता को व्यवस्था के रूप में होनी चाहिए।

13 वार्षिक आवास एक वार्षिक गतिविधि है। सहायक क्षेत्रों में ग्राम और रोजगार का सृजन करने में एक व्यापक प्रभाव है। अतः इस गतिविधि को एक उद्योग के रूप में लिया जाना चाहिए और जो प्रस्ताव इस समय प्रोत्साहन उद्योग को उत्तम है बड़े आवास पर भी लागू किया जाना चाहिए।

14 जीवन बीमा निगम द्वारा प्रत्येक सहकारी आवास वित्त समितियों को साधन का नियन्त्रण धीरे धीरे बढ़ाया जाए।

15 भूमि की कमी के कारण हो रही कठिनाइयों को कम करने के लिए सार्वजनिक अधिकारों को चाहिए कि वे विस्तृत भूमि जो सार्वजनिक परिवहन से जुड़ी हुई हो, पर सरकारी व्यक्तियों को तथा सहकारी समितियों को उपलब्ध कराये।

16 किराया नियन्त्रण कानून के कारण भू-स्वामियों द्वारा आवासीय क्षेत्रों की उपेक्षा की समस्या को हल करने की दृष्टि से दस यह सुझाव देता है कि किरायेदारों को स्वामित्व

अधिकार दिए जाएं और भूस्वामियों को वित्तीय मदद दी जाए जिसमें फालतू किराया/प्राय जो मरम्मत की लागत से अधिक हो उचित रूप से पजी में परिणत कर उन्हें दी जाए। यह एक चरणबद्ध कार्यक्रम है जो माधनों की उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करता है।

17 आवास के लिए अतिरिक्त साधनों को जुटाने के उपायों पर विचार करते हुए वॉलस भद्रायणी अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत ग्रामों वाले कर्मचारियों से उन्हें भद्रा कि, जन्मे वाले वॉलस का 1/8 भद्रदान लेकर कर्मचारी आवास निधि का सृजन करने के बारे में विचार किया जाए। इसमें से कुछ भद्रा प्रशासनिक व्ययों के लिए छाड़कर शेष राशि ऐसे कर्मचारियों के लिए मकानों के निर्माण हेतु हड़का के मुमुं कर दी जाए।

18 आवास में गैर सरकारी निर्माताओं द्वारा पूजा का बढ़ावा देने की दृष्टि से आ. आई. सी. को गैर सरकारी निर्माताओं द्वारा किराया खरीद आधार पर मकानों/प्लॉटों की बिक्री के लिए रहन की इनसुरेंस योजना बनानी चाहिए। बीना योजना में यह व्यवस्था हो कि आ. आई. सी. किस्तों का एकत्र करने के लिए खरीददारों से सीधे तौर पर सम्पर्क स्थापित करेंगी और यह सवा करने के लिए कुछ राशि वसूल करेगी। इसके साथ आवास वित्त में गौण रहन मार्केट के सृजन की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए। ऐसे बीमा लिए गए रहननामा पर भारतीय स्टेट बैंक को पुनः वित्त पोषण की सुविधाएँ देनी चाहिए।

19 महानगर केन्द्रों के समीप स्थित इस उद्योग को उपयुक्त प्रोत्साहन देकर भवन निर्माण सामग्री का बढ़ावा दिए जाने की आवश्यकता है। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में केन्द्रीय न्यायों पर ऐसे उद्योगों को लगाने पर भी विचार किया जाए ताकि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति हो और ग्रामों में ग्राम और रोजगार में वृद्धि हो।

20. निर्माण प्रौद्योगिकी के क्षेत्र में अनुसन्धान और विकास तथा सस्ती भवन निर्माण सामग्री के आविष्कार को उच्च प्राथमिकता दिए जाने की आवश्यकता है। निर्माण अभिकरणों द्वारा अनुसन्धान के परिणामों के प्रयोग को बढ़ावा देने के लिए उपाय किए जाने की आवश्यकता है।

21. आवासीय कार्यक्रम के उचित रूप से प्रबोधन तथा मूल्यांकन करने के लिए एक शुद्ध सूचना केन्द्र के विकास करने की आवश्यकता है।

Quota of S.C. and S.T. in Government of India Press, Minto Road, New Delhi

3083. SHRI RAM PRASAD DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state whether the Reserved quota of S.C. and S.T. has been fulfilled in each grade in the Government Press, Minto Road, if not, why?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): The reserved quota for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes candidates in each grade is filled as per relative points on the communal roster unless it becomes inescapable in a particular case due to non-availability of eligible candidates according to the requirements of the Recruitment Rules. Even in such cases, the vacancies are carried forward to the next recruitment years in accordance with the instructions on the subject.

Application for opening Adult Education Centres at Night

3084. SHRI DHIRENDRA NATH BASU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that many Higher Secondary Schools and Primary Schools have applied to

appropriate authorities for opening Adult Education Centres at night at their Schools;

(b) whether the Government have granted their applications and released funds for opening Adult Education Centres; and

(c) what action the present Central Government proposes to take to improve literacy in villages and what amount has so far been released for such purposes?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Central Government has formulated the National Adult Education Programme to educate 100 million people in about five years. An amount of Rs. 200 crores has been earmarked for Adult Education during the medium term plan 1978-83. The Centre has released Rs. 338.73 lakhs so far under the following schemes:

	Rs. lakhs
(i) Farmer's Functional Literacy Programme	247.89
(ii) Non-formal Education Programme	18.90
(iii) Grants to Voluntary Organisations in the Field of Adult Education	50.78
(iv) Grants to State Government for strengthening of Administrative Structures for Adult Education	12.16

Central Subsidy to States for opening Fair Price Shops

3085. SHRI S. S. SOMANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state what is the Central subsidy given to each State for opening fair price shops during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU

PRATAP SINGH) Public distribution of foodgrains through the fair price/ration shops within the State is the responsibility of the State Government concerned. The Central Government are at present meeting fully the demands of the State Governments for wheat and rice stocks required for their public distribution system. The wheat and rice which are being supplied to the State Governments at the Central Issue Price contain an element of subsidy. Apart from that no financial assistance is given to the State Governments for opening fair price/ration shops during the last three years.

Outstandings against Delhi Milk Scheme

3086 SHRI L. L. KAPOOR Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) details of outstandings other than security deposits which are due to the Delhi Milk Scheme till to date indicating the names and addresses of debtors, amount due the amount outstanding against each, and

(b) steps taken to recover the outstandings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH) (a) and (b) The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha

Damage to Paddy Crop due to Pests in Tamil Nadu

3087 SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware of the extensive destruction caused to paddy crops in areas like Sholavandan, Vadipatti, Alagailur etc. in Madurai District (Tamil Nadu) by a disease called paddy cancer (known as Puhaiyan in Tamil) and the utter

ineffectiveness of the pesticides used so far,

(b) whether Government of Tamil Nadu have requested for effective medicines to counter the menace,

(c) whether Central Government have taken immediate action to arrange for supply of useful and effective medicines from foreign countries, and

(d) if so, particulars of action taken to save the farmers of Tamil Nadu from this scourge?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH) (a) About 8000 acres under paddy in these and some other villages of Madurai District were affected by 'pugaiyan' (brown plant hopper). Government have not received any report that the pesticides used were ineffective

(b) The State Government did not approach the Centre in the matter

(c) In view of (b) above, the need for their import did not arise

(d) As a result of treatment of the affected area with the required chemicals use of light traps and other measures it was possible to control the pest effectively

Sukhtankar Committee on Drought Prone Areas in Maharashtra

3088 DR BAPU KALDATE Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 1178 replied on 24/7/78 regarding Sukhtankar Committee on drought prone areas in Maharashtra and state

(a) whether the recommendations of the Sukhtankar Committee have been accepted, and

(b) if so, the details of these recommendations accepted by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). The Committee was set-up by the Government of Maharashtra and details regarding recommendations accepted by the State Government are being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Cheaper Building Material

3089. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government proposes to develop cheaper building material for low cost housing in collaboration with the Soviet Union;

(b) if so, whether any agreement has been arrived at between the two Governments in this regard; and

(c) if so, details thereof and the period likely to be taken in the development of the building materials industry in the country?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It has been agreed for exchange of information and experience about development of building materials using local materials and industrial and agricultural waste for low cost housing.

(c) In the first instance, co-operation only in exchange of information on low cost building materials is envisaged.

Specific areas and the time limits of implementation of the above mentioned cooperation is proposed to be identified during the visit of an Indian delegation in building materials indus-

try to the Soviet Union in the first half of 1979.

Amar Colony Delhi

3090. SHRI DAJIBA DESAI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether "Amar Colony" in ward No. 37 has totally been ignored by Municipal Corporation of Delhi with regard to construction of Roads, drains etc. whereas in other colonies of this ward the said works have already been carried out; and

(b) the time by which work will be carried out in Amar Colony?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This Colony was originally considered to fall in the rural area of ward No. 37. But now it has been included in the list of unauthorised colonies. According to the MCD, provision of basic amenities to such unauthorised colonies, including Amar Colony, is being taken up in a phased programme depending on the availability of funds.

Narmada Water Dispute

3091. SHRI F. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that all the four States concerned in the sharing of Waters of Narmada river have sought clarifications from the Narmada Waters Dispute Tribunal;

(b) if so, major points of clarifications sought by each of these four States;

(c) is there any time limit prescribed under the relevant Act, for disposing of these clarifications by the Tribunal; and

(d) what is the last date for final publication of the award in the Official Gazette?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Major points on which clarifications have been sought by the States are as below —

I Madhya Pradesh

(i) Full Reservoir Level of Sardar Sarovar,

(ii) share of power of Sardar Sarovar and allocation of cost, and

(iii) share of cost of Narmada Sagar

II Gujarat

(i) Full Reservoir Level of Sardar Sarovar;

(ii) share of power of Sardar Sarovar and allocation of cost, and

(iii) share of power on Narmada Sagar

III Maharashtra

Share of power on Sardar Sarovar and allocation of cost,

IV Rajasthan

Use of Mahi Water in Gujarat

(c) No Sir

(d) The decision of the Tribunal will be published in the Official Gazette after the Further Report of the Tribunal has been received.

महाराष्ट्र सरकार की समिति

3092. श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : क्या हरि और सिवाई मंत्री यह बताने को तैयार हैं कि -

(क) क्या केन्द्र सरकार ने 1975 में महाराष्ट्र सरकार के साथ एक परामर्शदात्री समिति नियुक्त की थी,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या उस समिति ने देश में बनेक राज्यों की राज्यों की भी हरि भूमि की अधिकतम सीमा संबंधी कानूनों के कार्यान्वयन, उन में कमीषन, बड़े बड़े जमींदारों द्वारा बर्तन, हजारों एकड़ जमीनों को अधिकतम सीमा कानूनों से बचाने के लिए घोषणाओं पूर्ण गतिविधियाँ और जमीन के हस्तान्तरण के बारे में तत्कालीन हरि और सिवाई मंत्री को अपना प्रतिवेदन दिया था, और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार द्वारा अब तक उस प्रतिवेदन पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

हरि और सिवाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं होता ।

Amount Recoverable from DGS & D

3093 SHRI O V ALAGESAN Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) what is the outstanding amount to be recovered by DGS & D from various Government companies, Corporations, State Electricity Boards towards procurement of stores on their behalf,

(b) whether penal interest at 12 per cent is strictly charged on all the parties for late payments, and

(c) if so the amount of penal interest realised from the defaulting parties?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) (a) According to the latest available figures of outstandings on 16.6.1978 in respect of claims raised upto 30.6.78, Rs 5.69 crores are recoverable from State Electricity Boards and Government Companies/Corporations towards procurement of stores on their behalf

(b) and (c). Penal interest has been recovered only in a few cases, and no separate record of such recovery has been kept. Doubts have been raised whether, in the light of the provisions of the General Financial Rules, the levy of such penal interest would be legally valid. The question is under examination.

Representation from Krantikari Kisan Sangh, Dhanbad against F.C.I.

3094. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the representation of Krantikari Kisan Sangh, Dhanbad, Bihar, dated 21-10-78 on the policy of the local F.C.I. management about the villages has been received; and

(b) if so, facts in details and the steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to the representation:

(i) the final payment of compensation should be made to those whose lands have been taken over for construction of godowns by the F.C.I. at Barmesia village;

(ii) the F.C.I. should employ 60 per cent of the staff from the local village in service in the godowns;

(iii) for selection of staff to be recruited, a Board should be constituted which should have 60 per cent of the local representatives;

(iv) those of the 3 ladies whose services have been terminated should be re-instated and made regular; and

(v) the names of the 60 per cent of the local people who have to be taken in service by the FCI should be obtained from the Krantikari Kisan Sangh, Dhanbad.

STEPS TAKEN THEREON

(i) Full amount of compensation under the existing rules has already been paid.

(ii) It is not possible to give an assurance that 60 per cent of the staff to be recruited in future in Dhanbad would be from the local village only. However for godown operations requiring manual labour eligible residents from this village will be given due consideration.

(iii) Constitution of Selection Board for recruitment of candidates as proposed is not provided for under the existing rules.

(iv) Service of no regular employee has been terminated at Dhanbad by the Food Corporation of India.

(v) In view of the answer to subpara (ii) and (iii) above, this is not possible.

Abolition of Private Contractors system by F.C.I.

3095. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Cover and Plinth (CAP) food storages all over the country have been managed by private contractors for F.C.I.;

(b) if so, on what terms; and

(c) whether Government have a proposal under consideration to abolish the private contractors system from this field?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

बिदिशा जिले में मरम्मत कार्य

3096. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री गुप्त कालीन मन्दिरों के रख-रखाव के बारे में 3 अप्रैल, 1978 के अवतारकित प्रश्न संख्या 5305 के उत्तर के संवोध में यह बताने की वृत्ता करेंगे कि

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में बिदिशा जिले में 1975-76, 1976-77 और 1977-78 में मार्च तक क्रमशः 41,713 95, 84,811 57 और 41,314 83 की राशि पर प्रत्येक ठेकेदार द्वारा वित्त प्रकार की मरम्मत का कार्य किया गया और क्या ठेका देने से पूर्व टेण्डर मागे गये थे और यदि हाँ तो किन् किन पारियों ने कितनी राशि भरी और क्या कुछ कार्य विभागीय तौर पर भी किया गया था और यदि हाँ, तो किस प्रकार का और क्या सामान की परीद भी विभाग द्वारा की गई थी और यदि हाँ तो वित्त प्रकार का तथा कितने मूल्य का और क्या विभाग द्वारा उस प्रयोजन के लिये टेण्डर मागे गये थे और

(ख) क्या गुप्तकालीन मन्दिरों तथा ऐतिहासिक स्मारकों पर इतना भारी व्यय अभी नहीं किया गया और स्थानीय अधिका-रियों द्वारा उसे बहुत बड़ा चढ़ा कर दिखाया गया और यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार सारे मरम्मतों की जांच करने का है और यदि नहीं, तो उस के क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (श्री प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) 1975-76, 1976-77 और 1977-78 के दौरान ठेकेदारों को ऐजेंसी के माध्यम से कोई मरचनाविक मरम्मत का कार्य नहीं कराया गया। निदिष्ट व्यय, विभागीय स्तर पर की गई सरचनात्मक मरम्मत और स्मारकों के वार्षिक संरक्षण तथा रख-

रखाव पर किया गया था। मरम्मत के कार्यों में जालीदार लोहे के दरवाजा, लोहे के शटर, बाड़ लगाना, प्रारंभ सी० सी० का द्वार मंडप चबूतरा का जीर्णोद्धार, स्तूप से मलबा हटाना आदि की व्यवस्था सम्मिलित है। इन मरम्मत कार्यों के लिये अपेक्षित विभिन्न प्रकार का सामान जैसे - ईंटें, राखी, पत्थर, लोहा, रेत, चूना, सीमेंट, लोहे की छड़ें, बाहक शटर, पत्थर के शहतीर आदि, वर्ष 1975-76 1976-77 और 1977-78 के दौरान क्रमशः रु० 4,758, रु० 28,581 प्रारंभ रु० 11,595 की कुल लागत राशि से सामान्य क्रय नियमा को ध्यान में रखत हुए विभागीय स्तर पर खरीदा गया था। इन नियमों के अन्तर्गत जब किसी एक वस्तु का मूल्य रु० 5000 से अधिक हो जाता है तब टेण्डर आमन्त्रित करना अपेक्षित होता है।

(ख) जी, नहीं। प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

केन्द्रीय समाज कल्याण बोर्ड द्वारा महाराष्ट्र को सहायता

3097. श्री हरि शंकर महाले : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की वृत्ता करेंगे कि

(क) केन्द्र सरकार ने केन्द्रीय समाज कल्याण बोर्ड को वर्ष 1976 से 1978 के दौरान कितनी निधि दी और क्या उन का उचित उपयोग हुआ, और

(ख) इस बोर्ड ने इस अवधि में महाराष्ट्र का कितनी सहायता दी और कौन से कार्यक्रम शुरू किये अथवा शुरू किये जाने हैं ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (श्री प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) 1976-77 और 1977-78 के दौरान केन्द्रीय समाज कल्याण बोर्ड को

को दी गई और उनके द्वारा उपयोग की गई धनराशि निम्नलिखित है :—

1976-77		रुपये लाखों में		1977-78	
दी गई राशि	उपयोग की गई राशि	दी गई राशि	उपयोग की गई राशि	दी गई राशि	उपयोग की गई राशि
472.58	462.68	574.96	*583.97		

*इसमें अग्रणीत और उपयोग की गई 1977-78 में 9.23 लाख रुपये की उपयोग न की गई बकाया राशि शामिल है।

(ख) जानकारी संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है।

विवरण

क. स. महाराष्ट्र द्वारा 1976-77 और 1977-78 केंद्रीय समाज कल्याण बोर्ड द्वारा
में क्रियान्वित कार्यक्रम दी गई राशि

	1976-77 (रुपये लाखों में)	1977-78
i. सामान्य सहायक अनुदान		
1—रोजगार अवधि अनुदान	3.31	4.00
2—एक वर्षीय अनुदान	3.56	4.58
3—अवकाश साविर	0.83	0.96
4—सहिला मंडल	2.80	2.60
5—डब्ल्यू. ई.पी. (सी.डी.)	4.06	3.03
6—समेकित स्कूल पूर्व परियोजनाएं (यु.एन) फोस्टर-कयर	2.28	2.28
प्रदर्शन परियोजनाएं (बालवाध्या)		
7—डब्ल्यू. ई.पी. (शहरी)	0.13	0.10
8—अमजीवी महिलाओं के लिए होस्टल	0.23	0.23
ii परिवार एवं बाल कल्याण परियोजनाएं	0.50	—
iii संक्षिप्त पाठ्यक्रम	2.22	2.90
iv सामाजिक-आर्थिक कार्यक्रम	1.45	7.79
	21.37	28.49

अन्य कार्यक्रम

समाज कल्याण विभाग का बजट

1. पोषाहार कार्यक्रम	24.80	24.00
2. शिशु-केन्द्र	—	0.12

Guidelines and Central Aid for Land Reforms

3098 SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether his Ministry issued guidelines and asked the States to implement the Land Reform,

(b) if so the guidelines thereof and the States who implemented so far the laws to get surplus lands for distribution

(c) money provided for land Reform by the Centre and the States for the year 1978-79, State wise, and

(d) the objectives of Land Reform achieved

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH) (a) The National Guidelines formulated in 1972 contain the principles of ceiling legislation. As far as tenancy is concerned, the policy is that (i) rent should not exceed one fourth to one fifth of the gross produce (ii) the right of re-sumption except by land owners suffering from specified disabilities should be terminated and (iii) the actual tiller should be made the owner of the land. State Governments are being urged from time to time to take measures for quicker realisation of land reform objectives.

(b) The Guidelines on land ceilings suggest among other things, that

(i) the holding should not consist of more than 10-15 acres of the best category of land viz. land with assured irrigation and capable of yielding at least two crops a year,

(ii) the ceiling for land of inferior quality may be higher but it should in no case exceed 54 acres,

(iii) the ceiling should apply to a family unit of five members and where the size of the family is larger, additional land may be allowed

for each member of the family in excess of five so however that the total area held by the family does not exceed twice the ceiling limit,

(iv) 'family', for purposes of the ceiling law, may be defined to include the husband, the wife, and minor children,

(v) land under tea, coffee, rubber, cardamom and coca should not be subject to ceilings,

(vi) private trusts should not be allowed to hold land in excess of the ceiling, and

(vii) priority in the allotment of ceiling-surplus land should be given to landless agricultural workers, particularly to those belonging to the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes.

Most of the States have enacted laws broadly in conformity with the National Guidelines

(c) The State Governments make Plan and non-Plan provisions in their budgets for administration of land reform programmes. So far as the Government of India is concerned, it provides assistance to State Governments in the shape of grants and loans for enabling the allottees of ceiling-surplus land to take to productive agriculture, meeting essential consumption, expenditure, and developing the allotted land. The current year's budget provision for the purpose is Rs. 15 crores

(d) So far an area of 15.7 lakh acres of ceiling-surplus land has been distributed among 10.55 lakh landless families

Godowns for Fertilizers

3099 SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether we are having separate godowns in the country for placing fertilizers, and

(b) if so, the capacity of these godowns?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The storage capacity for stocking of Fertilisers varies from time to time. The capacity at the disposal of Food Corporation of India for imported fertilisers in various States ending September, 1978 was 19.78 lakh tonnes approximately.

The godown capacity for imported fertilisers reserved/hired by I.P.L. was 2.10 lakh tonnes approximately as on 1.11.78.

Domestic industry as on 1.4.78 had a total storage capacity for indigenous fertilisers to the extent of 15.08 lakh tonnes including silos at the plants.

Reservation for Handicapped Persons

3100. SHRI AGHAN SINGH

THAKUR:

SHRI CHATURBHUI:

SHRI NATVERLAL B.

PARMAR:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION,

SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that S.C./S.T. and physically handicapped persons are provided reservations of posts in Government jobs;

(b) if so, the details of the reservations provided to SC/ST and physically handicapped persons in all categories of posts;

(c) the reasons for not providing any reservations quota to handicapped persons in Class I and II posts; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that physically handicapped persons are not given any reservation quota in promotion if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement giving the requisite information is attached.

(c) and (d). The Government proposes to experiment with reservations for physically handicapped people in groups 'C' and 'D' posts before considering the question of extending their scope.

Statement

Reservations for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and the Physically Handicapped.

Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes	Percentage of reservations	
	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
(1) In direct recruitment on an all India basis by open competition (i.e. through the U.P.S.C. or by means of competitive test held by any other community).	15%	7½%
(2) In direct recruitment on all India Basis otherwise than at (1) above.	16½%	7½%
(3) In direct recruitment to class III & IV posts which normally attract candidates from a locality or region.	According to the proportion of population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the respective States according to 1971 Census.	
Physically Handicapped	Three per cent in groups 'C' and 'D' posts/ services and comparable posts in centrally controlled public sector undertakings.	

Central Subsidy given to Tamilnadu for opening Fair Price Shops

3101 SHRI A ASOKARAJ: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) what is the Central subsidy given to Tamil Nadu for opening Fair Price Shops during the last three years; and

(b) what steps have been taken by the Central Government to expand the Public Distribution system in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH) (a) The distribution of foodgrains through the fair price/ration shops within a State is the responsibility of the State Government concerned. The Central Government are at present meeting fully the demands of the State Governments for wheat and rice stocks required for their public distribution system. Wheat and rice which are being supplied to the State Governments at the Central Issue Price contain an element of subsidy. Apart from that, no financial assistance has been given to the Government of Tamil Nadu for opening fair price/ration shops during the last three years.

(b) The State Governments, including the Govt. of Tamil Nadu, have been requested to open more fair price/ration shops so as to make foodgrains available closer to the doors of the consumers. The Government of Tamil Nadu have reported that they

have taken a policy decision to open fair price shops in each revenue village and to convert existing retail outlets into multi-purpose shops.

दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना में घाटा

3102 श्री गंगा भगत सिंह : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या दूध के मूल्य में वृद्धि के किये जाने के उपरान्त भी दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना घाटे में चल रही है और यदि हा, तो वर्ष 1976-77, 1977-78 तथा 1-4-1978 से 30-9-78 तक दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना को कुल कितना घाटा हुआ है

(ख) इस निरन्तर हो रहे घाटे के क्या कारण हैं और इसे कम करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

(ग) क्या दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के प्रशासनिक ढांचे में कोई परिवर्तन करने का प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है ; और

(घ) यदि हा, तो यह परिवर्तन कब तक किये जाने की आशा है

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) वर्ष 1976-77, 1977-78 तथा 1-4-78 से 30-9-78 तक की अवधि के दौरान दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना को हुई हानि की राशि नीचे दी गई है :—

वर्ष

हानि की राशि (लाख रुपये में)

1976-77 . . .

636.48

1977-78 . . .

683.24 (इसमें ब्याज, मूल्यवृद्धि तथा सेवा परीक्षा के मूल्य शामिल नहीं है।

—मनुमानित

वर्ष

हानि की राशि (लाख रुपयों में)

1-4-78 से 30-9-78 तक

(ख) इस हानि से जारी रहने का मुख्य कारण यह है कि दुग्धोत्पादन पर आने वाली लागत की तुलना में विक्रय मूल्य अब भी कम है।

दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना की पुनर्गठित प्रबंध समिति कई ऐसे कदम उठा रही है जिन का लक्ष्य क्षमता में सुधार लाना तथा हानि और प्रचालन व्यय को कम से कम करना है। इन उपायों में केन्द्रीय डेरी का बड़े पैमाने पर नवीकरण करना भी शामिल है जिस का कार्य राष्ट्रीय डेरी विकास बोर्ड द्वारा किये जाने की आशा है।

(ग) और (घ). दिल्ली दुग्ध योज न को एक निगम में बदलने का प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है और आशा है कि इस संबंध में एक विधेयक शीघ्र ही संसद् में पेश किया जाएगा।

Refugees in India

3103. SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING & SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the approximate number of refugees that are now living here and there in the State of West Bengal; and

(b) whether the Ministry have any scheme to resettle them (refugees) either in the Dandakaranya resettlement areas or elsewhere?

66. 94 (इसमें ब्राज, मूल्यह्रास तथा लेखा परीक्षा के मूल्य शामिल नहीं हैं) अनुमानित। मूल्यों में वृद्धि 2-5-78 से लागू की गई थी। इससे दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना को अपने हानि के स्तर को घटाने में सहायता मिली।

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). The total number of displaced persons from former East Pakistan who came over to India after partition is as follows:

(i) Old migrants (upto 31.3.1958) —41.17 lakhs.

(ii) New migrants (1.1.1964 to 25.3.1971)—11.14 lakhs.

Out of 41.17 lakh old migrants (8.23 lakh families) about 31.32 lakh persons (6.23 lakh families) stayed on in West Bengal. About 5.23 lakh families got rehabilitation assistance, as eligible, upto March, 1975. About 0.94 lakh families did not seek any rehabilitation assistance. About 0.11 lakh families remained in P.L. Homes and Squatters' colonies in West Bengal. The remaining 1.95 lakh families were rehabilitated in States other than West Bengal under several schemes in agriculture, small trade, business, employment etc.

Out of 11.14 lakh new migrants, 6 lakh persons stayed on in West Bengal and were not eligible for rehabilitation since it was decided by Government that only those families who moved outside West Bengal will be given such benefit. Some families did not register themselves in Relief/Transit Camps or left Camps on their own and were thus not eligible for rehabilitation. The number of families that ultimately sought rehabilitation was 78,368. Of these 62,319 families have

been rehabilitated in different States

There are about 9,198 families in Karm Shubra and work site camps in Dandakaranya and in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh (on the assumption that all deserters will return) who are yet to be rehabilitated. All these families are programmed for rehabilitation mostly in Dandakaranya or in the other States in which they were to be settled.

Dilapidated condition of old mosque at village Dabhol in Ratnagiri District

3101 SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 1077 on 21st November, 1977 re dilapidated condition of old mosque at village Dabhol in Ratnagiri District and state

(a) the details of special repairs made to the mosque by the end of March, 1977 and the amount spent on the repairs,

(b) if repairs are not made the reasons for the same, and

(c) whether Government propose to spend any amount for special repairs of the Mosque at Dabhol in Ratnagiri district in Maharashtra by the end of March, 1979 and if so, what amount?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE

(DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER) (a) to (c) No work by way of special repairs to this mosque was done upto March 1977. Subsequent to that an amount of Rs. 3058/- has been spent on repairs and maintenance and a further programme of repairs estimated to cost Rs 10,000/- is in progress.

Presentation of Indian Art Objects Abroad

3105 SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether any Indian Art objects were presented abroad in last 17 months,

(b) if so, the particulars thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons for the same; and

(d) whether Government propose to present Indian Art objects abroad in the near future?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER) (a) to (d) Objects of Indian art are presented to institutions in foreign countries as a part of our international cultural relations programme. A statement showing objects given during the last 17 months is enclosed. Such presents are made on suitable occasions.

Statement

Sl No.	Country	Institution	Items of art objects	Amount Rs.
1	2	3	4	5
1	Chile	For Exhibitions & Presentation	One set of Dolls	287.83
2	Iraq	Institute of Fine Arts in Baghdad	A set of records of Indian Classical, folk and Child-rear Music.	1600.00

1	2	3	4	5
3	Jamaica	Radha Krishna Temple	Idols of Lord Krishna and Radha.	2400.00.
4	Peru	For Exhibition	One set of dolls	131.72
5	Rome	School of Choral Singing for Children at Bolagra.	L. P. Records	50.00.
6	Spain	Murican Museum in Madrid	One set of Indian dolls	2000.00.
7	Sri Lanka	Hindu Ladies College	One set of Musical Instruments.	3500.00.
8	Surinam	Gandhi Youth Organisations	One set of Musical Instruments.	2500.00.
9	Syria	(a) For presentation to Institution.	One set of Musical Instruments.	1736.61.
		(b) For Presentation to Schools & Cultural Organisation, in Syria.	Dolls	519.12
		(c) For presentation to dignitaries	12 L. P. Records	519.00.
10	U.A.E.	For presentation to a famous artist in Local Radio & T.V.	A set of Tabla	294.25
11	U.K.	Glasgow art Centre	Musical Instruments	1605.00.

Out of turn allotment of Government accommodation

3106. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) total number of Government servants who applied for Government accommodation out of turn on the grounds that their houses have been damaged in the recent floods either by themselves or by their family members;

(b) how many of these have been provided accommodation on *ad-hoc* basis;

(c) number of such applications which were received through M.P.s; and

(d) how many of them have been sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) 10.

(b) Nil.

(c) 5.

(d) Nil.

मेरठ में गन्ने का मूल्य

3107. श्री द्वयाराम शाक्य : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के मेरठ जिले में किसानों को कसर पर अपने गन्ने के लिए केवल 4 रुपये से 5 रुपये प्रति किबटल मूल्य मिल रहा है जो यहाँ तक कि उत्पादन लागत से भी कम है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय से राज्य मंत्री (श्री मानू प्रताप सिंह) : (क) और (ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने गन्ने का सांविधिक न्यूनतम मूल्य 8.5 प्रतिशत की वसूली पर

10 रु० प्रति निवृत्त निर्धारित किया है और किसी भी निर्वातपन्न चीनी फैक्टरी को इस मूल्य से कम मूल्य पर गन्ने बेचने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता। जहाँ तक छोटे पैमाने और ग्रामगत क्षेत्र के निजी फ़ैक्टरी का संबंध है, केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा गन्ने के मूल्य पर कोई नियंत्रण नहीं रखा जाता है।

Legislation regarding Sandal Wood possession and Transit Rules

3108 SHRI A ASOKARAJ Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Tamil Nadu Government have urged the Central Government to prevail upon the concerned State Governments to enact suitable legislation regarding sandalwood possession and transit rules and

(b) if so Government's reaction thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH) (a) Yes Sir

(b) The Government of India have drafted a revised Indian Forest Act to replace the Indian Forest Act of 1927, in which a special chapter has been included entitled 'Of Special Provisions relating to Sandalwood'. The draft has been forwarded to the States for comments. The Central Board of Forestry in its recent meeting held on 10th and 11th November, 1978, have recommended that a Sub-Committee be formed to scrutinise the comments received from various States and given it a final shape.

Housing Plans

3109 SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAMJI Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) how many new houses have been constructed in the country during the last three years,

(b) what are the future plans of the Central Government to increase housing in the country and at what expenditure, and

(c) will the Government follow the policy of bigger buildings on lesser lands or smaller buildings on more land?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDER BAKHT) (a) Housing is a State subject. The Central Government do not have information regarding the number of houses constructed by the State Governments during the last three years.

(b) According to our estimates it will be necessary to construct 4.75 million dwelling units annually to provide a house to each household in a time frame of 20 years. The highlights or the proposed future programme in the field of housing are —

1 Adoption of housing programme aimed at clearing the backlog and meeting the additional demand due to population growth and replacement of unusable houses

2 Restricting utilisation of public funds to lower income households so that large number of dwelling units are constructed with resources allocated to this sector

3 Provision of incentives to the private sector for taking up housing on a large scale

An outlay of Rs. 1538 crores, including Rs. 500 crores exclusively for rural housing has been earmarked in the draft Five Year Plan (1978-83). This is two and half (2½) times more than the allocation made in the last Plan.

(c) The policy of bigger building on lesser lands or smaller buildings on more land depends on the location and the availability of land.

Justification in fixing minimum Sugarcane Price

3110. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the justification in fixing the minimum sugarcane price at Rs. 10 per quintal;

(b) will the sugarcane growers not suffer heavily while selling sugarcane at this price; and

(c) if sugarcane is to fetch this un-remunerative price then in future the farmers may refrain from producing sugarcane; whether Government have considered this aspect while fixing minimum price of sugarcane?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c). The Central Government fixes the statutory minimum price of sugarcane payable by sugar factories during the sugar season under Clause 3 of the Sugarcane (Control) Order, 1966. Clause 3 stipulates that the Central Government may after consultation with the State Authorities, bodies or associations as it may deem fit by notification in the Official Gazette from time to time fixing the minimum price of sugarcane to be paid by producers of sugar or their agents for the sugarcane purchased by them having regard to:

(a) cost of production of sugarcane.

(b) the return to the growers from alternative crops and general trend of price of agricultural commodities;

(c) the availability of sugar to the consumers at fair price;

(d) the price at which sugar produced from sugarcane is sold by producers of sugar; and

(e) recovery of sugar from sugarcane.

The statutory minimum cane price at Rs. 10 per qtl. for 8.5 per cent recovery has been fixed for the sugar year 1978-79 after taking into consideration all the factors enumerated above. This was the cane price recommended by Agricultural Prices Commission also and was considered reasonable and remunerative and has been evolved to ensure that while the cultivator would be getting a reasonable price for his cane, it will also be within the capacity of the sugar mills to pay off the cane dues expeditiously. This measure by itself should not adversely affect either the cane cultivation or the sugar industry. On the contrary it should bring about a better balance between the supply and demand for sugarcane. In addition to this 50 per cent of the excess realisation is also payable by the factories under Clause 5A of the Sugarcane (Control) Order to the growers.

Opening of new Universities

3111. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering opening of new Universities in certain parts of the country;

(b) if so, which are those new Universities and at what places; and

(c) how much total expenditure is likely to be sanctioned for opening new Universities in the country?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (c). There is no proposal under consideration of the Central Government for establishing a new University in any part of the country. The question of sanctioning any expenditure for the purpose by the Central Government does not, therefore, arise.

The State Governments are competent to establish new Universities. According to information available,

the Government of Andhra Pradesh is considering the establishment of a new University at Anantapur and the Government of Uttar Pradesh is considering a new University for Varanasi. Similarly, the Union Territory Administrations of Goa and Pondicherry have suggested the establishment of new Universities in their territories, but these proposals have not so far been finalised.

Pending cases of Government Employed D.P.s, pending in Maharashtra for want of Settlement of Claims

3112 SHRI R. K. MHALGI Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) number of cases pending as on 31st October, 1978 from State of Maharashtra of displaced persons from former West Pakistan now Pakistan who were Government servants and servants in local bodies there regarding the payment of claims with respect of pension, provident fund, leave salary and security deposits

(b) what is the break up of pending cases of more than fifteen years, more than ten years more than five years, more than three years and others,

(c) the general and social reasons of delay, and

(d) what measures are being adopted and proposed to be taken in near future for verification and payment of the claims?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) (a) Separate State-wise statistics of such cases are not maintained. However, the total number of such claims pending as on 31-10-1978 was 9382.

(b) All the pending cases are more than fifteen years old as the last date

for registration of such claims was 30.9.1956,

(c) These claims are pending for want of verification by the Government of Pakistan.

(d) After resumption of diplomatic relations between India and Pakistan in 1976, efforts are being made to have these claims verified.

Proposal for writing History of Struggle to fight Emergency

3113 SHRI R. K. MHALGI Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have any proposal under their consideration to write the History of the struggle to fight the Emergency of 1975, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER) (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise

Benefits and Facilities to Employees of State Social Welfare Boards

3114 SHRI R. K. MHALGI Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government have written to State Governments to assess the amount of money they will have to pay if the benefits and facilities like pension, gratuity, provident fund, medical facilities etc. are extended to the employees of the State Social Welfare Boards,

(b) if so, when and what is the response, especially from the States of Maharashtra and Gujarat, and

(c) if there is no response, whether Central Government have brought it to the notice of concerned States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) Yes, Sir. As a result of numerous representations received, the Central Government have decided to meet 50 per cent expenditure which might be incurred on extension of pension/gratuity benefits to the employees of the State Boards and the State Governments have been requested also to examine urgently and agree to extend pension/retirement benefits etc. to the State Boards employees.

(b) Most of the State Governments have informed that the matter is under their consideration. No replies have been received from the Governments of Maharashtra and Gujarat.

(c) The matter is being pursued.

Irrigation Schemes Sanctioned for Karnataka

- 3115. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of AGRI-

CULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Irrigation Schemes sanctioned by the Central Water Commission in Karnataka during the last five years;

(b) the details of the work done upto date on these irrigation schemes; and

(c) total area that will be irrigated by these irrigation schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). One major and 13 medium Irrigation Schemes were approved by the Planning Commission during the last five years (1974—78) in Karnataka. Details are given in the attached statement.

(c) These Schemes, on their completion, will provide irrigation to an area of 2.55 lakh hectares.

Statement

Details of Irrigation Schemes

Name of Scheme	Estimated cost. (Rs. crores)	Area benefited ('000' ha).	Expenditure incurred upto March, 1978 (Rs. crores).	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
<i>Major :</i>				
1. Ghattaprabha Stage-III.	90.54	197.00	4.46	Works on the construction of Ghattaprabha right bank canal and Chikodi Branch Canal have been taken up in the initial reaches. The tunnel works and construction of aqueducts are in progress.
<i>Medium :</i>				
1. Chitwadgi . . .	0.40	1.00	0.40	Project completed.
2. Teetha Reservoir. .	1.80	1.10	0.26	Preliminary works are in progress.

1	2	3	4	5
3 Chalknala	3 80	4 00	0 60	Preliminary works are in progress
4 Amarja	5 70	8 90	0 50	its works are in progress
5 Saadapur Tank	1 40	1 40	0 64	Works are in progress.
6 Upper Mallamari	3 00	3 30	0 50	Preliminary works are in progress
7 Mashnala	3 14	2 14	0 55	Preliminary works are in progress
8 Harchalla Tank	6 32	8 00		Preliminary works since taken in hand
9 Improvements to RB HLC of Tungabhadra Project	1 39	6 00		Preliminary works since taken in hand
10 Improvements to RB power canal and low level canal of Tungabhadra Project	4 16	8 00		Preliminary works since taken in hand
11 Upper Harchalla	1 91	1 90		Work yet to start
12 Gandornala	7 71	8 10		Work yet to start.
13 Voerapur Tank	3 82	4 40		Work yet to start.

Compensation to the Dependents of Labourers killed in Collapse of Building in Delhi

3116 SHRI YUVRAJ Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether a sum of Rs. 1000/- each was paid by way of compensation to the dependents of the labourers killed when the building of Anand Hotel in Chunamandi, Paharganj which was under construction, had collapsed

(b) whether large scale unauthorised constructions are going on now a days the live example of which is the construction of Anand Hotel

(c) whether it is necessary to demolish immediately the remaining portion of the above Hotel because it is unauthorised and dangerous

(d) whether reasonable amount of compensation will be paid soon to the dependents of the labourers killed and

(e) if so how much and when?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) (a) Rs. 1000 were sanctioned to the dependents of each deceased but so far only one person has claims this amount

(b) No Sir

(c) The remaining portion of the Anand Hotel has been got inspected and has not been found in a dangerous condition at present. The portion found unauthorised will be demolished as per decision of the Court. The case regarding the aforesaid construction is pending in the Court.

(d) and (e), As at (a) above. The Corporation is not under any legal obligation to pay compensation to the private labourers but Rs. 1000 were sanctioned as a compassionate relief to the dependents of the deceased.

Dandakaranya Refugees

3117. SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION: be pleased to state;

(a) the number of refugees who were taken to the Dandakaranya Refugee-rehabilitation Project till the year 1970 for settling them there;

(b) the number of refugees that have been taken to the Dandakaranya after 1970 and till the current year for resettling them there; and

(c) the whereabouts of the deserter refugees, if any?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) to (c). The necessary information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

M.I.G. Flats on Cash Down Basis by Delhi Development Authority

3118. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3594 dated the 14th August, 1978 regarding allotment of MIG Flats on Cash Down Basis by the Delhi Development Authority and state:

(a) whether the information called for has since been collected; if so, whether he would not lay it on the Table of the House; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor and the place from where the information was to be collected and the difficulties which lay in the way of Government in doing the needful and when it is likely to be laid on the Table?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND RE-

HABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Yes, Sir. 9 flats were allotted in Pankha Road Residential Scheme. Of these 4 each were allotted on cash down and hire-purchase basis. The 9th flat was allotted on out of turn basis to the father of a person who died in an air crash, while on duty. This was initially allotted on hire-purchase basis. However, the person to whom it was allotted requested for converting the mode of payment to cash down from hire-purchase. This was acceded to by the DDA. The allottee paid the required amount and also submitted the required documents. He collected the possession letter of this flat from DDA on 12-10-1978.

(b) Does not arise

Resignation by Teachers of Ram Lal Anand College from Governing Body

3119. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that three teachers of Ram Lal Anand College, Delhi have resigned from the Governing body of the college;

(b) if so, whether they have resigned in protest against the arbitrary functioning of the Chairman, Principal and Vice Principal in charge of evening classes; and

(c) if so, the details and action taken, if any, thereon?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to the information furnished by the Delhi University, the three representatives of teachers on the Governing Body of the Ram Lal Anand College had submitted their resignation to the Chairman of the Governing Body of the College on 7th October 1978, alleging that the Governing Body Meeting was called after a gap of 8 months and that the notice and Agenda which included items like termination of services of an employee on probation

विकास के लिए उपलब्ध भूमिगत जल की मात्रा का जाँचों लिया जा रहा है।

(ग) विदिशा जिले में विदिशा, हिरनई मनोरा तथा जैतपुर में चार बेबन कुओं का छिद्रण किया गया है, जिन से प्रति घंटे 44000 से 49000 लिटर पानी भिजा है। रायदीप जिले में डेहरांव तथा गैवेरातगंज में सम्बन्धी बेबन किया गया है, जहाँ प्रति घंटे 20,000 से 30,000 लिटर पानी प्राप्त हुआ है।

स क्षेत्र में भौमिकीय संभाव्यता को देखते हुए सभी छिद्रित बेबन कूप सफल माने जाते हैं, क्योंकि ये दमस्ति मात्रा में पानी दे रहे हैं। सफल नलकूपों के संबंध में 'ज्ञानिक अध्ययन पूरा होते हैं' इन्हें राज्य सरकार को सीपने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जाएगा।

Agreement between Indian Dairy Corporation and Tetrapak, Switzerland

3122. SHRI BHAGAT RAM:
SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement has been signed between Tetrapak, a Swiss multinational and the IDC, in February, 1978 without the knowledge and approval of the various Ministries of the Government of India; and

(b) if so, whether Government have taken or propose to take corrective and deterrent action in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) An agreement was signed between M/s Tetrapak Development Ltd., Switzerland and the IDC in February, 1978 subject to approval of the Government of India. The Government have since communicated to the IDC their preparedness, subject to certain conditions to approve the terms of collaboration

between IDC and M/s. Tetrapak Development Ltd.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

मद्यनिषेध के कारण हुई राजस्व को हानि

3123. श्री अन्नतराम जायसवाल : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि मध्य निषेध योजना को लागू करने से वर्ष 1977-78 में प्रत्येक राज्य को अलग अलग कितने राजस्व की हानि हुई और इस के मुआवजे के रूप में केन्द्र द्वारा प्रत्येक राज्य को कितनी कितनी सहायता दी गई और उक्त वित्तीय हानि पूरी करने के लिये उन राज्यों ने क्या उपाय किये हैं।

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : मध्य निषेध लागू करने के कारण राज्यों को दी जाने वाली प्रतिपूर्ति की राशि 1978-79 से शुरू होगी जो मद्यनिषेध नीति लागू करने का पहला वर्ष होगा और इस की गणना 1977-78 तथा 1978-79 के दौरान वास्तविक आबकारी आय प्राप्त होने के बाद वास्तविक हानि के आधार पर अन्तिम रूप से की जाएगी। मार्च, 1979 के पश्चात् ही हानि के आंकड़े प्राप्त होने पर प्रतिपूर्ति राशि के भुगतान पर विचार किया जा सकता है।

राज्य अपने अधिकारों की सीमा में अपनी आय बढ़ाने के लिये समुचित उपाय करने के सक्षम हैं।

Persons Rendered Jobless on Enforcement of Prohibition

3124. SHRI ANANT RAM JAISWAL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States in the country in which prohibition programme has been implemented during

the period from 1st April, 1977 to 1st October, 1978 and in what form and the number of persons rendered jobless in each of these States as a result thereof, and

(b) whether Government have formulated any scheme to provide employment to unemployed persons and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER) (a) The measures taken by each State for the Prohibition programme are described in the statement laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No LT-3034/78]

It is premature to estimate the exact number of persons rendered jobless

(b) The States have been asked to formulate plans for re-employment.

Subsidy to Adivasis Through Cooperatives

3125 SHRI SUKHENDRA SINGH Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) the present system of routing the subsidy granted to tribals by Government of India,

(b) whether it is routed through Cooperative Institutions, and

(c) whether Government are considering for routing all kinds of subsidy through cooperatives so as to make them more strong and viable?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH) (a) and (b) The subsidy granted to tribals by the Government of India is routed through Cooperative or Commercial banks or official field level agencies

(c) wherever Cooperatives are functioning and are capable of handling a programme these are preferred for routing subsidy to tribals

Decline in Prices of Gur in Uttar Pradesh

3126 SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Gur prices in Uttar Pradesh did not go up beyond Re 1/- per kilogram during 1978 as a result of which Gur producing farmers had to incur considerable loss, and

(b) the measures being adopted by Government to ensure that such farmers get higher price for their produce?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH) (a) and (b) The wholesale prices of gur have generally ruled lower during the last one year. Prices of gur in January and February were ruling at Rs 83 to Rs 115 per quintal. From March to September the prices remained slightly below Rs 100 per quintal. Then again in September-November, gur prices rose from Rs 85 to Rs 150 per quintal. The decline in gur prices is attributable mainly to easier availability of sugar and larger arrival of gur into the markets due to higher production. In order to assist gur producers, measures were taken like purchase of gur by Government Institutions, permitting free exports etc. Recently it has also been decided to permit forward trading in gur.

पंजाब को उर्वरक की सप्लाई

3127. श्री जगदेव प्रसाद यादव : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या पंजाब में सालू और गेहूँ होने के समय पंजाब के किसानों को उर्वरक विशेषकर यूरिया उर्वरक बिल्कुल सप्लाई नहीं किया गया था,

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या कुछ संसद् सदस्यों ने भी इस बारे में शिकायत की थी; और

(ग) पंजाब को अधिक डबरक सप्लाई करने में सरकार द्वारा संकोच दिखाए जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) जुलाई-अगस्त 1978 के दौरान राज्य सरकार की सलाह से आयोजित क्षेत्रीय सम्मेलन में रवी 1978-79 के लिए पंजाब के निम्नित्त उर्वरकों की आवश्यकताओं का किया गया मूल्यांकन और 31-10-79 को इन आवश्यकताओं के लिए की गई आपूर्ति की स्थिति निम्न प्रकार है —

रवी 1978-79 के लिए निम्न आवश्यकताएँ

(अगस्त-जनवरी, 1979)

एन पी के

मीट्री टन

2,31,000 88,000 17,600

अगस्त-अक्तूबर, 1978 के दौरान देय आनुपातिक आपूर्ति

1,15,500 44,000 8,800

अगस्त-अक्तूबर, 1978 के दौरान पूल और गैर-पूल क्षेत्रों से वास्तविक आपूर्ति/कुल उपलब्धता

7,12,537 53,139 6,291

इसलिए, यह कहना सही नहीं है कि पालू और गेहूं की बुआई के समय पंजाब में कृषकों को यूरिया की बिल्कुल सप्लाई नहीं की गयी।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) नाइट्रोजन (यूरिया) की आपूर्ति आवश्यकता से कुछही कम थी जिसका कारण पूल और गैर-पूल दोनों क्षेत्रों से की जाने वाली आपूर्ति में निम्नलिखित बाधाएँ थी —

1. पत्तन श्रमिकों की कम उत्पादकता
2. रेलवे बैगों की कम उपलब्धि व
3. उत्पादन समस्याएँ जैसे-नये सयंत्रों के कार्य आरम्भ में विलम्ब का होना तथा बिजली की कमी आदि। फिर भी, सरकार इस बात की सुनिश्चिता के लिये उपरोक्त बाधाओं के बावजूद भी पंजाब को अधिकतम मात्रा में यूरिया दी जाए-कड़ी नजर रख रही है। राज्य सरकार के परामर्श से हर महीने इस राज्य को दी जाने वाली यूरिया और दूसरे उर्वरकों की आपूर्ति की समीक्षा की जा रही है।

Sale of J.J. Plots and Slum Tenements to the Occupants

3128. SHRI UGRASEN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state with reference to a news item published in Hindustan Times of 26th May, 1978 under the heading "M.C.D. seeks permission to sell JJ plots cheap";

(a) whether Government have received a Resolution from Municipal Corporation of Delhi requesting that civic body be permitted to sell at concessional rates the slum tenements and JJ plots to their occupants;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government have given the permission to M.C.D. to sell the slum tenements and JJ plots and if so, when;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor in view of the fact that Union Government have already decided on 2nd, 3rd August, 1963 to permit the sale of tenements built under the slum clearance scheme; and

(d) the time by which slum tenements particularly in Ranjit Nagar, New Delhi will be sold to their occupants?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Yes, Sir, Municipal

Corporation of Delhi had sent it to Delhi Administration.

(b) and (c). The slum tenements will be sold to allottees in accordance with the orders contained in Ministry's letter dated 2nd/3rd August, 1963. As regards J.J. Plots, it has been decided to review the matter.

(d) No time limit can be laid down as this would depend upon the finalisation of documents of lease-cum-sale agreement and calculation of the details of cost of these tenements.

राजघाट बाघ के माध्यम से भूमि की सिंचाई

3129. श्री लक्ष्मीनारायण नायक :
स्वा. कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री गुरु बताने की कृपा करें कि क्या यह उच्च है कि प्रस्तावित योजना के अनुसार टीकमगढ़ जिले की 65,000 एकड़ भूमि की राजघाट बाघ से सिंचाई की जानी थी जबकि इन समय केवल 60,000 एकड़ भूमि की सिंचाई की जा रही है और जिले के बागीचे प्रभावित हैं।

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भोव प्रताप सिंह) राजघाट नहर में मध्य प्रदेश में विभिन्न जिलों में सिंचाई की सुविधा प्रदान किए जाने वाले क्षेत्रों का निर्धारण करने के लिए 1974 में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा गठित समिति ने 2.4 लाख एकड़ क्षेत्र की सिंचाई की सिफारिश की थी जिस में से 65,000 एकड़ क्षेत्र टीकमगढ़ जिले में था। उपर्युक्त सिफारिशों के आधार पर राज्य सरकार द्वारा किए गए प्रत्येक वर्ष के अनुसारित सिंचाई-योजनाएँ 50-59 करोड़ रुपये लागत वाले का अनुमान लगाया गया था जो कि बहुत अधिक था। मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा तैयार की गई राजघाट नहर परियोजना में, जिस पर 29.67 करोड़ रुपये की लागत वाले का अनुमान है,

2-40 लाख एकड़ क्षेत्र की सिंचाई की जानी परिकल्पित है जिस में से 69,000 एकड़ क्षेत्र टीकमगढ़ जिले में होगा।

राज्य सरकार टीकमगढ़ जिले में यथा-सम्भव अधिक से अधिक सिंचाई की सुनिश्चित व्यवस्था करने की कोशिश कर रही है। इस बीच बेतवा नदी पर 66.82 करोड़ की अनुमानित लागत वाली भोरछा परियोजना सर्वेक्षण करके तैयारी का आरंभ हो चुका है। जिसमें टीकमगढ़ जिले की निवाडी तहसील में 29,150 हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र की सिंचाई होने की संभावना है।

Unemployment due to Low Education Standard

3130 SHRI A. ASOKARAJ
SHRI D. AMAR.

With the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether Governments' attention has been drawn to the reported statement of the Chairman, UPSC and published in the Hindustan Times of 19th October, 1978 entitled 'Unemployment due to low education standard'; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER):

(a) and (b) The Government is aware of the statement made by the Chairman, UPSC regarding unemployment due to low standard. The issues raised by the Chairman are receiving the attention of the Government. It is true that not only access but also success in education must be democratised. Improvement of quality of education at all levels is one of objectives of this Government. A revision of the content at all levels has been undertaken mainly with a view to make education useful and relevant.

Demand for Pay Parity by Jawaharlal Nehru & Delhi Universities Officers

3131. SHIR C. K. CHANDRAPPA:
SHRI VASANT SATHE:
SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N.
PATIL:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the officers of Jawaharlal Nehru University and Delhi University held a silent demonstration in front of U.G.C. on 17th November, 1978 in support of their demand for pay parity; and

(b) if so, the details and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER):

(a) and (b). According to the information furnished by the University Grants Commission, a meeting of the Working Group appointed by the Commission to consider the question of linking the scales of pay of Registrars, Deputy Registrars and Assistant Registrars etc., in terms of their responsibilities and functions was held on 17th November, 1978, in the UGC office. The Group had agreed to meet representatives of the University Officers' Associations who wanted to express their views on this question. While the representatives were meeting the Working Group, some other members of the Officers' Association of Delhi University and Jawaharlal Nehru University sat in the lawns of the U.G.C. The matter is still under consideration of the Commission.

Post of Additional Animal Husbandry Commissioner

3132. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had recently created a new position of Additional Animal Husbandry Commis-

sioner for Dairy Development in the Department of Agriculture;

(b) whether this post was created on the recommendations of Council of Ministers, ARC & NCA;

(c) whether this position was filled recently and has now been lying vacant; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) The post of Additional Animal Husbandry Commissioner was created on 7-5-1976.

(b) The post was created in pursuance of the recommendations of the sub-group on Agricultural Development which was accepted by the Group of Ministers on Administration.

(c) The post was filled on 30-6-1977 on an ad hoc deputation basis for a period of one year and is vacant since 1-7-1978.

(d) A post of Joint Secretary (Dairy Development) has been created in view of the massive proposed investment in this sector under the Operation Flood II Project. In these circumstances, the post of Additional Animal Husbandry Commissioner is not immediately required.

Losses to Sugar Industry

3133. SHRI K. MALLANNA:
SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE
PATIL:
SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:
SRI P. M. SAYEED:
SHRI RAMACHANDRAN
KADANNAPALLI:
SHRI HARI SHANKAR
MAHALE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to devise quick measures to ensure that

the losses of the sugar industry are minimised

(b) whether Government realise that if the sugar industry continues to suffer losses it will in due course, lead to closure of units and damage in the interests of cane cultivators and

(c) if so the details regarding the clear policy of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH) (a) With the removal of all controls on prices distribution and movement of sugar with effect from 16th August 1978 the industry has to function under competitive conditions. For the sugar factories and expansion projects set up at high capital cost for which an incentive scheme was in force a new scheme is being formulated by an inter-Ministerial Group in the light of a changed circumstances

(b) and (c) The policy of the Government has always been to harmonise the interests of consumers the cane growers and the industry. To avoid the closure of sugar units and protect the interests of cultivators an Ordinance has been promulgated providing for the take over of the management of sugar factories which do not start crushing operations in time and/or which fail to make prompt payment of sugarcane dues to the farmers. The fact that as by 30th November 1978 190 factories had started crushing as against 183 on 30th November last year shows that there is no threat regarding the closure of units. However the Govt. is fully alive to the need to ensure that the viable working of the industry should be secure and is examining whether the experience of the market conditions since decontrol of sugar would justify at this stage some measures to improve the realisations on sugar sales

Sugarcane Left Over Uncrushed

3134 SHRI BALASANEH-VIMHE PATIL Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION be pleased to state State-wise position of the quantity of sugarcane left over uncrushed from 1977-78 season and also the steps taken to ensure proper crushing thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH) A statement indicating the State wise position of sugar left over uncrushed by the sugar factories during the season 1977-78 is annexed. The work of determining and allocating cane to be crushed by the factories comes within the purview of the State Government concerned. Hence the State Governments would be taking necessary action regarding left over cane of the last season. As regards the State of UP in which the problem is more acute it is ascertained from the State Government that during the present season's crushing priority is being given to the left over cane from the last season.

Statement

System of sharing the State-wise position of sugarcane left over uncrushed by the sugar factories during the season 1977-78

1. Name of State	2. Quantity uncrushed
Gujarat	25,000 MT
Haryana	1,70,000 MT
Madhya Pradesh	8,10,000 MT
Maharashtra	66,000 MT
U.P.	1,99,000 MT

No sugarcane was left uncrushed in the remaining sugar producing States/Union Territories. Information from Government of Andhra Pradesh has not so far been received.

**Waiting List for Govt.
Accommodation**

3135. SHRI BALASAHÉB VIKHÉ PATIL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Government employees eligible for Government accommodation who are still on the waiting list in each category, despite construction of a huge number of Government flats;

(b) is it a fact that a number of newly constructed flats are not being allotted in spite of the fact that their construction had been completed long back; and

(c) if so, the reason thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Applications for allotment of accommodation for the allotment year commencing on 1st December, 1978 were invited in two batches. In the first batch, 42,019 employees applied for allotment as per details given below:—

Type of accommodation	Number of applicants
'A'	5,918
'B'	15,737
'C'	14,278
'D'	3,648
'E'	1,551
'F'	652
'G'	130
'H'	75

14,141 applications were received in second batch and those are being sorted out.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

प्रौढ़ शिक्षा कार्यक्रम के लिए बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों की नियुक्ति

3136. श्री उग्रसेन : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या सरकार का विचार प्रौढ़ शिक्षा योजना को क्रियान्वित करने में बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों को नियुक्त करने और एक नया विभाग बना कर इन कार्य का स्वयं पूरा करने का है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (डॉ० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : राष्ट्रीय प्रौढ़ शिक्षा कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत, अनुदेशात्मक जिम्मेदार सीपलेवेल मुख्य ध्यान कार्यक्रम आयोजित करने में व्यक्तियों की उपयुक्तता पर दिया जाता है। बेरोजगार और कम रोजगारवाले शर्माएँ युवा, कुल अध्यापक, उच्च विकास प्राधिकारियों आरसेवानिवृत्ति व्यक्तियों जैसे व्यक्तियों के वर्गों को अनुदेशात्मक जिम्मेदारियाँ सौंपने की आजा है। इस प्रयोजन के लिये क्षेत्र में सरकार में अलग से कोई विभाग खोलने का प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

**Research in Costing and Designing of
Houses**

3137. SHRI UGRASEN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study or research has been done in the field of costs and designs of housing;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the agency set up for making the latest research benefits available to the prospective beneficiaries; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to mobilise voluntary agencies and organised groups to remove housing shortage?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Research and studies for cost reduction in housing and improvement of house design are being carried out by institutions like Central Building Research Institute, Structural Engineering Research Centre, National Buildings Organisation Housing and Urban Development Corporation, etc

(c) The National Buildings Organisation as well as Research Institutions are making the latest research benefits available to prospective beneficiaries

(d) Various incentives are under consideration with the Government. Further the matter was discussed in the State Housing Ministers Conference held last month

Water Pollution Boards

3138 SHRI B P MANDAL Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) the names of the States which have formed water Pollution Boards,

(b) the Central grant given if any State-wise, and

(c) the works done by the State Water Pollution Boards as also by the Central Water Pollution Board?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) As per Section 4 of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, the State Boards for the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution have been set up by the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. The Government of Maharashtra has also set up a Board under their own Act.

(b) No central assistance is given to the State Boards which are financed by the concerned State Governments.

(c) Function of the Central and State Water Pollution Control Boards

are provided in Section 16 and 17 of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974. Under Section 39 of the Act, the Central Board and the State Boards have to prepare annual reports giving the full account of their activities during the previous financial years. These reports are laid before the Houses of Parliament and State Legislatures respectively. The annual report of the Central Board for the year 1977-78 has already been laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on 4-12-1978.

Dairy Equipment Manufacturing Co.
near Anand, Gujarat

3139 SHRIMATI PARVATHI
KRISHNAN

SHRI P K KODIYAN

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government had some 2 years back cleared the setting up of Dairy Equipment Manufacturing Co. by the Indian Dairy Corporation near Anand in Gujarat,

(b) whether Government had advanced as equity about Rs. 150 crores for the purpose,

(c) whether this company has now been closed down by Indian Dairy Corporation and money returned to Government,

(d) whether the closing down has been done with the knowledge and prior approval of the Ministry and the Cabinet, and

(e) if so, the action the Government has taken or propose to take against this illegal action by the Chairman, Indian Dairy Corporation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) The proposal was cleared by the Central Government in November, 1977.

(b) The Central Government had advanced Rs. 150 crores of which 50 per cent was to be long term loan and 50 per cent to be equity.

(c) and (d). The Indian Dairy Corporation decided with the concurrence of the Ministry not to proceed further with the proposal to set up a unit for manufacturing dairy machinery. The reasons for this were principally as follows:

(i) The Hindustan Machine Tools which is the more appropriate organisation for undertaking this work indicated its inclination to diversify its manufacturing activities to include stainless steel equipment.

(ii) The Committee on Public Undertakings (1975-76) in its 33rd Report had also expressed the view that before setting up a new unit in the public sector for manufacture of dairy equipment, the possibility of existing public sector unit like H.M.T. manufacturing dairy equipment may be explored.

The Indian Dairy Corporation has since refunded the entire amount of Rs. 1.50 crores to the Government of India.

(e) Does not arise in view of (c) and (d) above.

बिहार में बाढ़ नियंत्रण योजनाओं पर हुआ ध्यान

3140. श्री बीरेन्द्र प्रसाद : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान बाढ़ नियंत्रण योजनाओं पर कितना व्यय हुआ; और

(ख) बिहार में बाढ़ से हुए नुकसान को देखते हुए चालू वर्ष के दौरान राज्य में बाढ़ नियंत्रण योजनाओं पर कितना धन व्यय किया जाएगा और केन्द्रीय सरकार के विचारार्थन योजनाओं का नाम क्या है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) पिछले तीन वर्षों में मृचे देश और बिहार में बाढ़ नियंत्रण उपायों पर किया गया व्यय इस प्रकार है :—

समूचे देश में	बिहार में
(लाख रुपयों में)	
1975-76	58 00 1,38 0
1976-77	8,300 2,001
1977-78	10,000 1,760
(सम्मानित)	

(ख) बिहार के लिए 1978-79 के लिए अनुमोदित योजना परियोजना 1,900 लाख रुपये है। इस के अतिरिक्त चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान बिहार सरकार को आवंटित 4,492 लाख रुपये की प्रतिष्ठित योजना सहायता में से 5.30 लाख रुपये की राशि सरकार और अनुमोदित बाढ़ नियंत्रण स्कीमों में तेजी लाने के लिये है।

इस समय गंगा बाढ़ नियंत्रण आयोग में बिहार को जिन बाढ़ नियंत्रण स्कीमों की जांच की जा रही है, उन के नाम ये हैं :—

1. मनेर सदाबाद तटबंध स्कीम
2. ग्रामीण जल-निकास (दीघा से मनेर)
3. छपरा सोनपुर तटबंध स्कीम
4. बाढ़ा कृषिगत जल-निकास स्कीम
5. कोसी-पूर्वी बाढ़ तटबंध 0 से 40 किलोमीटर तक और 40 से 125 किलोमीटर तक
6. कुताहा सुरक्षा स्कीम
7. गंगा मानी बाढ़ तटबंध स्कीम
8. जोरार महानदा तटबंध स्कीम (वरसोई बांध) (सक्रिय बांध)
9. नगर तटबंध स्कीम

- 10 बागमती सिवार्ड स्कूल (नदी के ऊपरी भाग में बाढ़ नियंत्रण कुहिल)
- 11 बागमती बाढ़ नियंत्रण स्कूल (नदी के निम्न भाग)
- 12 ग्रहिलोनी के मतारिया एक नुस्खा बाग
- 13 चापरा जल निकास स्कूल

Transfer of Affiliated College Building

3141 SHRI SHYAM SUNDAR GUPTA,

SHRI G M BANATWALLA
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH
MALIK

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state the names of private affiliated colleges in Delhi whose Governing bodies have been registered and the lands and buildings transferred in the name of Governing bodies?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER)
On the basis of information furnished by Delhi University, a statement showing the names of private affiliated/constituent colleges whose Trusts are registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 and the names of the colleges in whose case the land has been transferred in the name of the Governing Bodies are given in the statement attached

Statement

(i) Private affiliated/constituent Colleges of Delhi University whose Trusts are registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860—

- 1 Daulat Ram College
- 2 Gyan Devi Salwan College
- 3 Hamdard College of Pharmacy
- 4 Hamdard Tibbi College

- 5 Hans Raj College.
- 6 Hindu College.
- 7 Indraprastha College for Women
- 8 Janki Devi Mahavidyalaya,
- 9 Kirti Mai College
- 10 Lady Irwin College.
- 11 Mata Sundri College
- 12 Ramjas College
- 13 SGTB Khalsa College
- 14 Shri Ram College of Commerce.
- 15 Shyam Lal College
- 16 St. Stephens College
- 17 Zakir Husain College
- 18 Atma Ram Sanatan Dharma College
- 19 Lady Shri Ram College for Women
- 20 PGDAV College
- 21 Institute of Home Economics

(ii) Names of Colleges in whose case the land has been transferred in the names of the Governing Bodies of the respective colleges—

- 1 Hans Raj College.
- 2 Hindu College.
- 3 Indraprastha College for Women
- 4 Janki Devi Mahavidyalaya.
- 5 Kirti Mai College
- 6 Lady Irwin College
- 7 Ramjas College
- 8 SGTB Khalsa College
- 9 Shri Ram College of Commerce.
- 10 St Stephens College.
- 11 Atma Ram Sanatan Dharma College
- 12 Lady Shri Ram College for Women.
- 13 PGDAV College
- 14 Institute of Home Economics

Students Association in Delhi Colleges

3142. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER GUPTA :

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state the names of colleges under University of Delhi in which students Associations have been formed and elections have been held for the current year?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER):

Statement

Names of affiliated/constituent colleges of the Delhi University, in which students associations exist and elections have been held for the current year.

1. A.R.S.D. College
2. Ayurvedic & Unani Tibbia College
3. Bhagat Singh College
4. Bhagat Singh College (Evening Classes)
5. College of Vocational Studies
6. Delhi College of Engineering
7. Deshbandhu College (Evening Classes)
8. Deshbandhu College
9. Dyal Singh College
10. Dyal Singh College (Evening Classes)
11. Delhi School of Social Work
12. Gian Devi Salwan College
13. Hans Raj College
14. Hindu College
15. Hamdard Tibbi College
16. Kirori Mal College
17. Miranda House
18. Moti Lal Nehru College
19. Moti Lal Nehru College (Evening Classes)

20. P.G.D.A.V. College
21. P.G.D.A.V. College (Evening Classes)
22. Rajdhani College
23. Ramjas College
24. Ram Lal Anand College
25. Ram Lal Anand College (Evening Classes)
26. S.G.T.B. Khalsa College
27. S.G.T.B. Khalsa College (Evening Classes)
28. Shivaji College
29. Shri Ram College of Commerce
30. Sri Venkateshwara College
31. Shyam Lal College
32. Shyam Lal College (Evening Classes)
33. Swami Shardhanand College
34. Satyawati College.
35. Satyawati College (Evening Classes)
36. Shri Aurobindo College
37. Zakir Hussain College
38. Zakir Hussain College (Evening Classes)
39. Daulat Ram College for Women
40. Institute of Home Economics
41. Indraprastha College for Women
42. Gargi College
43. Janki Devi Mahavidyalaya College
44. Jesus & Mary College
45. Kamla Nehru College
46. Kaliindi College
47. Lakshmi Bai College
48. Maitreyi College
49. Mata Sundri College
50. Lady Irwin College
51. S. P. Mukherjee College
52. St. Stephen's College
53. Bharti Mahila College
54. University College of Medical Sciences
55. Vivekanand Mahila College
56. Central Institute of Education.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH). (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Excluding the hilly and mountainous regions, a total area of about 28 lakh Sq Km is considered coverable under the hydrogeological survey. Out of this an area of 144 lakhs Sq Kms had been covered under hydrogeological surveys till 31st March 1978. It is proposed to cover the bulk of the remaining area during the remaining period of VI Plan by accelerating the tempo of survey work. An outlay of Rs 45 Crores is proposed for hydrogeological surveys and drilling during the Plan.

Time Capsule

3149 SHRI PIUS TIRKEY. Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the statement on Independence Silver Jubilee Time Capsule laid on the Table of the House on 10th April, 1978 and state

(a) the place where the contents of the Time Capsule are kept now; and

(b) whether Government propose to have corrections or alterations made therein or to destroy the same?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER). (a) All the articles taken out of the Time Capsule as well as inner and outer shells of the Capsule have been handed over to the National Museum in New Delhi. These were thrown open to the public from September 13 to October 18, 1978 in the National Museum. These are now kept in the National Museum for safe custody.

(b) Government do not propose to make any corrections or alterations

in the text of the Time Capsule or to destroy it and would like to leave these documents for the judgment of the Parliament, our people and posterity.

Wheat Flour to Sri Lanka

3150 SHRI S R DAMANI. Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to supply wheat flour to Sri Lanka on a long-term basis;

(b) whether it would be canalised through S.T.C.; or through private trade channels; and

(c) whether Government would invite tenders from the millers or get its own wheat milled according to the Sri Lanka Government's specifications?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH). (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Foreign Trawlers Fishing in Indian Waters

3151 SHRI S R DAMANI. Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether hundreds of foreign trawlers are illegally fishing in the Indian waters;

(b) if so, whether any punitive action by way of confiscation of the vessels or otherwise has been taken by the Government and if so, nature of action taken and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) long-term measures proposed to check such illegal catch worth several thousand dollars by foreign deep-sea fishing trawlers,

(d) whether some of the industrial houses which had entered the deep-sea fishing operations have failed to exploit the huge potential available on the east and west coasts; and

(e) if so, the steps which Government propose to take to set matters right?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. Reports indicate that some foreign trawlers are illegally fishing in Indian Waters have been received.

(b) Foreign fishing vessels engaged in illegal fishing within our Exclusive Economic Zone are chased out and also warned to keep out of our Waters.

(c) "The Territorial Water,—Continental Shelf, exclusive Economic Zone and other Maritime Zones Act 1976". has been enacted to provide legal framework for matters relating to Exclusive Economic Zone and other Maritime Zones of India. The Coast Guard Organisation has been formed and its duties include protecting the marine resources in our Exclusive Economic Zone. Measures have also been initiated for augmentation of deep sea fishing fleet by introduction of fishing vessels by private parties, State Corporations and Cooperative Societies.

(d) No Sir. Deep sea fishing has started only recently and it will take time before the potential is optimally exploited.

(e) Question does not arise.

Shortage of Wheat Seed

3152. SHRI S. R. DAMANE;
SHRI P. K. KODIYAN;

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether acute shortage of certified wheat seeds is likely to hit rabi sowing;

(b) the reasons for the shortage of wheat seeds;

(c) whether any attention is also being paid to the production of quality seeds; and

(d) the steps which have been taken by Government to meet the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) While there is some shortage of certified wheat seed, the shortage is not acute and steps have been taken to meet the requirement by supply of good quality grain available with the Food Corporation of India and showing satisfactory germination. The State Governments of Bihar, West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh have been authorised to lift 20,000 quintals, 50,000 quintals and 5,00,000 quintals respectively from the godowns of the Food Corporation.

(b) The reasons for shortage are as follows:

(i) Sharp increase in the demand for wheat seed due to the unprecedented floods in wheat-growing States which damaged the seeds stocked by farmers.

(ii) Large-scale rejection of seed crop due to heavy incidence of Karnal Bunt in the producing States of Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh.

(iii) Heavy damage to the seed in rabi 1978 on the threshing floor itself because of untimely rain in April/May 1978.

(c) Yes, Sir. Nine State Seed Corporations have been set up in the country for the production of quality seeds. The seed produced in the Corporations is certified by the State Seed Certification Agencies to ensure the quality of seed. Besides, the National Seeds Corporation is also distributing certified seeds which are certified by the

State Seed Certification Agencies. In addition, there is a system of internal quality control checks by National Seeds Corporation.

(d) In order to meet the situation created by natural calamities like floods, droughts, etc. which create a sudden spurt in the demand for seeds, a Reserve Stock Scheme for foundation and certified seeds has been chalked out at a cost of Rs. 258 lakhs. Under this scheme, 3000 quintals of foundation seed and 37,200 quintals of certified seeds will be kept in reserve.

Measures to restore rural economy of Flood affected Himachal Pradesh and West Bengal

3153 SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government are aware that the recent devastating floods have caused immense hardship and damages of paddies and grains in West Bengal or not,

(b) whether Government are taking effective action to supply seeds of high breed paddy and wheat and also potato seeds to Himachal Pradesh or to re-energize the collapsed rural economy, and

(c) if not what alternative measures have been adopted by the Government to re-establish the rural economy of West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH) (a) Thirteen out of Seventeen agricultural districts of West Bengal have been affected covering a cropped area of about 13.28 lakh hectares. The loss to Aman' paddy, which covers about 75 per cent of the total area under paddy was estimated to be about 15-18 lakh tonnes. According to the latest report received from the State Government 152.55 lakh people have been affected and 1031 human lives lost in the floods.

(b) and (c) Himachal Pradesh did not place any demand for paddy seeds or potato seeds. Their entire requirement of wheat seeds is being met from supplies within the State.

Meetings were held with the officers of West Bengal to consider the various proposals for supply of agricultural inputs and intensification of Rabi operations to re-energize the rural economy of West Bengal. As a follow up measure National Seeds Corporation has supplied 15000 quintals of paddy seeds to West Bengal. As regards wheat seeds, West Bengal Government have been advised to utilise the good quality wheat seed which was available with the FCI as is being done in case of UP and Bihar. The Deptt of Food has directed the FCI to make available such seeds to West Bengal. Further the West Bengal Agro-Industries Corporation has also procured more than 3,000 quintals of certified wheat seeds from private producers of Delhi and Haryana. The National Seeds Corporation has supplied 10000 quintals of wheat seeds to their dealers and the figure is likely to go up to 10,500 quintals. The seed was, truthfully labelled after laboratory tests.

Apart from making arrangements for supply of high yielding varieties of seeds of paddy and wheat, Government of India has sanctioned short-term loan of Rs. 1500 crores for Rabi operations. The State Government has drawn up an ambitious Rabi production programme over an area of about 60 lakh acres as against 40 lakh acres last year to recoup part of the loss to kharif crops.

One lakh MT of foodgrains (87,500 MT wheat and 12,500 MT rice) have been allocated under the Food for Work Programme to build durable community assets and generate employment in rural areas.

The Government of India have allocated Rs. 33.93 crores as advance

Plan assistance. Bulk of it will go into the rural areas for repair and reconstruction of houses, subsidy for agricultural inputs to small and marginal farmers and share-croppers, repair of minor irrigation installations, subsidy to rural artisans and fishermen, drinking water supply arrangement, fodder supply and veterinary health cover, assistance to handloom, handicrafts and sericulture, repair of damaged public utilities maintained by Zilla Parishads and Panchayats etc.

Polytechnics in Collaboration with Industries

3154. SHRI JANARADHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to start new polytechnics in collaboration with the industries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) No, Sir. However, the All India Council for Technical Education has recommended that the concept of adoption of existing Polytechnics by Industry should be pursued and promoted.

(b) Does not arise.

बर्ष में तीन फसलें उगाने की योजना

3155. श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार योजना आयोग के वर्ष में तीन फसलें उठाने सम्बन्धी सुझावों पर विचार कर रही है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस दिशा में सरकार द्वारा क्या अपेक्षित कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) जहाँ कहीं व्यवहार्य है, वहाँ 3 फसलें उगाने की पद्धति अपनाई जा रही है।

(ख) (1) सिंचित क्षेत्रों में दालों, तिलहनों तथा खई की बुवाई पर बल देते हुए उपयुक्त फसल के प्रतिमान अपनाना, ताकि 3 फसलें प्राप्त की जा सकें।

(2) वर्षा से सिंचित क्षेत्रों में मिश्रित बुवाई।

(3) ग्रीष्म/रबी मीसम के दौरान नकदी फसलों को लोकप्रिय बनाना।

(4) गन्ना, ई, अरहर आदि की पंचितवों में दालों की अन्तर्वर्ती बुवाई।

(5) गेहूँ/जालू की उपज प्राप्त करने के बाद ग्रीष्मकालीन मूंग की बुवाई करने के लिए गत ग्रीष्म मीसम से एक विशेष अभियान चलाना।

(6) वर्ष में 3 फसलें उगाने के लिए किसानों के क्षेत्रों में राष्ट्रीय प्रदर्शन करना।

दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय में एम० ए० इकनामिक्स के लिए परीक्षा का माध्यम

3156. श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय से बी० ए० के लिए अनेक विषयों के सम्बन्ध में परीक्षा के माध्यम के बारे में विकल्प है ;

(ख) क्या एम० ए० इकनामिक्स की परीक्षा के लिए अंग्रेजी का माध्यम अनिवार्य है ;

(ग) यदि हा, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का यह अनिश्चित करने का विचार है कि ऐसे छात्रों को जिन्होंने बी० ए० के उपरोक्त विषय हिन्दी में माध्यम से पास किए हैं, एम० ए० की परीक्षा अंग्रेजी भाषा के माध्यम से देने पर मजबूर न किया जाये ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र कट्टा) : (क) और (घ) जी, हा।

(ग) और (घ) दिल्ली विश्व-विद्यालय द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार इसका पर्य्यास्त्र विनाय देश में पर्य्यास्त्र के उच्च अध्ययन में तीन केन्द्रों में से एक है। इसी कारण से तथा इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि इस विभाग द्वारा दी जाने वाली छावृत्तियों में से कम से कम आधी छावृत्तियाँ दिल्ली से बाहर के स्थानों से आने वाली/वाले छात्रों के लिए धारित है इस विभाग को देश के अन्य भागों के छात्रों को बड़ी सख्या में दाखिल करना पड़ता है।

संसार भर में पर्य्यास्त्र में अनुसंधान बड़े भारी अनुपात में अंग्रेजी में किया जा रहा है और फ्रांस, पश्चिम जर्मनी, जापान, सोवियत रूस आदि जैसे अधिकांश और अंग्रेजी भाषी देशों ने उच्च स्तरों पर पर्य्यास्त्रियों के प्रशिक्षण के लिए अंग्रेजी के ज्ञान को एक आवश्यकता के रूप में लागू कर दिया है। तदनुसार विश्वविद्यालय का यह विचार है कि उच्च पर्य्यास्त्र के स्नातकोत्तर पाठ्यक्रम स्तरों के हित में अंग्रेजी में ही संचालित किए जाने चाहिए।

विश्वविद्यालय के अनुसार, जो छात्र प्रथम स्नातक परीक्षाएँ हिन्दी के माध्यम से पास करते हैं उन्हें स्नातकोत्तर प्रशिक्षण

अंग्रेजी के माध्यम से प्राप्त करने में कोई कठिनाई नहीं होती। हे क्याकि उन्हें अंग्रेजी का ज्ञान होता ही है और जब वे पर्य्यास्त्र में उच्च प्रशिक्षण पाना चाहते हैं तो अपने ही हित में अंग्रेजी में प्रवीणता अर्जित करने की प्रेरणा मिलती है।

Under Utilisation of Irrigation Potential

3157 DR SARAJINI MAHISHI—
SHRI K PRADHANI

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) what are the factors in respect of various projects responsible for the under utilisation of irrigation potential, and

(b) what steps are being taken to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH) : (a) The various factors which are responsible for the under utilisation of irrigation potential are —

(i) construction of field channels not keeping pace with the water availability facility;

(ii) inadequate drainage facility which hampers development of irrigation;

(iii) Inadequate preparation of land for irrigated agriculture including land levelling and land shaping;

(iv) anticipated crop pattern and water allowances under the projects not being realised,

(v) lack of adequate agricultural experimental and demonstration farms and training and extension facilities,

(vi) Mal-distribution of available supplies of water and problems of tail-end-cultivators; and

(vii) lack of inputs and infrastructure facilities.

(b) The command area development programme taken up in the Fifth Plan and being continued in the current Plan is a major step to remedy the situation. Broadly, the programme covers on-farm development works comprising field channels, field drains, land levelling and shaping operations. The programme also envisages strengthening of existing training and demonstration organisation; ground water development in the command areas, adoption of suitable cropping pattern and restoring system of irrigation; provision of adequate drainage net-work in the command areas and modernisation of the existing irrigation systems etc. A command area development authority to discharge these functions effectively and speedily has been envisaged for each command area. At present 38 command area development authorities are function-

ing covering 50 irrigation commands falling in 13 States.

Escalations in Original Estimates of Incomplete Major First Plan Irrigation Project

3158. DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) which are the incomplete major first plan irrigation project in the country;

(b) what are the escalation in their original estimates; and

(c) how the Government analyse the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). 4 major First Plan irrigation projects are yet to be completed. Project-wise details of the original estimated cost and the latest revised cost are given below:—

(Rs. crores.)

Sl. No.	Project	Original estimated cost	Latest revised cost
1.	Koshi Barrage & Eastern Kosi Canal	24.81	127.05
2.	Chambal Stage I	34.48	98.46
3.	Mahanadi Delta	14.92	62.69
4.	D.V.C. Irrigation	21.07	30.00*

*This figures would need further revision.

(c) The main reasons for the delay have been (i) inadequate financial outlay till the end of the Fourth Plan (ii) changes in scope of the projects (iii) land acquisition difficulties (iv) non-availability of construction materials like cement, steel & explosive and (v) continuing rise in costs of labour and materials.

दिल्ली बुद्ध योजना के पाठ बुद्ध के टोकनों के लिए विचाराधीन पड़े आयेदन-
पत्र 1

3159. श्री गंगा नरत सिंह क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली और नई दिल्ली में भेद भस्तिनों की संख्या कितनी है ?

दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के दूध के टोकन के लिए भावेदन पत्र भेजे हैं, और उनके नाम सब से प्रतीक्षा सूची में विचाराधीन हैं;

(ख) 31 अक्तूबर, 1978 को तिया सूची में उनकी सहाय विभिन्न बी और वर्ष 1976 और 1977 में इसी अवधि में उनकी सहाय प्रत्यक्ष-प्रत्यक्ष, कितनी बी, और

(ग) 31 अक्तूबर 1978 तक परीक्षित व्यक्तियों को दूध के टोकन सब तक मिल जायेंगे ?

कृपि और सिवाई मरहिय में राज्य संघ (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) दिल्ली और नई दिल्ली में जिन लोगों ने दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के दूध के टोकन के लिए भावेदन पत्र दिए थे उनमें से किसी का नाम भी अब प्रतीक्षा सूची में नहीं है।

(ख) 31 अक्तूबर, 1976, 31 अक्तूबर, 1977 और 31 अक्तूबर, 1978 को जो लोग प्रतीक्षा सूची में थे उनकी सहाय निम्न प्रकार है —

31-10-1976— 1,22,773

31-10-1977— 73,508

31-10-1978— नून

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

Research on Basic and Applied Nature of Grass, Grass-land and Fodder Crops

3160 DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT. Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the Indian Grass Land and Fodder Research Institute in Jhansi was established in 1972 to carry out research in basic and applied nature of grass, grass-land and fodder crops in the country,

(b) whether the institute has submitted any report, if so, the recommendations and action taken thereupon;

(c) whether the institute have after research established any variety of forage crops; and whether the much pubhished Chandela and Bundela variety have been tested and proved successful and profitable in agricultural operations; and

(d) whether the above varieties have been tested by the All India projects and what is the assessment of Government with regard to the research done by the above institute, its utility and result?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH) (a) Yes, Sir The Indian Grassland and Fodder Research Institute, Jhansi was established in 1962 to carry out researches of Basic, Applied and problem oriented nature on different aspects of grassland and fodder crops.

(b) The research results of the Institute are compiled and reported in the Annual Reports of the Institute and the ICAR. In addition periodical scientific and extension information write ups are put out by the Institute for the use of the farmers and extension workers.

Several recommendations including improved varieties with superior performance, improved management in production and conservation of forage, forages in crop rotations, and the low cost labour saving agricultural implements designed and fabricated at Indian Grassland and Fodder Research Institute are being popularised through Institute and other extension media in the country

(c) Institute has developed several new varieties of grasses, legumes and fodder crops which include, Cow-pea varieties IGTRI S-450, S-457, Berseem S-99-1, B-1, B-3, Lucerne S-24, S-54; Oats S-2698, S-3-10, S-77 32, Anjan

Grass S-3108; *Dichanthium annulatum* S-495; Dina Nath Grass S-3808 and S-868; Thin Napier S-15; Buffel Grass S-3108, S-3133, etc. etc. In addition several forage trees like Kobaboo selections have been developed to suit the need of Indian cattle.

The Institute has not released any variety under the names of Chandela and Bundela. However, some of the recently developed bajra-napier hybrids like IGFRI-3 and IGFRI-2 developed in Bundelkhand environment have shown superiority in quality and productivity in different locations under All India Coordinated Project on Forage Crops. While IGFRI-3 is amicable for mixed cropping with legumes, IGFRI-2 is good as grazing type.

(d) The above mentioned varieties are already being tested under All India Coordinated Project for research on forage crops at different locations.

The Institute is doing very useful work on forage crop, pasture management, fodder trees and shrubs and developing silvi pastoral systems which have great relevance to the development of animal husbandry in the country and generating more employment. The work of the Institute is assessed to be very satisfactory by the Government.

वर्ष 1977-78 में केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग में सेवानिवृत्त सरकारी कर्मचारी

3161 श्री महीलाल :

श्री तटवर लाल बी० परमार :

क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 1 मई, 1977 से 30 अप्रैल, 1978 तक की अवधि में केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग के इलैक्ट्रिकल डिपार्टमेंट द्वारा 11 में से कितने कर्मचारी, श्रेणीवार,

(ख) क्या इन सभी सेवानिवृत्त व्यक्तियों को पेंशन मिल रही है और क्या उनकी भविष्य निधि की राशि तथा अन्य कामा राशियों का भुगतान उनका कर दिया गया है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इन मामलों की श्रेणीवार, संख्या वितर्की है और क्या राशि का भुगतान करने और पेंशन का हिसाब बचाने में अक्षमता वित्त के क्या कारण है और उनकी बकाया राशि का भुगतान कब तक कर दिया जाएगा ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बल्ल) : (क) केवल एक खतासी 30 अप्रैल, 1978 को रिटायर हुआ था।

(ख) और (ग). निम्नलिखित भुगतान किए गए हैं —

- (i) अनुमेय उपादान का 3/4 भाग
- (ii) अन्तिम पेंशन
- (iii) बर्चा हुई अर्जित छुट्टी के बदले भुगतान।
- (iv) केन्द्रीय सरकार बीमा संसाधन।

सामान्य भविष्य निधि और अन्तिम पेंशन तथा शेष उपादान प्रदा करने पर कायबहाली पहले की ही जा चुकी है।

Flood Measures in Trans-Yamuna Colonies

3162. SHRI MAHI LAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether taking account of the devastating fury of the recent floods in the river Yamuna in Delhi any special steps have been initiated to ensure safety from the flood havoc to the thickly populated trans-Yamuna colonies; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH) (a) and (b) Schemes costing a total of Rs. 170 lakhs for raising, strengthening and making improvements in embankments on Yamuna river both upstream and downstream of Wazirabad barrage wherever necessary have been prepared by the Delhi Administration for the protection of trans-Yamuna colonies

Import of Machinery for Narmada Project

3163 PROF P G MAVALANKAR
SHRI F P GAEKWAD

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the State Government of Gujarat have represented to the Central Government about the import of special machinery for use in the implementation of the Narmada Project in Gujarat,

(b) if so broad details thereof, and

(c) Government's response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH) (a) and (b) Yes Sir the details are as under -

S No	Name of the equipment	Number
1	2	3
1	HP Crawler Tractor with attachments	26
	8 150 H.P. T in Engine	64
3	Single Engine Scraper 12 23 H.P.	32
4	Vib.atory Compactors	3

1	2	3
5	(A) Front-end loader 6 7 cu yds cap	15
5	(B) Front and loader 5 cu yd. cap	15
6	Truck Mounted Crane 4 (50%, to be fully hydraulic)	
7	Batching Plant 1 (340 cu yds cap)	
8	Truck Tractors 1+1 (50+100T)	
9	Transit Mixers 10 (30 40 cu yds cap)	
10	Mobile Batching and Mixing Plants	4

(c) Equipment required for Narmada Project could be considered after scope and size of project in Gujarat is decided in accordance with Tribunal's decision

Financial Assistance to Voluntary Social Associations for and run by women

3164 PROF P G MAVALANKAR
Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have granted financial assistance to voluntary social associations for, and run by, women throughout the country, during the last 5 years—1974 to 1978,

(b) if so, broad details thereto State wise, and

(c) details of such assistance given to the said institutions in the State of Gujarat during the above mentioned period for projects, buildings, activities, etc., to which institutions and what amounts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) and (c). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Programme of Text Book Production in Collaboration with Foreign Countries

3165. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state;

(a) whether Government are directly or indirectly helping any programme of text-books production in India at low cost and with high quality with the collaboration of some major countries like U.K., U.S.S.R., Germany, etc.;

(b) if so, full facts thereof;

(c) whether Government are planning to help promote such a programme with the wholly indigenous resources and academic talent and expertise available for the college and University students; and

(d) if so, how and when; and

(e) if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) and (b). With the objective of making available to our university students, low priced editions of standard university text books and reference material of foreign origin, three programmes are being operated in collaboration with the Governments of U. K. (English Language Book Society Series, since 1960), U. S. A. (Joint-Indo-American Standard Works Programme, since 1961) and the U.S.S.R. (Joint Indo-Soviet Text book Programme, since 1965). The books brought out under all three programmes are approved by the Government of India in consultation with expert agencies such as the University Grants Commission, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, the Directorate General of Health Services, etc. Titles are normally evaluated from the point of view of their suitability and usefulness to the students.

As a general rule, if equally good books by Indian authors are available, the foreign titles are not recommended for publication under these programmes. Efforts are also made to ensure that only the latest editions of the approved titles are republished under these programmes. Under the UK and USSR programmes the books are published in the respective countries and imported into and marketed in India through the normal trade channels. Under the Indo-American programme, the selected books are published in low priced editions by Indian publishers with a suitable subsidy from the USIS, and marketed through the normal trade channels. So far about 650 British, 1400 American and 300 Soviet books have been brought out in low priced editions under these programmes.

(c) to (e). A number of schemes are already being implemented to encourage production of university level text-books by Indian authors. The National Book Trust is implementing a Scheme of Subsidised Publication of University Level Books in English by Indian Authors, under which suitable subsidies are given to encourage Indian authorship, and to make available suitable university level books in English at low prices and make them economically competitive with foreign subsidised books. The State Governments are also being given financial assistance in the production of university level books in Hindi and regional languages. Further the University Grants Commission is implementing a Scheme for the preparation of university level books by Indian authors, under which financial assistance is given to outstanding teachers, researchers and scholars in the universities, colleges and other institutions of higher learning and research for the preparation of high quality books, monographs and reference material for use in universities and colleges, etc. In addition, a scheme for the production of core books is also being implemented. Further, a scheme for giving awards to Indian authors writing

original works of university level in Indian languages in different subjects is also in vogue. Besides, the Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology is implementing, on behalf of five Hindi-speaking States, a scheme for production of books in Hindi in the fields of Agriculture, Medicine and Engineering

Amendment to Fertiliser Control order

3166 SHRI VASANT SATHE
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are considering a proposal to amend the Fertiliser Control Order which is reported to be out dated requiring drastic amendments,

(b) if so, details thereof and nature of the amendments proposed and reasons therefor,

(c) whether the comments of the State Governments have been sought on the proposed amendments, and

(d) if so, State-wise reaction received so far and whether the proposal is expected to be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) At present there is no proposal to amend Fertiliser Control Order, 1957. However, it has been amended from time to time on the basis of experience gained and suggestions of the State Governments

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) and (d) The Government have set up a Committee to make an overall review of the Fertiliser Control Order. The Committee consist of the representatives of some of the State Governments, Industry and Government of India. It has called for comments of the State Governments on the various provisions of the Fertiliser Control Order and has also been discussing with them about the neces-

sity of any amendment. Its report is expected to be submitted shortly. On receipt of the report, the question of amendments will be examined by the Government of India.

Allocation under Community Development Rural Scheme to West Bengal and North Eastern States

3167 SHRI SACHINDRALAL SINGHA:

SHRI M. A. HANNAN ALHAJ:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state,

(a) the allocation made to West Bengal and North Eastern Region States, State-wise, under community development schemes during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the details of the area benefited by the scheme in these State-wise, and

(c) the area likely to be benefited under this scheme State-wise, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c) Community Development Programme is in the State Sector and therefore information is being collected from the concerned State Governments. It will be laid on the Table of House as soon as possible.

Shifting Cultivation in Tripura and North Eastern State Region

3168 SHRI SACHINDRALAL SINGHA:

SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR

SHRI M. A. HANNAN ALHAJ.

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the forest area affected by the shifting cultivation in Tripura and other North Eastern State region,

(b) the total number of Tribal families affected and provided lands for cultivation, in each region; and

(c) the details of the funds provided by the Centre and North Eastern Regional Council up-to-date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: (a) to (c). The Statewise estimated forest area affected by shifting cultivation, estimated number of families involved and the number of families provided with land and funds under Central Sector/ NEC Plan upto 1977-78 are given in the Statement attached.

Statement

State/UT	Area affected (ha) (H)	No of families affected,	No of families provided food		Funds provided Rs in lakhs			
			State Plan	Central Sector** (1977-78)	State Plan	Central Sector (1977-78)	N C Har	
	a	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	248,580*	1,75,244	18,000 @ ₹	100	1100	115.10	3,355	115.30
Assam	498,300*	58,000*	Information awaited	200	No families	Information awaited	10.98	58.57
Manipur	183,000	50,000*	N A		450	N A	5.35	74.70
Meghalaya	400,000	70,000*	12,382	60	910	300.63		85.55
Mizoram	500,000	40,000	5,421	100	1150	44.9	4.033	121.83
Nagaland	600,000*	80,000*	Information awaited	100	600	Information awaited	2.40	15.00
Tripura	220,790*	43,000*	N A		600	N A		60.00

N A - Information not available

* Figures taken from the Report of the National Commission on Agriculture (Part IX Forestry)

② - Figures relate to Third Fourth and Fifth Plans

* - Being settled

N B In Tripura the debt on for 1973-74 was that one-third of the amount provided for Agriculture and all other Sectors in the Tribal Sub-Plan would be utilised for afforestation. In Tripura about Rs. 15 crores will be met out of the State Plan and Rs. 70 lakhs from the Special Central Assistance.

Food for Work' Scheme in Flood Affected States

3169. SHRI SACHINDRALAL SINGHA:

SHRI M. A. HANNAN ALHAJ:

SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether "the food for work" scheme is now being utilised to rehabilitate the flood affected areas;

(b) if so, the details of the work done upto date in the flood affected States, State-wise, with special reference to West Bengal, district-wise, with the number of the persons benefited; and

(c) the details of the public works like flood embankments, canals, irrigation tanks and village roads which have been undertaken in flood affected areas State-wise and particularly in West Bengal, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a). Yes Sir.

(b) and (c). The floods have receded only very recently. Obviously, the information asked for will be available only after sometime.

Irrigation Projects in West Bengal and North Eastern Region States

3170. SHRI SACHINDRALAL SINGHA:

SHRI M. A. HANNAN ALHAJ:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the irrigation projects completed and continuing in West Bengal and North Eastern Region States State-wise, district wise, and the average of land benefited and going to be benefited by that;

(b) whether it is a fact that the percentage of cultivable land under irrigation in these States is less than the average in the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and the steps taken by Centre to improve position?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) The information is given in the attached statement.

(b) and (c). Percentage of irrigation potential created to the end of 1977-78 to gross cropped area is less than the all India average in all these States except West Bengal and Nagaland. Details are given in the attached statement. During the Mid-Term Plan 1978-83, various steps taken for accelerating the pace of development of irrigation are as under:-

(i) Higher outlays for early completion of major/medium and minor irrigation sector;

(ii) Taking up of new schemes under major/medium on-going schemes;

(iii) Maximum priority in the allocation of funds within the State Government's resources, mobilising institutional investment from banks with the support of the ARDC and the World Bank to the maximum extent possible;

(iv) Systematic renovation and modernisation of existing irrigation systems;

(v) Conjunctive use of surface and ground waters and accelerated irrigation development in drought areas; and

(vi) Setting up of Command Area Development Authorities and Monitoring Organisation.

Special emphasis is being laid on implementation of irrigation projects in the drought prone, tribal and

backward areas and funds would be earmarked separately for these areas both for investigation and execution of the projects.

Survey and investigation work will be stepped up especially in the

North Eastern Region during the next few years so that projects are formulated for implementation immediately. These investigations would also help the States to put ground water exploitation on a more systematic and rational basis.

Statement

State	Major and Medium Irrigation Schemes.					Minor Irrigation.			Percentage of irrigation potential created at the end of 1977-78 to be created gross cropped area.
	Number of completed Schemes.	Districts benefited	Ultimate benefits (in thousand ha.)	Number of continuing Schemes.	Districts benefited.	Ultimate benefits (in thousand ha.)	Net total irrigation potential created upto 1977-78 (in thousand ha. Tentative).	Target for additional irrigation potential to be created during 1978-79 (Gross).	
West Bengal	3	Bankura, Jalpaiguri	13.27	5	Birbhum, Burdwan, Murshidabad, Hooghly, Bankura, Midnapur, Howrah, West Dinajpur, Malda, Purulia, Jalpaiguri.	143.73	1300	9	10
Assam	3	Miku Hills, Nowgong.	39.40	13	Darang, Nowgong, Kamrup, Goalpara, Miku Hills.	251.84	350	39	13.35
Manipur	Nil.	—	—	5	Imphal, Bishanpur, Tamenglong.	60.00	20	22	10.00
Meghalaya	Nil.	—	—	Nil.	—	—	12	5	5.91
Nagaland	Nil.	—	—	Nil.	—	—	35	6	30.70
Tripura	Nil.	—	—	Nil.	—	—	32	3	8.56
Arunachal Pradesh*	Nil.	—	—	Nil.	—	—	—	—	—
Mizoram	Nil.	—	—	Nil.	—	—	—	—	—
					Union Territories as a whole**		85	10	16.84**
									All India average.
									30.61

* Union Territories.

** The figures for Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram are included in the Union Territories.

प्राथमिक शिक्षा पर व्यय

3171. श्री जगदीश प्रसाद मायूर :
क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति
मंत्रालय यह बताने का कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) इन क्षेत्रों के प्रारम्भ होने
के समय 14 वर्ष की आयु से छोटे बच्चों
को क्या वे जा अनुपेक्षित थे

(ख) एन एम स्कूलों को प्राथमिक
शिक्षा देने पर कितना व्यय
आने का अनुमान है, और

(ग) यदि प्रोड शिक्षा कार्यक्रम पर
खर्च को आगे बढ़ा दिया अनुपेक्षित बच्चों
को शिक्षा देने पर कुछ नों जायता बच्चों
को क्या वे प्राथमिक स्तर पर शिक्षा दे
ना सकेगा ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति
मन्त्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चव्हा) (क)
वर्ष 1978 के दौरान 8-14 आयु वर्ग के
13.70 करोड़ बच्चों का परिकल्पित
जनसंख्या में से 33 प्रतिशत बच्चों स्कूलों के
बाहर हैं।

(ख) 33 प्रतिशत में शामिल बच्चों
को प्राथमिक शिक्षा प्रदान करने का अनु-
मानित खर्च 520 करोड़ रुपये प्रायिक
होगा।

(ग) यह एक काल्पनिक प्रश्न प्रतीत
होता है। प्रोड शिक्षा कार्यक्रम प्रारम्भिक
शिक्षा का सर्वमूल्य योजना के कार्यक्रम
का पूरक है। अन्य उद्देश्यों के साथ साथ
इस कार्यक्रम में साक्षर प्रौढ़ों में अपने
बच्चों को स्कूलों में भेजना तथा उन्हें बढ़ा
या VIII तक स्कूलों के लिए काफी
जानकारी उत्पन्न होता है। ऐसी परिणामों
का मूल्या निर्धारित नहीं की जा सकती।
प्रोड शिक्षा कार्यक्रम में 1978-83
वर्षाविक योजना के लिए 200 करोड़
रुपये का प्रावधान रखा गया है।

राजस्थान में पुरातत्विक महत्व के स्थान

3172. श्री जगदीश प्रसाद मायूर :
क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति
मंत्रालय यह बताने का कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) राजस्थान में केन्द्रिय स्तर पर
के अधीन पुरातत्विक महत्व के कितने
स्थान हैं और उनके रख रखाव पर कितना
वार्षिक खर्च किया जा रहा है, और

(ख) क्या इन ऐतिहासिक महत्व के
स्थानों का कोई सर्वेक्षण किया गया है
और यदि हाँ, तो क्या ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति
मन्त्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चव्हा) : (क)
राजस्थान में पुरातत्विक महत्व के 148
स्मारक/स्थल चन्द्र मन्त्रालय के निरीक्षण
में हैं। गत तीन वर्षों में इन स्मारक/स्थलों के
रखरखाव पर निम्नलिखित व्यय किया
गया है —

1976-77 रु० 59,590 00

1977-78 रु० 3,80,685 00

1978-79 रु० 1,06,003 00

(नवम्बर, 1978 तक)

(ख) भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण
ने पहले ही से पुरातत्व विषयक सर्वेक्षण/स्मारक
के लिए ग्रामीण सर्वेक्षण प्रारम्भ
कर दिया है और इसके फलस्वरूप 500
से अधिक स्थल प्रकाश में आये हैं।
यह कार्य प्रगति पर है।

Scarcity Hit Tehsils in Maharashtra

3173 SHRI V G HANDE Will
the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND
IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware
that there are seventy-eight Tehsils in
Maharashtra which are always affect-
ed by scarcity,

(b) the special measures undertaken by the Government; and

(c) special programmes for such areas and the total grant allocated to the said area in Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) The Government of Maharashtra have identified 87 Tehsil; in 12 districts which are drought-prone.

(b). The Government of India have selected 42 Tehsil; in 6 of these districts for implementation of Drought Prone Areas Programme. Central assistance equal to 50 per cent of the expenditure is provided for this programme.

(c) Special programmes include schemes under the following sectors:—

- (i) Soil survey (ii) soil and water conservation (iii) Minor Irrigation (iv) ground water development. (v) Dry land farming (vi) Forestry and Pasture Development (vii) Cattle and Dairy Development and (viii) sheep development.

The main thrust of the programme is restoration of ecological balances and conservation and optimum development of the land, water, live-stock and human resources. During the 5th Plan an outlay of Rs. 32.96 crores had been approved under the programme, and of these an expenditure of Rs. 15.61 crores was incurred during 1974-1978. For 1978-79, an outlay of Rs. 11.39 crores has been approved and an expenditure of Rs. 2.55 crores, has been reported till September, 1978.

Procurement of Foodgrains

3174. SHRI KACHARULAL HEM-RAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the present foodgrains situation with the Government;

(b) the total quantity of foodgrains procured this year and the quantity which is yet to be procured; and

(c) what arrangements have been made for keeping safe the procured foodgrains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) The Food situation in the country is comfortable at present. As on 1st November, 1978, total stock of foodgrains with the public agencies were of the order of about 16.4 million tonnes.

(b) Out of 1977-78 kharif and 1978-79 rabi marketing seasons a quantity of about 4.8 million tonnes of rice and 5.5 million tonnes of wheat respectively has been procured. The new kharif marketing season 1978-79 has begun on 1st November, 1978 and a quantity of about 2.1 million tonnes of Kharif cereals has been procured upto the 7th December, 1978. The procurement of wheat, paddy and kharif coarse grains is done under the price support operation and rice under levy on millers/traders. As such, it is not possible to estimate as to how much quantity of foodgrains would be procured in the remaining part of the year.

(c) The total storage capacity (including CAP) available with the Food Corporation of India as on 1st November 1978 was 21.13 million tonnes made up of 14.44 million tonnes covered and 6.69 million tonnes CAP. Further construction of godowns/silos has been taken up in a big way to eliminate 'CAP' storage. The safe preservation of foodgrains procured has been given the highest priority and no stock has been allowed to remain unprotected.

Production and Export of Basmati Rice

3173 SHRI KACHARULAL HEM RAJ JAIN Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 5238 on the 3rd April 1978 regarding Production and export of Basmati Rice and state

(a) the places in the country where basmati rice is produced and the quality and the quantity produced,

(b) the names of countries to which rice is exported the quality and quantity of rice which has been exported to each such country and the rates at which the rice is exported, and

(c) the agency through which rice is exported to foreign countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH) (a) Basmati rice is produced mainly in Punjab, Har-

yana and Uttar Pradesh. The production is estimated as under —

Punjab	15 to 16 Lacs tonnes,
Uttar Pradesh	9 to 11 Lacs tonnes.

Information in regard to Haryana is not available

(b) The major importing countries for Indian rice are Arab Emirates, Kuwait Bahrain, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Indonesia, U.K etc. A statement showing details of export of rice is attached. Since the rate varies from consignment to consignment, it is not possible to indicate the rate. However average rate has been indicated.

(c) The export of Basmati rice which was taking place through State Trading Corporation has been de-channelised w.e.f 13th February 1978 and export, are now permitted under Open General Licence. The exports of other varieties on Government account are done through State Trading Corporation on a commercial basis.

Statement showing the export of rice during the period from April 1977 to February 1978

Rice	Qty in tonnes	Value in Rupees	Average rate per MT
<i>Rice in Husk of Husled</i>			
Belgium	3	9'94	
German F R P	4	14448	
U.K.	127	368657	
TOTAL	134	3,92,899	Rs 20.2
<i>Rice Semi of totally milled (Rice excluding husked)</i>			
Canada	45	1,71,56	
German FRP	4	17,197	
Hongkong	5	18,755	
Indonesia	2,841	564,47,069	
Iraq	4309	121,79,860	
Italy	1	1575	
		1,71,56	

■ *Rice Semi or wholly milled (Rice excluding Parboiled)*

Japan	1	3725	
Kuwait	230	6,82,139	
Mauritius	100	293927	
Oman	50	147421	
Philippines	16	91960	
Saudi Arabia	2498	7442861	
Seychelles	50	158862	
Singapore	200	567889	
U. K.	2014	6037843	
U.S.A.	143	472140	
TOTAL	37760	847,64,797	Rs. 2245/-
GRAND TOTAL	37894	8,51,57,696	

Deserters from Resettlement Camps

3176. SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that a good number of refugees living in the Dandakaranya in camps (villages) of the Koraput District, Orissa, and Mana Camp in M.P. State have left the resettlement areas i.e. the villages where they had been resettled with Land for cultivation and house to live in;

(b) if so, where have they gone and how they are managing their livelihood; and

(c) If the answer to (a) above is in affirmative, what are the reasons for their abandoning the resettled villages;

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Yes, Sir. They left from Dandakaranya and not from Mana Camp.

(b) A majority of the deserters had gone to West Bengal, and have

since returned to Dandakaranya Project. They have been put to their lands and houses as well as Karmi Shibirs from which they had left and are being given assistance on a prescribed scale to manage their livelihood.

(c) The desertions took place mainly due to motivated and false propaganda by interested elements luring the displaced persons to seek their resettlement in Sunderbans area in West Bengal. The other reasons could be:

(i) the desire to fulfil their emotional craving for surroundings and climes to which they were accustomed.

(ii) the greater interest of younger elements in jobs of drivers, teachers, clerks etc. in urban areas and their not being interested in agricultural occupations involving labour; and

(iii) the prospects of escaping obligation of repayment of loans taken by them as rehabilitation assistance from the Government.

Forest Policy

3177 SHRI RAJKESHAR SINGH

SHRI RAMACHANDRAN
KADANNAPPALLI

SHRI A. R. BADRI
NARAYAN

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO

SHRI P. M. SAYEED

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government propose to frame uniform forest policy and enact uniform law for the whole country, and

(b) if so the salient features of the proposal and its likely impact on checking the indiscriminate felling of the trees in the name of forest contracts leading to soil erosion and floods in the hilly areas of Himachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH) (a) The revised Draft National Forest Policy incorporating a clause to enact uniform law for the whole country has been finalised and approved by the Central Board of Forestry in its XVII meeting held at New Delhi on 10th and 11th Nov., 1978. The draft is being processed further for final adoption.

(b) The salient features of the proposal from the point of view on the checking of indiscriminate felling of trees in the country as incorporated in the revised Draft National Forest Policy are as under

(1) To increase the area under forests and tree lands and accelerate the pace of reforestation and afforestation and check deforestation and denudation.

The draft has included a clause that the diversification of forest areas to non-forestry use would not be allowed without the approval of the State legislatures/Central Authority in the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, Government of India. Another provision has also been made for compensating the forest lands submerged in dams and reservoirs or used for rehabilitating the displaced population by alternate adequate land wherever possible in exchange so that total forest area does not diminish.

In areas leased out for quarrying and mining etc which results in depletion of forest wealth and accelerating soil erosion it is essential that adequate provision for preparing the land and carrying out afforestation over such areas is made during the currency and expiry of such leases.

(2) To strengthen existing legislation to implement the National Forest Policy

It is necessary to adopt a uniform Forest Act throughout the country and legal provisions and machinery should be strengthened for enforcement of the provisions of this Act. As a follow up action of this measure, a revised Forest Act to suggest suitable amendments to the Indian Forest Act, 1927 was submitted. A Small Informal Working Group under the Chairmanship of Shri K. A. Bhojashetty, Chief Conservator of Forests, Tamil Nadu was constituted to prepare the above draft. The draft has been circulated to the States for comments and suggestions. A Sub-Committee to scrutinise the comments received from the various States on the Draft Forest Act is being constituted in the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation to give it a final shape.

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाल वर्ष के लिए ध्येय की जाने वाली धनराशि

3178. डा० रामजी सिंह : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार द्वारा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाल वर्ष के लिए नियत की गई कुल राशि में से गोष्ठियों, सम्मेलनों के आयोजनों, दौड़ों, प्रतियोगिताओं और सीधे बच्चों पर कितनी राशि खर्च करने का विचार है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार 10 वर्ष से बड़े बच्चों की अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाल वर्ष में केवल तीन कार्यक्रम अर्थात् दौड़ का भोजन, दो जोड़ों दौड़ और अभिव्यक्ति अर्द्धवार्षिक चिकित्सा जांच प्रारम्भ करेगी ;

(ग) क्या अन्य विश्व संगठनों से प्राप्त सहायता की सरकार का विचार केवल इन्हीं तीनों कार्यक्रमों के लिए उपयोग करने का है ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाल वर्ष के दौरान बच्चों को शारीरिक दंड देना और कानूनी घोषित करेगी और देशपर्यन्त बच्चों के अपहरण के लिए आजीवन कारावास के दंड की व्यवस्था करने का है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती रेणुका बरकदकी) : (क) से (ग). अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाल वर्ष के लिए बनाई गई कार्य की राष्ट्रीय योजना में 1979 में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाल वर्ष मनाने के कार्यक्रमों की रूपरेखा है और अर्द्धवार्षिक क्षेत्रों में है :—

(1) स्वास्थ्य और पोषण जिसमें परिस्थितिकरण सहाई और अच्छे पेय जल संधारण शामिल है।

(2) शिक्षा जिसमें स्कूल पूर्व की प्रारम्भिक एवं सामुदायिक शिक्षा शामिल है।

(3) समाज कल्याण।

(4) विद्यालय।

(5) प्रचार।

(6) धनराशि की व्यवस्था करना।

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाल वर्ष के लिए कार्य योजना में जिन कार्यक्रमों की रूपरेखा है उनके विभिन्न अंशों के लिए राशियों का विशिष्ट नियतन अभी नहीं हुआ है। कार्य की राष्ट्रीय योजना में जिन कार्यक्रमों को रखा गया है उनके लिए वित्तीय व्यवस्था मुख्यतः राष्ट्रीय संसाधन से ही की जाएगी।

(ब) जानकारी एकत्रित की जा रही है और प्राप्त होते ही सदन के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Subsidy to States for Imparting Free Education

3179. SHRI GEORGE MATHEW: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government consider giving full subsidy to the States for free education to the children upto matriculate; and

(b) what are the amounts being spent by the various States for free education to its citizens and what is the per capita of such expenses of each State?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) No, Sir. In so far as the Government of India is concerned funds for school education are available to the State Governments under the State Sector of the Five Year Plan as block grants for the plan as a whole.

(b) Information is awaited from the State Governments.

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के प्लेटो

का निर्माण

3183. श्री गंगा मदन सिंह : क्या निर्माण घोर घावात तथा पूर्ति घोर पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बाने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा वर्ष 1976-77 तथा 1977-78 में जारी गए प्लेटो की न. 1 की तुलना में वर्ष 1978-79 में कितने प्लेटो बनाए जा रहे हैं और उनमें जन टाइम, भूमि घात वगैरह घोर निर्माण के कितने प्लेटो हैं और वे प्लेटो किस-किस विधि से बनाए जा रहे हैं इसका बताना विचार किया जा रहा है, और

(ख) छठी पंचवर्षी राज्य में ऐसे प्लेटो के निर्माण में दिल्ली राज्य प्राधिकरण द्वारा कितना व्यय किया गया और प्लेटो का प्राय: कितने रुपये में प्लेटो का निर्माण इस योजना में पूरा हो जाएगा ?

निर्माण घोर घावात तथा पूर्ति घोर पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) :
(क) प्रार (ख). मुझसे पूछा कि जो प्लेटो हैं वे प्लेटो बना प्लेटो पर खर्च आया है ?

SHRI S. NANJESHA GOWDA (Hassan) Sir, I have given a notice regarding selling of the agricultural products by the farmers (Interpellations) It is a very important issue

MR SPEAKER Yes, I have seen it and I have told you also
12 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATION UNDER BETWA RIVER BOARD ACT AND ANNUAL REPORTS OF RAJASTHAN STATE DAIRY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD, JAIPUR FOR THE YEARS 1975-76 AND 1976-77 TOGETHER WITH AUDITED ACCOUNTS AND COMMENTS AND TWO STATEMENTS -

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH) On behalf of Shri Surjit Singh Barnala, I beg to lay on the Table

(1) A copy of the Betwa River Board Regulations 1978 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No GSR. 28(18)/78-GB in Gazette of India dated the 2nd December 1978 under section 24 of the Betwa River Board Act, 1978 [Placed in Library See No LT-3013/78]

(2) A copy of the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) under section 619A of the Companies Act 1956 -

(i) Annual Report of the Rajasthan State Dairy Development Corporation Limited Jaipur, for the year 1975-76 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(ii) Annual Report of the Rajasthan State Dairy Development Corporation Limited, Jaipur, for the year 1976-77 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(3) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the reports mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-3014/78]

ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF DELHI DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY FOR 1977-78 AND STATEMENTS re IMPLEMENTATION OF URBAN LAND (CEILING AND REGULATION) ACT

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) I beg to lay on the Table -

(1) A copy of the Annual Administration Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Delhi Development Authority for the year 1977-78

under section 26 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3015/78].

(2) A copy each of three statements (Hindi and English versions) containing data regarding implementation (vide Sections 6, 20, and 21) of the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976 in various State and Union Territories together with an explanatory memorandum, in pursuance of the assurance given by him during Half-an-Hour discussion on the 27th November, 1978. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3016/78].

ANNUAL REPORTS OF AND REVIEW ON THE WORKING OF INDIAN INSTITUTE OF MANAGEMENT, BANGALORE AND AHMEDABAD FOR 1977-78

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore, for the year 1977-78 together with the Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore, for the year 1977-78. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3017/78].

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad, for the year 1977-78 together with the Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad, for the year 1977-78. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3018/78].

ANNUAL REPORTS OF AND REVIEW ON NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FOUNDRY AND FORGE TECHNOLOGY, RANCHI, SCHOOL OF PLANNING AND ARCHITECTURE, NEW

DELHI, AND NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR TRAINING IN INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERING, BOMBAY, FOR 1977-78

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: On behalf of Shrimati Renuka Devi Barakatali, I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Foundry and Forge Technology, Ranchi, for the year 1977-78 together with the Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Institute of Foundry and Forge Technology, Ranchi for the year 1977-78. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3019/78].

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi, for the year 1977-78 together with the statement of Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi, for the year 1977-78. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3020/78].

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute for Training in Industrial Engineering, Bombay, for the year 1977-78.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Institute for Training in Industrial Engineering, Bombay, for the year 1977-78. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3021/78].

1202 hrs

STATEMENT BY LEADER OF THE
OPPOSITION RE INFORMATION
GIVEN TO THE HOUSE ABOUT
COMMUNICATION RECEIVED ON
THE ALLEGED THREAT TO THE
LIFE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MR SPEAKER Mr Stephen

SHRI C M STEPHEN (Idukki)
Mr Speaker Sir the announcement
made by you from the Chair on Fri-
day regarding the communication
from the Commissioner of Police al-
leging a plot to murder the Prime
Minister has triggered off

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond
Harbour) On a point of order Sir

MR SPEAKER I have allowed
him to make a statement

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Under
what rule have you allowed him to
raise this, because the Speaker has
an inherent power to make an obser-
vation I will quote from Kaul and
Shukla

MR SPEAKER There is no point
of order I have an inherent right to
allow him to make a statement

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU You
cannot take the tone of the House
like this (Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER I have a right to
allow him to make a statement

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU When-
ever he wishes to raise anything you
will allow him to make a statement
(Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER Mr Stephen.

SHRI C M STEPHEN This has
triggered off reactions and has raised
issues of far reaching implications
The first reaction came from the
Commissioner of Police. He told the
members that he had never sent any
communication to the Speaker about

the plot It is reported that he was
so categorical in his denial

(Interruptions)

श्री हनुमान देव नारायण यादव (मधुबनी):
मध्यम सहोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था वा प्रश्न है।
भाप के द्वारा उस दिन जा कहा गया उस के
ऊपर भाप स्टीफेन साहब को सफाई देने का
मौका दे रहे हैं। लेकिन स्टीफेन साहब न उसी
दिन बिहार सरकार के एक मंत्री के खिलाफ
जो आरोप लगाया था उस को सच्य म सफाई
देने का मौका किस का दिया जाएगा ?
क्याकि भाप ने कहा कि भाप को सूचना
मिली प्रधान मंत्री जी की हत्या के बारे म
स्टीफेन साहब अपनी भार से उसकी सफाई
देने लेकिन उन्होंने आरोप लगाया वा कि
बिहार के मंत्री श्रीमती इन्दिर गांधी की
हत्या करने वा पडमचबर रहे थे। समस्तीपुर
मे तो बिहार सरकार के ऊपर जो आरोप
इन्होंने लगाया है उससबध मे बिहार सरकार
के मुख्य मंत्री को भाप बुलायेंगे कि यह इस
उदन मे भावर सफाई दें ? (व्यवधान) ..
उनकी भार से कौन सफाई देगा ? इसलिये
उनकी सफाई की व्यवस्था भी भाप करवायेंगे ?
यह मेरा व्यवस्था वा प्रश्न है।

(व्यवधान) ..

SHRI B P MANDAL (Madhepura)
Shri Stephen is challenging your ob-
servations (Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU What
you are doing is highly irregular
You are establishing all sorts of con-
troversial standards

MR SPEAKER Do not record.
(Interruptions) **

MR SPEAKER The other day I
announcement that until we decided
about the privileges of the Leader of
the Opposition after consulting the
leaders of the various Parties in the
House I am allowing the same facili-
ties which I am allowing to other
Ministers I am allowing the Ministers
to make a statement in the House

**Not recorded.

when they give me a copy of the statement. So also I am allowing the Leader of the Opposition to make a statement. That is all.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Why is it not in the list of business.....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have heard your point of order.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayin-kil): Sir, you have allowed Shri Stephen to make a statement under Rule 372, as he enjoys the status of a Minister. I think, he will deal with the subject that has already come up on the floor of the House. In case Shri Stephen makes some charges or states some facts before this House, is it permissible for the concerned Minister on that side to reply?.....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: After the statement is made, if necessary, it will be allowed.

SHRI B. P. MANDAL: On a point of order. Just now, my hon. friend Shri Hukmdeo Narain Yadav raised a very pertinent question.

Mr. Stephen on that day said that some Minister from Bihar, of this place, had gone into a conspiracy with the under-world in Bihar to assassinate Shrimati Indira Gandhi. Now that he has been given an opportunity to explain the position of the Congress (I) he should also be first called upon to name the Minister and substantiate his charge, as to how and who is the man who was going to.... (Interruptions). Otherwise it is very objectionable that you give him an opportunity to explain the position of the Congress (I). He should also clarify his allegation about the Bihar Minister.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. GOPAL (Kapur): You have been controlling the House within the rules: We have no objection.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have called Mr. Gopal. Mr. Bosu, if necessary I will call you again.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. GOPAL: I have no objection to your calling Mr. Stephen, to make the statement.

MR. SPEAKER: Let us be a little more orderly.

SHRI K. GOPAL: It was within your rights. But my submission is that every Member has a right to move a motion or make a statement or any such thing, to which you have agreed. This morning when I met you in the Chamber, i.e. when Mr. Sathe and myself gave a privilege motion against the Prime Minister, you said: "The Prime Minister has written to me; and I am convinced with whatever the Prime Minister wrote. So, I am not allowing you". When we raised a privilege motion—under rule 222 we gave a notice—you just allow us to raise the matter and ask the Prime Minister to lay his reply on the Table of the House. We do not have any quarrel. But people do not know whether we have raised the privilege motion at all. You disallowed it. I have no quarrel. Please, in future, when you allow us to do a thing.... (Interruptions). when the Prime Minister has written to you.... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: I have asked them to show the entire copy of the writing to you and Mr. Sathe—whoever has raised it:

SHRI K. GOPAL: Will we be supplied with the copy? Then it is all right (Interruptions) ..

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Please get hold a copy of Kaul and Shakh-dher. At page 348, there is a paragraph covering statements and personal explanations. You then come to page 349, and the penultimate paragraph says—you start reading from 'But' after (f):

"But the Speaker may, in exceptional cases, allow a few clarifications in respect of a statement, if it relates to an important matter."

You have done so. There the matter has ended.

communication received on alleged threat to P.M.'s life

MR SPEAKER I have heard you
That is not a point of order

SHRI JYOTIRMAY BOSU Then
you have to comply with Mr. Hukm-
deo Narain Yadav also. You cannot
have two standards in this House.

MR SPEAKER Even if you say
that I am having multi standards it
is all right.

(Interruptions)

DR VASANT KUMAR PANDIT
(Rajgarh) On a point of order, Sir.
You may allow him to raise an issue
in the House as you would allow any
other Member. You are also going to
define the rights of the Leader of the
Opposition to make a statement or
not to.

MR SPEAKER It is not a point of
order.

DR VASANT KUMAR PANDIT
The point is you have now allowed it.
But can any one on the same subject
matter make two statements. How are
you allowing the same Member to
make another statement. Till how
long will you allow this?

MR SPEAKER Mr. Pandit, he has
sent me a copy of the statement.

(Interruptions)

श्री वसन्त (राजगढ़) अध्यक्ष महोदय,
मेरा एक धारणा का प्रश्न है। मैं आप से
एक व्यवस्था जानना चाहता हूँ। हम नये
सदस्य महा पर चुन कर आये हैं, हम जानना
चाहते हैं कि क्या वह आपकी शक्तिकार में है
कि आप माननीय नेता विरोधी दल को—
जबकि उन्होंने महा पर केन्द्र में विमर्श
के एक सदस्य के विरुद्ध यह इशारा किया था
है कि उनकी मालिगान में कि उन्होंने विहार
में जाकर दी है—आप उसी कदम के स्पष्टी-
करण के बिना उन्हें दूसरा मौका दें? क्या आप
उन से नहीं पूछ सकते हैं कि उसने पीछे हट
या है? क्या आप प्रवाल मंत्री की से नहीं
पूछ सकते हैं कि श्री नेता दल कह रहे हैं वह
क्या था? या नहीं—हमारे पास तो

के प्रश्न पर आप माननीय नेता विरोधी दल
से जवाब लीजिए, तब हमारे चारोंपक्षी
कीजिए।

MR SPEAKER A point has been
raised, if there is any improper state-
ment or incorrect statement made in
the House affecting the rights of any
Member, there are rules and procedu-
res in the House, he can take it up, it is
up to him. It is not for the Speaker to
take the initiative in this matter, it is
for the Members to take the initiative
in the matter. I am not to advise you
in these matters you can take such
method which rules permit.

(Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER We have discussed
the matter enough. This is not a
debate.

(Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER Are you raising any
point of order about Mr. Stephen's
statement, that he should not make a
statement?

(Interruptions)

श्री भारत भूषण (नैनीताल) अध्यक्ष
महोदय, आप सदन में यह स्पष्ट करें ..
(व्यवधान) सदन के नेता की क्षुधा का
प्रदर्शन है और आपकी भावना को लेकर
उन्होंने आप पर आपत्ति की है कि यह झूठी
फौजना सदन में हुई थी। उन्होंने कमिश्नर
में मिल कर यह कहा है कि ऐसी कोई सूचना
उन्होंने नहीं दी है। इस के भाषने यह है कि
आपने निम्न सूचना, सदन का दी है
आपकी सूचना के ऊपर आप जो उन्हें यह मौका
दे रहे हैं कि आपने सूचना मन्तव्य दी है या नहीं,
इसका आप केन्द्र में डिमकम कर सकते थे,
आपने उन्हें इसे सदन में लाने का मौका
दिया है। इसके बारे में आप सरकार से क्या
प्रस्ताव करने हैं।

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): I want to make a submission.

(Interruptions).

SHRI B. P. MANDAL: All these should be expunged from the proceedings; so many uncalled for charges have been made.

MR. SPEAKER: I have called Shri Somnath Chatterjee.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Under rule 357 a Member can make a personal explanation.

AN HON. MEMBER: Do not misquote the rule.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE. I am asking for clarification because this is not covered by 357; it can correspond to 372 or a similar provision, namely statements by Ministers; he is also treated, he is in the position of a Minister, status of a Minister and he is being allowed to make a submission, presumably because of certain charges made against his party.

MR. SPEAKER: I did not say that.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Then on what basis? The Leader of the Opposition cannot get up any moment and make any statement in the House. For the future it is very important. If a charge is made against any other party, will the leaders in those parties or groups get an opportunity?

MR. SPEAKER: We will consider that.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: It is an important matter. Then only in his capacity as Leader of the Opposition? He does not speak for the entire opposition. For clarification, let us know what is the position? Any charge made against any political party or group, the leader of the group is entitled to make a statement as of right, if it is 372. Therefore, if he is making a statement in relation

to that, similar rights should be given to others.

MR. SPEAKER: When the matter comes up I shall certainly consider that.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): The Leader of the Opposition has got every right.....

MR. SPEAKER: This is not a point of order.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I want to draw your attention....

MR. SPEAKER: Don't record.

MR. SPEAKER: He needs no support. He knows how to speak. There is no debate on this subject. Only a point of order I will allow.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I want to point out.....

MR. SPEAKER: You are saying the Leader of the Opposition has a right.

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हज.पुर): मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। भारतीय विरोधी दल के नेता इस संबंध में स्पष्ट करण दे रहे हैं क्योंकि कांग्रेस आई के लोगों के द्वारा भारतीय प्रधान मंत्री जी की हत्या की चर्चा आपने भी की है। आपने अवकाश को हीनस्थ से रूखिन दिया था।

M. SPEAKER: The same point has been raised by others.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : हम लोगों को मालूम नहीं था। आपने कहा था कि पुलिस कमिश्नर के द्वारा जो सूचना आपको दी गई थी वह आपने सदन को दे दी थी कि कांग्रेस आई के द्वारा हत्या की जाएगी।

MR. SPEAKER: That is not a point of order. No further recording.

श्री हुक्म देव नारायण यादव (मधुबनी)
मैं आपका प्रान रुज 353 की प्रार दिताना
चाहता हूँ। मैं इसका हिन्दी में पढ़ना हूँ।
आप धन्येनी में देख लें। इसमें यह लिखा
हुआ है

किनी सदस्य द्वारा किसी व्यक्ति के
विषय में माधोनिवारक या
प्रचारप्रसारक स्वरूप का प्रचार
नहीं किया जाएगा जब तक कि
सदस्य प्रश्न को तथा सम्बंधित
मंत्री का भी पूर्ण सूचना न दे दी
है। जिससे कि मंत्री उत्तर के
प्रश्न के लिये विषय को
जाब कर सकें।

मैं यह कहना है कि स्टैंफ़ेन साहब ने उन
दिन या प्रचार लक्ष्य या उनकी सूचना
नहीं पाया। वे भी प्रार न ही संघित
मंत्री का था। वास्तविक रूप में ही
नहीं वह प्रचार नहीं दिया था। मैं आपको
बुझा दूँगा कि प्रार न सरकार की
तरफ से उनका कोई स्पष्टीकरण दिया गया।
विहार सरकार का कोई प्रारिभिक यहाँ जवाब
नहीं दे सकता है। बड़ा के एन मंत्री पर,
जिम्मेदार मंत्री पर सरकार कहते बले मंत्री
पर उन्होंने प्रार न कहा दिया कि इन्दिरा
बाधा का प्रार न उन्होंने किया था।
यह कोई नानुमा मानता नहीं है। या तो उन
नारायण नम प्रार न प्रार न मित्र कर देना
किना प्रार न स्टैंफ़ेन साहब उस बात को मदन में
बोलिए ने। नहीं तो इस मामले का सलू है
हामी कहिए। सरकार की तरफ से जवाब
दिए। उन्होंने कहा है कि विहार के मंत्री ने
एन का प्रार न किया है। मैं कहना चाहता
हूँ कि विहार का कोई भी मंत्री इस तरह के
कोई प्रार न का प्रार न कर प्रार न नहीं कर
सकता है। विहार सरकार पर प्रार न इस तरह
के प्रार न प्रार न नहीं है।

SHRI B. P. MANDAL rose—

MR. SPEAKER. How do you get up
at 11.15, all the time? I have

already given my ruling on that. It
is up to you to interpret it

श्री बी. पी. मंडल (मधेपुरा)

सेटर का यदि कोई मंत्री होगा तो उसकी
जवाबदेही बड़े मंत्री, प्रधान मंत्री के ऊपर
रहती है। आपको प्राइम मिनिस्टर से पूछ
लेना चाहिए कि क्या उनके मन्त्रिमंडल में कोई
ऐसा मंत्री है जो बिहार में गुंडों से मिलकर
श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी की हत्या करना
चाहता है? यह तो कम से कम प्राइम
मिनिस्टर से पूछ लेना चाहिए। ऐसा नहीं
किया जाता है तो इस रिमार्क को एक्स्प्लेन कर
देना चाहिए। अगर यह भी नहीं किया जाता
है तो उनकी स्पष्ट बताना चाहिए कि कौन
मंत्री है?

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA:
(Serampore) Is there any rule
that the Leader of the Oppo-
sition can make any statement
at any time on any subject? Is
there any such rule? Under what
rule are you allowing him? Even a
Minister cannot do it, it has to come
in the agenda paper. But here we
do not find anything in the agenda.
So, kindly explain on what basis you
are allowing him.

I expect that you will satisfy us.

MR. SPEAKER I have already ex-
plained it

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA
(Begusarai) To my mind, four or five
questions have been raised to which
the Chair has to address itself, and
the House is entitled to know the
views of the Chair on these four or
five points. Uptill now, after having
spent about 20 minutes or so, the
House is still in ignorance as to what
the Chair feels about it

The first point that was raised was
by the Hon. Member, Mr. Hukmdeo
Narain Yadav, and he wanted a
definite ruling from the Chair whether
in the case of allegations having been
made against an unnamed Minister of
the Central Government, the Chair

should not have performed its duty, by calling upon the Member who has made the allegation to name that Minister. Now, the House must know about it, and the Chair has a duty to give a ruling on it.

Then, the second thing is that another hon. Member raised a question about the functions of the Leader of the Opposition, with regard to the statement made by the Leader of the Opposition. You are quite right in holding the view that the functions of the Leader of the Opposition not having been defined before, you are applying certain rules which apply to the Ministers.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad): Not in all respects.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Then you will have to tell the House whether the rules with regard to the statement made by the hon. Leader of the Opposition would be the same as in the case of the Minister. In the case of a statement made by an hon. Minister, the House is not entitled to ask for any clarification or elucidation. If that privilege also relates to the statement of the hon. Leader of the Opposition, then the House would be at a great disadvantage, because it may be that in an aggressively partisan spirit, the hon. Leader of the Opposition might be making a statement, and the entire House will be entitled to know about the allegations that the hon. Leader of the Opposition makes. So, you have to answer this point also.

Again, another important point has been raised by the hon. Member Shri Somnath Chatterjee. The hon. Leader of the Opposition does not speak on behalf of the entire Opposition. What happens to the hon. leaders of the other groups in this House? The hon. Leader of the Opposition speaks for only one-third of the Opposition. Then, what happens so far as the privileges and the rights of the two-thirds of the Opposition are concerned?

Then, the fourth point, which is extremely important, and which was

raised by the hon. Member here, is that in such matters you have always been pleased to say that the issue would have to be sorted out in the Chamber of the hon. Speaker. The hon. Speaker has made certain observations in this House and those observations are being sought to be challenged by the hon. Leader of the Opposition. The position of the Chair would be completely untenable if the observations of the Chair are found to be untrue. You are now allowing him, and the implication up till now is, and we cannot get away from this fact, that you are not quite sure about the observations you have made, and therefore you are allowing the Leader of the Opposition.

MR. SPEAKER: That is not a correct inference.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: So, you have to answer these four or five points.

चौथी बलदोर सिंह (होशियारपुर) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर लीडर आफ ओपोजीशन को आप हक देते हैं तो क्या साथ ही उनकी इप्टीज भी हैं कि लीडर आफ ओपोजीशन जब बतौर मिनिस्टर के बात करते हैं तो उसकी सबमिनिस्ट्रेट करने के लिए आप अध्यक्ष महोदय, उन पर भी उतनी ही पाबन्दी लगायेंगे जितनी की ओरों पर है?

MR. SPEAKER: Certain points of order have been raised as regards the right of the Leader of the Opposition to make a statement.

The first point raised by Mr. Mishra and others is that Mr. Stephen, while making his statement last Friday, referred to an unnamed Minister of this Government who is alleged to have engaged himself with goondas to murder Shrimati Indira Gandhi.

(Interruptions)

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: The goondas are above the ground; he says, underworld; that is worse; it is more serious.

MR SPEAKER I do not know whether underworld or overworld I was asked, I must insist on his disclosing the name of the Minister. If the statement made by Mr Stephen is a wrong statement, there are procedures under the rules of the House to take action against Mr Stephen open to any member to have recourse to those procedures.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA

But the hon Member has taken the steps in asking the Chair to call upon the member to name the Minister.

MR SPEAKER I am asked to call upon Mr Stephen to name the Minister. I think, it is a very dangerous step because by my doing so, I might be incriminating or defaming the Minister who may be here or who may not be here. All this purpose can be achieved by having recourse to rules.

The second point raised is, whether, when the Leader of the Opposition makes a statement, he should be subjected to cross-examination by the members. No such procedure is available in the House. Therefore, it would not be proper. If necessary, at an appropriate stage, a debate can be raised. But cross examination of any member is not within the purview of the rules.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayankul) When I raised the point of order as to what will be the position of the Government, if Mr Stephen makes a statement, whether they can make a statement, the Chair said, "I will consider it." Now, your ruling is going the other way.

MR SPEAKER No cross-examination is allowed.

The third point raised is, if I allow the Leader of the Opposition to make a statement, having recourse to the principles underlying rule 372, can such a right be available to the leaders of other opposition parties also. This depends upon the nature of the allegation made and, in appropriate cases, certainly, opportunities will be afforded to make the position clear.

The last contention is that no member should be allowed to challenge the observations made by the Speaker. I have gone through the statement of the Leader of the Opposition. He has not challenged the observations made by me. But he has pointed out certain circumstances from which he wants the House to disbelieve the version of the police. That is not a matter of challenging the observations of the Speaker.

PROF P G MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar) Sir, while appreciating all that you have just now said and, more particularly appreciating your earlier statements from time to time, in recent weeks, about your anxiety and sincerity in regard to framing certain rules, conventions and practices around the office of the Leader of the Opposition, may I submit for your consideration and for the consideration of the House five points which arise out of the whole situation.

MR SPEAKER Are you raising any point of order?

PROF P G MAVALANKAR Not a point of order.

MR SPEAKER This is not an occasion for that.

PROF P G MAVALANKAR Because you asked me to speak

MR SPEAKER I am allowing only points of order. You will have another opportunity.

PROF P G MAVALANKAR: I am raising a point of order in five components.

The first point is that the House, while discussing this matter, is in a peculiar position because it is handicapped by the fact that we still do not know what the Leader of the Opposition is going to say in his statement—you know, of course, because you have

read it, I think, it will be perhaps doing injustice to the Leader of the Opposition to anticipate in his statement what he is going to say. At the same time, there is equally another danger. Because we do not know, we are keeping quiet. Having known, we cannot keep quiet. We have to deal with that aspect of the matter. We keep quiet because we do not know what he is going to say. Having known what he has spoken and having seen that it is objectionable, what remedy have we under the Rules to raise objections? That is one point.

Secondly, your anxiety about building up rules around the office of the Leader of the Opposition is accepted, is well taken. But I want to make this suggestion with great respect to you, Sir. Why can't we wait until the Rules Committee, under your guidance and supervision, gives this kind of a direction and then we begin to put into practice what you wanted to? Otherwise, in the meantime, what will happen is that you will be giving successive opportunities and occasions to the Leader of the Opposition who belongs ultimately to one major Party, though, perhaps, there are three major Parties,—and here again all the Opposition cannot be combined because persons like me do not belong to any Party. Therefore, my point is this. Let us not suffer from over-enthusiasm for the Leader of the Opposition. After all, we are having this new office for the first time and thanks to the new Government, this office has come to be established and recognised as an honourable office. We must do everything to respect this office. But we must not do it in terms of over-enthusiasm.

Thirdly, my point is, I am afraid—again I say so with great respect to you—there is the danger, in what you are allowing to grow as practice, of letting the Chair be drawn into political battles and battle field. It is none of the functions of the Chair to get involved into this Party or that Party fighting against each other. The Chair should not do anything by such a practice which will mean implicating

the Chair in political battles by this Party or that Party.

Fourthly, Sir, has the Leader of the Opposition given you a copy of that statement in writing?

MR. SPEAKER: Yes.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: If he has given you, you may have read it. I do not know whether the Leader of the House, the hon. Prime Minister, has also seen that statement and whether your practice of allowing the Leader of the Opposition to make a statement will automatically mean that a right accrues to the Leader of the House to make a statement in reply thereto, so that the matter may be clarified factually or otherwise.

Lastly, I want to say that it will be a wrong practice to equate all statements of the Leader of the Opposition with all statements of Ministers. Ministers cannot be equated with the Leader of the Opposition; the Leader of the Opposition must be elevated to a certain level. But his statements are no statements of Government. Government statements give the official point of view; therefore, they are slightly higher than those of the Leader of the Opposition.

MR. SPEAKER: No point of order arises.

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY (Calcutta South): I would like to emphasize the last point mentioned by Prof. Mavalankar in support of my point of order which I wanted to raise. On the last occasion, as also today, possibly, you have done the right thing in your wisdom in declaring that you would like to attach some importance to the office of the Leader of the Opposition by allowing him to make a statement whenever he feels like making a statement and whenever he seeks your permission to do so. You also mentioned that you wanted to equate the Leader of the Opposition with Ministers of the Government...

MR. SPEAKER: I did not say that.

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY: You have said...

MR SPEAKER I do not know whether underworld or overworld I was asked I must insist on his disclosing the name of the Minister If the statement made by Mr Stephen is a wrong statement there are proceedings in the rules of the House to take action against Mr St open to any member to have recourse to those procedures

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA But the hon Member has taken the steps in asking the Chair to call upon the member to name the Minister

MR SPEAKER I am asked to call upon Mr Stephen to name the Minister I think, it is a very dangerous step because by my doing so I might be incriminating or defaming the Minister who may be here or who may not be here All this purpose can be achieved by having recourse to rules

The second point raised is whether when the Leader of the Opposition makes a statement he should be subjected to cross examination by the members No such procedure is available in the House Therefore it would not be proper If necessary at an appropriate stage a debate can be raised But cross examination of any member is not within the purview of the rules

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayankul) When I raised the point of order as to what will be the position of the Government, if Mr Stephen makes a statement whether they can make a statement the Chair said I will consider it Now your ruling is going the other way

MR SPEAKER No cross examination is allowed

The third point raised is if I allow the Leader of the Opposition to make a statement having recourse to the principles underlying rule 372, can such a right be available to the leaders of other opposition parties also This depends upon the nature of the allegation made and, in appropriate cases, certainly opportunities will be afforded to make the position clear

The last contention is that no member should be allowed to challenge the observations made by the Speaker I have gone through the statement of the Leader of the Opposition He has not challenged the observations made by me But he has pointed out certain circumstances from which he wants the House to disbelieve the version of the police That is not a matter of challenging the observations of the Speaker

PROF P G MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar) Sir while appreciating all that you have just now said and more particularly appreciating your earlier statements from time to time in recent weeks about your anxiety and sincerity in regard to framing certain rules conventions and practices around the office of the Leader of the Opposition may I submit for your consideration and for the consideration of the House five points which arise out of the whole situation

MR SPEAKER Are you raising any point of order?

PROF P G MAVALANKAR Not a point of order

MR SPEAKER This is not an occasion for that

PROF P G MAVALANKAR Because you asked me to speak

MR SPEAKER I am allowing only points of order You will have another opportunity

PROF P G MAVALANKAR I am raising a point of order in five components

The first point is that the House, while discussing this matter is in a peculiar position because it is handicapped by the fact that we still do not know what the Leader of the Opposition is going to say in his statement—you know of course because you

read it, I think, it will be perhaps doing injustice to the Leader of the Opposition to anticipate in his statement what he is going to say. At the same time, there is equally another danger. Because we do not know, we are keeping quiet. Having known, we cannot keep quiet. We have to deal with that aspect of the matter. We keep quiet because we do not know what he is going to say. Having known what he has spoken and having seen that it is objectionable, what remedy have we under the Rules to raise objections? That is one point.

Secondly, your anxiety about building up rules around the office of the Leader of the Opposition is accepted, is well taken. But I want to make this suggestion with great respect to you, Sir. Why can't we wait until the Rules Committee, under your guidance and supervision, gives this kind of a direction and then we begin to put into practice what you wanted to? Otherwise, in the meantime, what will happen is that you will be giving successive opportunities and occasions to the Leader of the Opposition who belongs ultimately to one major Party, though, perhaps, there are three major Parties,—and here again all the Opposition cannot be combined because persons like me do not belong to any Party. Therefore, my point is this. Let us not suffer from over-enthusiasm for the Leader of the Opposition. After all, we are having this new office for the first time and thanks to the new Government, this office has come to be established and recognised as an honourable office. We must do everything to respect this office. But we must not do it on terms of over-enthusiasm.

Thirdly, my point is, I am afraid—again I say so with great respect to you—there is the danger, in what you are allowing to grow as practice, of letting the Chair be drawn into political battles and battle field. It is none of the functions of the Chair to get involved into this Party or that Party fighting against each other. The Chair should not do anything by such a practice which will mean implicating

the Chair in political battles by this Party or that Party.

Fourthly, Sir, has the Leader of the Opposition given you a copy of that statement in writing?

MR. SPEAKER: Yes.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: If he has given you, you may have read it. I do not know whether the Leader of the House, the hon. Prime Minister, has also seen that statement and whether your practice of allowing the Leader of the Opposition to make a statement will automatically mean that a right accrues to the Leader of the House to make a statement in reply thereof, so that the matter may be clarified factually or otherwise.

Lastly, I want to say that it will be a wrong practice to equate all statements of the Leader of the Opposition with all statements of Ministers. Ministers cannot be equated with the Leader of the Opposition; the Leader of the Opposition must be elevated to a certain level. But his statements are no statements of Government. Government statements give the official point of view; therefore, they are slightly higher than those of the Leader of the Opposition.

MR. SPEAKER: No point of order arises.

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY (Calcutta South): I would like to emphasize the last point mentioned by Prof. Mavalankar in support of my point of order which I wanted to raise. On the last occasion, as also today, possibly, you have done the right thing in your wisdom in declaring that you would like to attach some importance to the office of the Leader of the Opposition by allowing him to make a statement whenever he feels like making a statement and whenever he seeks your permission to do so. You also mentioned that you wanted to equate the Leader of the Opposition with Ministers of the Government....

MR. SPEAKER: I did not say that.

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY: You have said....

communication received on alleged threat to P.M.'s life

MR. SPEAKER I have heard you
That is not a point of order

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Then
you have to comply with Mr. Hukm
deo Narain Yadav also You cannot
have two standards in this House

MR. SPEAKER Even if you say
that I am having multi standards it
is all right

(Interruptions)

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT
(Rajgarh) On a point of order Sir
You may allow him to raise an issue
in the House as you would allow any
other Member You are also going to
define the rights of the Leader of the
Opposition to make a statement or
not to.

MR. SPEAKER It is not a point of
order

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT
The point is you have now allowed it
But can any one on the same subject
matter make two statements How are
you allowing the same Member to
make another statement. Till how
long will you allow this?—

MR. SPEAKER Mr. Pandit he has
sent me a copy of the statement

(Interruptions)

श्री जयदेव (दादरा) अध्यक्ष महोदय
मेरा एक सवाल का प्रश्न है। मैं आप से
एक सवाल जानना चाहता हूँ। हम नये
महसूब यहां पर चुन कर रहे हैं उन नये
चाहते हैं कि क्या यह आपकी घोषणा में है
कि आप भारतीय नेता विरोधी दल का—
अर्थात् उन्होंने यहां पर करीब मंत्रिमण्डल
के एक सवाल के विषय पर इलाक़ा का
है कि उनकी वजह से कि उन्होंने बिहार
में नज़र की है—आप उसी तरह का सवाल
करना चाहते हैं उन्हें इसका भोका दे? क्या आप
उन से नहीं पूछ सकते हैं कि उनके पीछे क्या
क्या है? क्या आप प्रधान मंत्री की वजह से
पूछ सकते हैं कि जो नेता दल कह रहे हैं यह
क्या है? या नही हमने नतीजा

के प्रश्न पर आप मान लेंगे विरोधी दल
से जवाब लीजिए तब आपने नाराजगी
कीजिए।

MR. SPEAKER A point has been
raised if there is any improper state-
ment or incorrect statement made in
the House affecting the rights of any
Member there are rules and procedu-
res in the House he can take it up it is
up to him it is not for the Speaker to
take the initiative in this matter, it is
for the Members to take the initiative
in the matter I am not to advise you
in these matters you can take such
method which rules permit

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER We have discussed
the matter enough This is not a
debate

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER Are you raising any
point of order about Mr. Stephens
statement that he should not make a
statement?

(Interruptions)

श्री भारत भूषण (नैनीताल) अध्यक्ष
महोदय, आप सदन में यह स्पष्ट करें
(अध्यक्ष) सदन के नेता की हत्या का
पड़ाव है और आपकी भाषणा को लेकर
उन्होंने आप पर आपत्ति की है कि यह सूची
घोषणा सदन में हुई थी। उन्होंने कमिशनर
से मिल कर यह कहा है कि ऐसी कोई सूचना
उन्होंने नहीं दी है। इस का भावने यह है कि
आपने भ्रष्टाचार सूचना सदन को दी है
आपकी सूचना व ऊपर आप ज उहें यह मौका
दे रहे हैं कि आपने सूचना सदन दी है या नहीं
इसका आप सम्बर में जिसका कर सकते हैं,
आपने उन्हें इस सदन में जाने का मौका
दिया है। इसके बारे में आप सत्कार से क्या
कोशिश करते हैं।

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): I want to make a submission.

(Interruptions).

SHRI B. P. MANDAL: All these should be expunged from the proceedings; so many uncalled for charges have been made.

MR. SPEAKER: I have called Shri Somnath Chatterjee.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Under rule 357 a Member can make a personal explanation.

AN HON. MEMBER: Do not misquote the rule.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE. I am asking for clarification because this is not covered by 357; it can correspond to 372 or a similar provision, namely statements by Ministers; he is also treated, he is in the position of a Minister, status of a Minister and he is being allowed to make a submission, presumably because of certain charges made against his party.

MR. SPEAKER: I did not say that.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Then on what basis? The Leader of the Opposition cannot get up any moment and make any statement in the House. For the future it is very important. If a charge is made against any other party, will the leaders in those parties or groups get an opportunity?

MR. SPEAKER: We will consider that.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: It is an important matter. Then only in his capacity as Leader of the Opposition? He does not speak for the entire opposition. For clarification, let us know what is the position? Any charge made against any political party or group, the leader of the group is entitled to make a statement as of right, if it is 372. Therefore, if he is making a statement in relation

to that, similar rights should be given to others.

MR. SPEAKER: When the matter comes up I shall certainly consider that.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): The Leader of the Opposition has got every right.....

MR. SPEAKER: This is not a point of order.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I want to draw your attention....

MR. SPEAKER: Don't record.

MR. SPEAKER: He needs no support. He knows how to speak. There is no debate on this subject. Only a point of order I will allow.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I want to point out.....

MR. SPEAKER: You are saying the Leader of the Opposition has a right.

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हावड़ा): मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। भाग्य, धर्म, धर्म के नेता इस संबंध में स्पष्टीकरण दे रहे हैं क्योंकि कांग्रेस आई के लोगों के द्वारा भाग्य प्रदान मंत्री जी की हत्या की चर्चा आपने भी की है। आपने अद्वय की हस्तियत से रुझा दिया था।

MR. SPEAKER: The same point has been raised by others.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : हम दोनों को भाग्य नहीं था। आपने कहा था कि पुलिस कमिश्नर के द्वारा जो सूचना आपकी दी गई थी वह आपने सबन को दे दी थी कि कांग्रेस आई के द्वारा हत्या की जाएगी।

MR. SPEAKER: That is not a point of order. No further recording.

श्री हुकुम देव नारायण यादव (प्रधुवनी) : मैं प्रापका ध्यान रख 353 की ओर दिखाना चाहता हूँ। मैं इसको हिन्दी में पढ़ता हूँ। प्राप मधेनी में देख लें। इसमें यह लिखा हुआ है :

निम्नी सदस्य द्वारा किसी व्यक्ति के विरुद्ध नागरिकताक या अपराधरापक स्वरूप का आरोप नहीं लगाया जाएगा जब तक कि सदस्य प्रत्यक्ष को तथा सम्बन्धित मंत्री को भी पूर्व सूचना न दे दी हो। जिसमें कि मंत्री उत्तर के प्रत्यक्ष के विरुद्ध विषय की जानकारी कर सके।

मैंने यह कहना है कि स्टैंफोर्ड साइब ने उस दिन जो आरोप लगाया था उसकी सूचना नहीं। प्रापकी ही जो ओर न हों। सचिवित मंत्री को दी थी। वास्तविक क क्रम में ही। उन्होंने यह आरोप लगा दिया था। न प्रापको इसकी सूचना दी गई थीर न सरकार की तरफ से उसका कोई स्पष्टीकरण दिया गया। बिहार सरकार का कोई प्रतिनिधि नहीं जवाब नहीं दे सकता है। वहाँ के एक मंत्री पर, निम्नेकार मंत्री पर सरकार पक्षाने वाले मंत्री पर उन्होंने आरोप लगा दिया कि इन्विरा माधो की हत्या का पड़ोस उन्होंने किया था। यह कोई मामूली मानता नहीं है। या तो उस मंत्री का नाम प्रापका प्रापको भिन्न कर देना बिना मंत्री स्टैंफोर्ड साइब उस बात को मदन से जापित लें। नहीं तो इस मामले की सख ई होनी चाहिए। सरकार की सख में प्रत्यक्ष प्राप। उन्होंने कहा है कि बिहार के मंत्री ने हत्या का प्रयत्न किया है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि बिहार का कोई भी मंत्री इस तरह के कोई प्रयोग का आरोप वा प्रत्यक्ष नहीं कर सकता है। बिहार सरकार पर कोई इस तरह के आरोप नहीं करे जहाँ है। -

SHRI B. P. MANDAL rose—

MR. SPEAKER: Now do you get up, Mr. Mandal, all the time? I have

already given my ruling on that. It is up to you to interpret it.

श्री बी० पी० मंडल (मधेपुरा) : सेंटर का यदि कोई मंत्री होगा तो उसकी जवाबदेही बड़े मंत्री, प्रधान मंत्री के ऊपर रहती है। प्रापको प्राइम मिनिस्टर से पूछ लेना चाहिए कि क्या उनके मंत्रिमंडल में कोई ऐसा मंत्री है जो बिहार में गुंडों से मिलकर धीमती इन्दिरा गांधी की हत्या कराना चाहता है? यह तो कम से कम प्राइम मिनिस्टर से पूछ लेना चाहिए। ऐसा नहीं किया जाता है तो इस रिमांड को एनपत्र कर देना चाहिए। मगर यह भी नहीं किया जाता है तो उनको स्पष्ट बताना चाहिए कि कौन मंत्री है?

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: (Scrampore) Is there any rule that the Leader of the Opposition can make any statement at any time on any subject? Is there any such rule? Under what rule are you allowing him? Even a Minister cannot do it; it has to come in the agenda paper. But here we do not find anything in the agenda. So, kindly explain on what basis you are allowing him.

I expect that you will satisfy us.

MR. SPEAKER I have already explained it.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai) To my mind, four or five questions have been raised to which the Chair has to address itself, and the House is entitled to know the views of the Chair on these four or five points. Uptill now, after having spent about 20 minutes or so, the House is still in ignorance as to what the Chair feels about it.

The first point that was raised was by the Hon. Member, Mr. Hukmedeo Narain Yadav, and he wanted a definite ruling from the Chair whether in the case of allegations having been made against an unnamed Minister of the Central Government, the Chair

should not have performed its duty, by calling upon the Member who has made the allegation to name that Minister. Now, the House must know about it, and the Chair has a duty to give a ruling on it.

Then, the second thing is that another hon. Member raised a question about the functions of the Leader of the Opposition, with regard to the statement made by the Leader of the Opposition. You are quite right in holding the view that the functions of the Leader of the Opposition not having been defined before, you are applying certain rules which apply to the Ministers.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad): Not in all respects.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Then you will have to tell the House whether the rules with regard to the statement made by the hon. Leader of the Opposition would be the same as in the case of the Minister. In the case of a statement made by an hon. Minister, the House is not entitled to ask for any clarification or elucidation. If that privilege also relates to the statement of the hon. Leader of the Opposition, then the House would be at a great disadvantage, because it may be that in an aggressively partisan spirit, the hon. Leader of the Opposition might be making a statement, and the entire House will be entitled to know about the allegations that the hon. Leader of the Opposition makes. So, you have to answer this point also.

Again, another important point has been raised by the hon. Member Shri Somnath Chatterjee. The hon. Leader of the Opposition does not speak on behalf of the entire Opposition. What happens to the hon. leaders of the other groups in this House? The hon. Leader of the Opposition speaks for only one-third of the Opposition. Then, what happens so far as the privileges and the rights of the two-thirds of the Opposition are concerned?

Then, the fourth point, which is extremely important and which was

raised by the hon. Member here, is that in such matters you have always been pleased to say that the issue would have to be sorted out in the Chamber of the hon. Speaker. The hon. Speaker has made certain observations in this House and those observations are being sought to be challenged by the hon. Leader of the Opposition. The position of the Chair would be completely untenable if the observations of the Chair are found to be untrue. You are now allowing him, and the implication up till now is, and we cannot get away from this fact, that you are not quite sure about the observations you have made, and therefore you are allowing the Leader of the Opposition.

MR. SPEAKER: That is not a correct inference.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: So, you have to answer these four or five points.

चीधरी बलवीर सिंह (होशियारपुर) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर लीडर आफ ओपोजीशन को आप हक देते हैं तो क्या साथ ही उनकी इप्तिहाज भी है कि लीडर आफ ओपोजीशन जब बतौर मिनिस्टर के बात करते हैं तो उसको सबस्टेजियेट करने के लिए आप अध्यक्ष महोदय, उन पर भी उतनी ही पाबन्दी लगावेगे जितनी की श्रीों पर है?

MR. SPEAKER: Certain points of order have been raised as regards the right of the Leader of the Opposition to make a statement.

The first point raised by Mr. Mishra and others is that Mr. Stephen, while making his statement last Friday, referred to an unnamed Minister of this Government who is alleged to have engaged himself with goondas to murder Shrimati Indira Gandhi.

(Interruptions)

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: The goondas are above the ground; he says, underworld; that is worse; it is more serious.

MR SPEAKER I do not know whether underworld or overworld I was asked, I must insist on his disclosing the name of the Minister. If the statement made by Mr Stephen is a wrong statement, there are procedures in the rules of the House to take action against Mr St open to any member to have recourse to those procedures

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA But the hon Member has taken the steps in asking the Chair to call upon the member to name the Minister

MR. SPEAKER: I am asked to call upon Mr. Stephen to name the Minister. I think, it is a very dangerous step because by my doing so, I might be incriminating or defaming the Minister who may be here or who may not be here. All this purpose can be achieved by having recourse to rules

The second point raised is, whether, when the Leader of the Opposition makes a statement, he should be subjected to cross-examination by the members. No such procedure is available in the House. Therefore, it would not be proper. If necessary, at an appropriate stage, a debate can be raised. But cross-examination of any member is not within the purview of the rules.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkul) When I raised the point of order as to what will be the position of the Government, if Mr Stephen makes a statement, whether they can make a statement, the Chair said, "I will consider it." Now, your ruling is going the other way

MR. SPEAKER: No cross-examination is allowed.

The third point raised is, if I allow the Leader of the Opposition to make a statement, having recourse to the principles underlying rule 372, can such a right be available to the leaders of other opposition parties also. This depends upon the nature of the allegation made and, in appropriate cases, certainly, opportunities will be afforded to make the position clear.

The last contention is that no member should be allowed to challenge the observations made by the Speaker. I have gone through the statement of the Leader of the Opposition. He has not challenged the observations made by me. But he has pointed out certain circumstances from which he wants the House to disbelieve the version of the police. That is not a matter of challenging the observations of the Speaker

PROF P G MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar). Sir, while appreciating all that you have just now said and, more particularly appreciating your earlier statements from time to time, in recent weeks, about your anxiety and sincerity in regard to framing certain rules, conventions and practices around the office of the Leader of the Opposition, may I submit for your consideration and for the consideration of the House five points which arise out of the whole situation ..

MR. SPEAKER Are you raising any point of order?

PROF P G MAVALANKAR: Not a point of order

MR. SPEAKER This is not an occasion for that

PROF P G MAVALANKAR: Because you asked me to speak ...

MR. SPEAKER. I am allowing only points of order. You will have another opportunity ...

PROF P. G. MAVALANKAR: I am raising a point of order in five components

The first point is that the House, while discussing this matter, is in a peculiar position because it is handicapped by the fact that we still do not know what the Leader of the Opposition is going to say in his statement— you know, of course, because you have

read it, I think, it will be perhaps doing injustice to the Leader of the Opposition to anticipate in his statement what he is going to say. At the same time, there is equally another danger. Because we do not know, we are keeping quiet. Having known, we cannot keep quiet. We have to deal with that aspect of the matter. We keep quiet because we do not know what he is going to say. Having known what he has spoken and having seen that it is objectionable, what remedy have we under the Rules to raise objections? That is one point.

Secondly, your anxiety about building up rules around the office of the Leader of the Opposition is accepted, is well taken. But I want to make this suggestion with great respect to you, Sir. Why can't we wait until the Rules Committee, under your guidance and supervision, gives this kind of a direction and then we begin to put into practice what you wanted to? Otherwise, in the meantime, what will happen is that you will be giving successive opportunities and occasions to the Leader of the Opposition who belongs ultimately to one major Party, though, perhaps, there are three major Parties,—and here again all the Opposition cannot be combined because persons like me do not belong to any Party. Therefore, my point is this. Let us not suffer from over-enthusiasm for the Leader of the Opposition. After all, we are having this new office for the first time and thanks to the new Government, this office has come to be established and recognised as an honourable office. We must do everything to respect this office. But we must not do it in terms of over-enthusiasm.

Thirdly, my point is, I am afraid—again I say so with great respect to you—there is the danger, in what you are allowing to grow as practice, of letting the Chair be drawn into political battles and battle field. It is none of the functions of the Chair to get involved into this Party or that Party fighting against each other. The Chair should not do anything by such a practice which will mean implicating

the Chair in political battles by this Party or that Party.

Fourthly, Sir, has the Leader of the Opposition given you a copy of that statement in writing?

MR. SPEAKER: Yes.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: If he has given you, you may have read it. I do not know whether the Leader of the House, the hon. Prime Minister, has also seen that statement and whether your practice of allowing the Leader of the Opposition to make a statement will automatically mean that a right accrues to the Leader of the House to make a statement in reply thereof, so that the matter may be clarified factually or otherwise.

Lastly, I want to say that it will be a wrong practice to equate all statements of the Leader of the Opposition with all statements of Ministers. Ministers cannot be equated with the Leader of the Opposition; the Leader of the Opposition must be elevated to a certain level. But his statements are no statements of Government. Government statements give the official point of view; therefore, they are slightly higher than those of the Leader of the Opposition.

MR. SPEAKER: No point of order arises.

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY (Calcutta South): I would like to emphasize the last point mentioned by Prof. Mavalankar in support of my point of order which I wanted to raise. On the last occasion, as also today, possibly, you have done the right thing in your wisdom in declaring that you would like to attach some importance to the office of the Leader of the Opposition by allowing him to make a statement whenever he feels like making a statement and whenever he seeks your permission to do so. You also mentioned that you wanted to equate the Leader of the Opposition with Ministers of the Government....

MR. SPEAKER: I did not say that.

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY: You have said....

MR. SPEAKER I have merely said about certain other rights.

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY
That part possibly requires a closer scrutiny. When a Minister makes a statement which we in this House do not feel inclined to accept we have a right to question the Minister till he satisfies the House, till he clarifies the entire situation. I would like to press upon you for your consideration whether, if the Leader of the Opposition chooses to make a reprehensible statement, a statement which is not acceptable to the Members, a statement which is devoid of facts, he would be subjected to the same amount of scrutiny as a Minister of the Government is done.

MR. SPEAKER I have already ruled on that point.

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT (Jaipur)
I rise on a point of order I respect your ruling fully. But two questions have cropped up in my mind. You are the custodian of the honour, respect and privileges of the Members of this House. When such a serious allegation as the responsible Leader of the Opposition has made, that a certain Minister is in collusion with the underworld for murdering a certain person and you in your wisdom have observed that there are rules for it may I ask you this: if no Member takes up the rule will that Minister, whoever he may be, stand condemned without any clarification, without the Minister being named by the Leader of the Opposition? (Inter-uptive) As a custodian of our honour, prestige and privileges in such a serious matter when the Chair refuses to use its power, what is the alternative for us? Secondly, how can, when the Opposition itself is divided into Groups, one person—he may be the leader of the biggest Group—be taken as the Leader of the Opposition as a whole and how are you permitting him to make a statement like a Minister, which is setting a dangerous precedent for the future?

MR. SPEAKER. No point of order arises.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH, A
point of major significance that has emerged from your observation is that the Leader of the Opposition, who was accorded a certain status by an Act of Parliament passed last year, has been placed on a par with Ministers in certain respects, though not wholly at par. Now, the short point is whether the constraints and the restraint, imposed by the rules on Ministers even on the Prime Minister, do or do not apply to the Leader of the Opposition. With regard to particular matters the rules impose certain constraints, the rules applicable to Ministers' statements, which have already been cited, are 357 and 372. Outside those rules, 357 and 372—I am not aware of anything else—my knowledge of rules is meagre, it is not very good—except, perhaps, during Question Hour when Ministers have certain rights, the Leader of the Opposition, fortunately, does not answer questions here. Please read those rules 357 and 372. Rule 357 does not obviously apply.

MR. SPEAKER. Even rule 372 in terms does not apply.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH
Yes that does not apply, then is it an instance where you have exercised your powers under rule 389? You have residuary powers, I know. All the residuary powers are vested in you, under rule 389. Please clarify to the House please. illumine please throw light where there is darkness all round, please throw light in the encircling gloom, whether you have exercised your right under rule 389 to permit him to make the statement outside the scope or outside the provisions of rules 357 and 372. There is no other rule in the Rules of Procedure. So Sir, I would like to know the House would like to know I am sure, under what powers, if not under 389, you have permitted him to make a statement. He has not made the statement as yet. He is going to make it. You have seen

it. But we do not know what it contains. Before he proceeds further, please let us know this because this will be a precedent for the future also.... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have already announced to the House that this will be tentative and this will be only until I meet all the leaders and we all evolve certain conventions.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Today, Sir, under what rule are you permitting him to make the statement?

MR. SPEAKER: Taking into consideration the principles underlying rule 372, I am exercising my powers under rule 389.

श्री राज नारायण (रायचरेली): श्रीमन्, मेरा प्वाइंट आफ़ ऑर्डर है। प्वाइंट आफ़ ऑर्डर यह है कि तमाम मंत्रि परिषद् पर कोई भी सदन का मेम्बर कोई वेग चार्ज लगा दे और वह सदन की कार्यवाही में पड़ा रहे—इसको आप इस ऑर्डर मानते हैं? आप इस बात को गम्भीरता को समझें कि सम्पूर्ण मंत्रि परिषद् पर एक सम्मानित सदस्य, चाहे वे लीडर आफ़ दि अपोजीशन ही क्यों न हों या कोई ऑल्डेस्ट मेम्बर इस सदन के हों या चाहे कोई भी माननीय सदस्य हों, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि लीडर आफ़ दि अपोजीशन ने एक चार्ज लगा दिया लेकिन वह नाम नहीं ले रहे हैं तब यह चार्ज नारे मंत्रि मंडल पर ही माना जा सकता है, मंत्रि मंडल के एक एक सदस्य पर माना जा सकता है और वह चार्ज वेग है....

MR. SPEAKER: Probably you have not read the statement. He has not charged the entire Ministry.

श्री राज नारायण: ये लोग हल्ला क्यों मचाते हैं? जस्टिस की स्पिरिट में जायें, केवल पत्तों पर चलने से काम नहीं चलता है। लीडर आफ़ दि अपोजीशन ने कहा कि एक केन्द्रीय मंत्री ने श्रीमती इन्दिरा नेहरू गांधी की हत्या कराने का पड़पंथ किया तो

वह मंत्री कौन हैं? जब तक मंत्री का नाम नहीं आता है तब तक यह चार्ज सारा मंत्रि परिषद् पर माना जाएगा (व्यवधान) हर आदमी कह सकता है, पब्लिक कह सकती है कि प्रधान मंत्री हों, या डिप्टी प्राइम मिनिस्टर बनने वाले हों या श्री जगजीवन राम जी हों या कोई दूसरे मंत्री हों। मैं कहता हूँ कि यह विलुक्त वेग चार्ज है इसलिये आप इसकी सदन की कार्यवाही से निकाल दें।

मैं बराबर इस बात को मानता हूँ कि लीडर आफ़ दि अपोजीशन का स्थान किसी भी मंत्री से ज्यादा है। टैक्सिकैलिटीय में प्रश्नों का उत्तर देने या कोई और इन्फार्मेशन देने के अलावा दूसरी बातों में लीडर आफ़ दि अपोजीशन का स्टैंडत किसी भी मंत्री से ज्यादा है। मैं स्वयं लीडर आफ़ दि अपोजीशन रह चुका हूँ और बराबर मैं इसके लिये लड़ा हूँ। लीडर आफ़ दि अपोजीशन को एक आफिशियल मिलता है और दूसरी फ़ैमिलिटीज मिलती हैं। बाहर से कोई लीडर आफ़ दि अपोजीशन हमारे देश में आते हैं तो वाकायदा उनको रिसीव करने के लिये लोगों को बुलाया जाता है और जाना भी चाहिए (व्यवधान) मेजरिटी की बात ही हमेशा सही हो, ऐसी बात नहीं है। कभी कभी एक आदमी भी राइट हो सकता है और 99 आदमी गलत हो सकते हैं। इसलिये मैं कहता हूँ ट्रेजरी वेजेज के लोग अनावश्यक हल्ला न मचायें। मेरा सबाल विलुक्त निष्पल है। इन सदन के कितने लोग क्लब को मानते हैं? "आप" शब्द का प्रयोग केवल स्पीकर के लिये होना चाहिए लेकिन जो माननीय सदस्य भी बोलता है, कहता है आपने यह कहा, आपने यह कहा। श्री एम एन मिश्र भी यही करते हैं। "आप" शब्द केवल स्पीकर के लिये कहा जाना है, किसी और के लिये आप शब्द नहीं कहा जाता है। आप आनरेबल मेम्बर कह सकते हैं। "आप" नहीं कह सकते हैं। (व्यवधान) मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो कुछ भी स्टीफेन साहब ने कहा है उसका

[श्री राजनारायण]

आप सदन की कार्यवाही से विकृतवादी बोलिए। इन तरह का जो बेग एंटीगेशन स्टीफेन माहव ने लगाया है उसके निम्न उनको खुद यहां पर खड़े होकर कहना चाहिए कि इमोजन में घा कर, प्रिविलेज माशन के महत्व को थोड़ा कम करने के लिये मैंने यह कह दिया। 'मा' कह कर वे इसको समाप्त करें और इसके लिये सदन से क्षमाप्रार्थी हो। वरना इस पर भी प्रिविलेज का मोशन बन सकता है। कोई भी कंविनेट का मिनिस्टर कह सकता है कि इन्होंने हमको कहा है। मैं नहीं समझता कि मिनिस्टरिप्ड कितनी सदस्य हैं। आज यह गट्ट है कि वह घडा होकर रहे कि इन्होंने सदन में गतत कहा है और इन्होंने हमको कहा है। अगर मैं कंविनेट का मेम्बर रहता तो मैं आपसे नडे होकर कहता।

MR. SPEAKER I see the point.

श्री राज नारायण : माननीय विरोधी दल के नेता सर्वोपरी स्टीफेन माहव ने मुझ को कहा है, इया कर वह सिद्ध करें कि मैं हू या नहीं।

MR. SPEAKER I do not advise any body

श्री राज नारायण : वरना इस सवाल को प्रिविलेज कमेटी के ले जाइये या इस को आप यहां से निकलवाइये।

SHRI B P MADAL rose.

MR. SPEAKER You have spoken thence You cannot go on Mr Desai. (Interruptions)** I am not allowing any body Mr Desai. (Interruptions)** You are as good a Member for once at least. (Interruptions)**

SHRI D D DESAI (Kaira) Sir, the Leader of the Opposition (Interruptions)**

SHRI B P MADAL rose ..

MR. SPEAKER I have heard you. I must hear others also Mr Desai

**Not recorded.

SHRI D D DESAI Sir, the Leader of the Opposition in a Coalition is elected as the Leader of all the Opposition Parties Similarly, you must think that the Leader of the Opposition is the Leader of all the Opposition Parties when you are talking about it. Therefore, I request you not to refer to the Leader of the Opposition as a Leader of all the Opposition parties

MR. SPEAKER. This is not the point of order.

श्री युवराज (बिहार) अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारा प्वाण्ट भाष्य प्रार्थना है कि उन दिन आपका यह कहा था कि पुलिस कमिश्नर की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर जा प्रधाजक स्थिति की सम्भावना है और मा-राज प्रयोग मंत्र की हत्या की साक्षिक भाष्य। भालुम हुई और उर्ल, सितारिले में माननीय विराध पक्ष के नेता न यह कहा कि बिहार के 'हैन' वाले केन्द्रीय मजिस्ट्रेट के जाएक सदस्य हैं उन्होंने भीमती इन्दिरा गांधी की हत्या की साक्षिक समस्त पुर में की थी तो मैं जानना चाहता हू कि वे मंत्री क्यों हैं। बिहार के मंत्र। माननीय जनदम्बी प्रधाज मादध, बाव् जरतीयन राम हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हू कि क्या हमने मिनिस्ट्री ने इस बात का कोई नोटिस लिया कि जो एंटीगेशन माननीय विरोध पक्ष के नेता ने लगाया घट्टक है या नहीं? उसकी कोई जाच की गयी या नहीं? अगर यह बिल्कुल प्रत्यय और विराध पक्ष के नेता को इसको वापस लेना चाहिए।

MR. SPEAKER This is not the point of order

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur) Sir, the allegation made by the hon. Leader of the Opposition against the Minister of the Central Government regarding conspiracy is of a very serious nature. It must be clarified clearly This is a very serious allegation

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : My point of order is this. A Member from the Opposition is standing. You never enjoy what we speak. When Shri Raj Narain speaks you are enjoying and laughing from the Chair. It is discriminatory.

MR. SPEAKER : I enjoy your speech most.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : You must listen to me once for a minute.

MR. SPEAKER : I am only hearing the points of order.

(Interruptions)

SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhanbad) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the controversy with which we are all concerned here, for that you will never get a solution by any single provision of your rules book. You will have to find the solution by combining Rule 357 and 372 and subtracting something. Then only you will get the solution.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am telling you the whole issue came up because you made some disclosure before the Parliament of which we are not sure whether they were meant originally for the consumption of Parliament. This point was raised that very day that if some Member gave some information to you the Member was equally eligible to raise it in Parliament but without raising it in Parliament if somebody writes to you then it presupposes it is not for the open consumption of Parliament. Once you have disclosed it actually you are in the trap and nobody else. Mr. Speaker, what I say is that our whole argument is in the wrong direction as if we are afraid something may come out from the Opposition Leader's statement. We are afraid something may come out of the Minister's statement. I would like to say that in the present political atmosphere neither the Leader of the Opposition nor any Minister is sacrosanct. Anybody can do

anything. Only that day you would have read perhaps the observation.**

MR. SPEAKER : I am not allowing the mention of President.

SHRI A. K. ROY : You can expunge anything but you cannot expunge things from the memory of the people. Therefore, I say, Mr. Speaker, that if you combine 357 and 327 we the Members would like to know instead of throttling things in the mid-way, instead of allowing the suspicion to prevail all over the country that perhaps there is one Minister who is conspiring to kill Mrs. Gandhi or perhaps there were some members of the Indira Congress who were conspiring to kill the Prime Minister, it is better that we should dispel this suspicion once for all. We should be allowed to hear the detailed statement to be made by the Leader of the Opposition here and after that we will also challenge the Leader of the Opposition to state and we will also challenge this side who are coming out in support of the ministers. Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are previously from the Bihar Assembly. We know that Ministers are not above board. They are not sacrosanct. They can do anything. Only the other day one Bihar Assembly Minister said... (Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : Do not record.

SHRI A. K. ROY : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Prime Minister has written to that Minister as to why did he say that.

Mr. Speaker, I say that ministers can do anything and Leader of the Opposition can stoop to anything. Let the Leader of the Opposition come out and say and he should also face the challenge and take the responsibility for his statement against the Minister. So we want both the things to be discussed so that the doubts are set at rest once for all. (Interruptions)

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR DHARA : How can he say that no Member is sacrosanct and no Minister is sacrosanct.

**Not recorded.

***Not recorded.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI Mr Speaker you have already given the ruling that Mr S N Mishra has summed up the whole point. Now why is it that the debate is going on (Inter-ruptions) Mr Speaker Sir under the rules

MR SPEAKER I have not allowed that. I have called Shri Kachwal. I have disallowed that portion.

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR DHARA (Tamluk) He has accused all the members. Why did you allow?

MR SPEAKER I have disallowed that portion.

Now Shri Kachwal.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाल (उज्जैन) - प्रधानमंत्री मेरा व्यवसाय का प्रश्न यह है कि आपके द्वारा जो पत्र वा उत्तर व सदन में किया गया था कि पुलिस कमिश्नर ने आपको दिया था उसका जवाब देने के लिए श्री स्टीफन खड्ड हुए हैं। किसी सदस्य ने धारण नहीं किया। आपके पत्र पर वह जवाब दे रहे हैं। क्या उनके उत्तर के बाद आप सदन में पुलिस कमिश्नर को बुलावेंगे वगैरह? उसे के लिये कि उन्होंने जो पत्र आपको दिया है उसने यह सच्चाई है? क्या इसका मौका आप उनको दग जिसस यह बात हाफ हो जाए कि उन्होंने जो पत्र आपको दिया है वह किन्हीं आधार पर लिखा है और ना सच है उनके पास जिसने कारण उन्होंने आपका लिखा है कि सच भवन के अंदर कड़ी सुरक्षा व्यवस्था आप करें। उस भवन के अंदर कई भी घटनाएँ घटती हैं और यहाँ आप कोले वह लोग हैं जो घटना कर सकते हैं। ऐसी परिस्थिति में क्या आप मौका दते पुलिस कमिश्नर को अपनी सहायता रा?

MR SPEAKER It is no point of order

PROF SAMAR GUHA (Contai)
Mr Speaker Sir I want to draw your

attention to one very serious point. Today you are setting up a precedent. At least so far as I know such a kind of thing never existed in the life of this Parliament, that whenever the Speaker makes any observation or statement, any member of the House can raise any kind of objection or any kind of interpretation in the form of a point of order or something else. But it never happened as far as I know and as far as I can recollect that if a statement is made by the hon. Speaker then any Member—he may be the Leader of the Opposition—he may be the Leader of the House—can make a statement countering or in any way relating to that statement made by the hon. Speaker. In this case as there is a reference regarding the plot of assassination of the Prime Minister who is also the Leader of the House it would have been right for you to ask the Leader of the House and the Prime Minister to make a statement. And on the basis of the statement of the Leader of the House and Prime Minister the Leader of the Opposition could make a statement. But today because of the step you are going to take in future you will be in very serious trouble. Whenever you make a statement every time the Leader of the Opposition—leave aside the other members—may claim—privilege and the right, citing this precedent that you allow him to make a statement on the basis of your own statement.

Of course you are using your residuary power, you are making use of the residuary rule. Residuary power may be there in certain matters. But it is a basic principle that it is for the guidance of the Speaker. The hon. Speaker is guiding the proceedings of the House. Now in future do you admit this claim, that in future if you make a statement any Member—let it be the Leader of the Opposition—can make a counter-statement not in the form of a point of order, .

MR. SPEAKER: You have not read the statement....

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: Today you are setting up a very dangerous precedent. It will be well-nigh impossible for you to conduct the proceedings of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: He has not countered my statement. He has countered the Police Commissioner's statement.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: It is your statement. You should have immediately referred the matter to the Prime Minister. You should have immediately brought it to his notice. The Police Commissioner is an officer of the Government. If the Police Commissioner makes certain statement, it was your duty to refer the matter to the Prime Minister or the Government. The Prime Minister should have asked the explanation from the Police Commissioner. On the basis of that the Prime Minister should enlighten the House. On the basis of that statement of the Prime Minister, the Leader of the Opposition could make a statement. The procedure that you have adopted today will lend you in serious trouble. In future, you will not be able to control the House. On the basis of the right that you are conferring today on the Leader of the Opposition, on each and every occasion, he can rightfully claim to make a statement. I draw your attention to that serious point.

13 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Stephen.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Mr Speaker, Sir, the announcement made by you from the Chair on Friday regarding the communication from the Commissioner of Police alleging a plot to murder the Prime Minister, has triggered off reactions and has raised issues of far reaching implications. The first reaction came from the Commissioner of Police. He told the newsmen that he had never sent any communication to the Speaker about the plot. It is reported that he

was 'so categorical in his denial of the Lok Sabha Speaker's statement earlier in the day that he told newsmen that a communication about a plot would normally be sent to the Home Ministry. If I had information about a plot, I would have informed the Home Ministry instead of the Speaker. Later in the day.... (Interruptions)

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: Again on a point of order arising out of the few sentences that the hon. Leader of the Opposition has read out: The Leader of the Opposition is making a reference to a press report in which the Chair is involved. It is also our duty to defend the Chair; it is not that the Chair will always defend us.

MR. SPEAKER: I have heard you on this.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: Not on this; this is a new point.... (Interruptions). I do not off and on rise on my legs....

MR. SPEAKER: I have already given my ruling.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: This is another point. I am on a point of order on the statement that has already been made by Shri Stephen.... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed Mr. Stephen to make a statement. Please allow him to do that.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: I want to draw your attention to one point with regard to the statement that has just been made by Shri Stephen.

MR. SPEAKER: I have gone through the statement. He has raised certain issues. I want to place before the House what the real issues are. I am also going to make certain observations on that so that the matter may be cleared. Certain confusion appears to have been created at certain other quarters, not at our quarters. It is better that the House knows all the facts. That is why I have allowed him to make it to-day, I am also

(Mr Speaker)

going to tell you how much error has crept in this statement.

(Interruptions)

PROF SAMAR GUHA My point is not on that. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER Please hear him.

SHRI C M STEPHEN It is a statement approved by the Speaker

PROF SAMAR GUHA Not that I yield to the point, but in deference to your wishes I sit down. But it is a serious involvement. (Interruptions)

SHRI C M STEPHEN I read it further. Later in the day the office of the Police Commissioner issued a statement reading "a communication on the subject was received in the Security Branch of the Delhi Police about a week ago. It was passed on to the Lok Sabha Secretariat for information and necessary vigilance since it concerned the Prime Minister as a Member of the Lok Sabha." On questioned further by the Pressmen, the Commissioner declined to make any comment on the ground inter alia that the matter formed part of official secrets. A communication from the Security Branch of the Commissioner's office to the Security Branch of the Parliament is a routine matter which will be taken as such by the country even if revealed. But an official letter from the Commissioner of Police to the Speaker of Lok Sabha purporting to convey information of a plot to murder the Prime Minister and announced as such from the Chair of the Speaker is a matter of major significance. Was it a communication from one Security Branch to another Security Branch as claimed by the Police or was it from the Commissioner of Police to the Speaker as announced

in the House? Was it a communication received in the Security Branch of the Delhi Police and just passed on to the Lok Sabha Secretariat as claimed by the Police, or was it, as was told to the Lok Sabha, a communication from the Commissioner of Police alleging the existence of a plot? The present position is that the announcement in the House stands contradicted in all material particulars. This is the first time in the history of our country that a statement by the Speaker is publicly challenged. For that very reason, this episode is of considerable importance. It is absolutely essential in public interest and in the interest of the dignity of Lok Sabha that the position is clarified beyond doubt.

The Police Commissioner has claimed that the matter formed part of official secrets. The implication is that the revealing of the matter in the Lok Sabha is a revelation of an official secret. That a matter of official secret conveyed to the Lok Sabha Secretariat was revealed is an allegation of no small magnitude. This aspect of the matter also calls for a clear clarification.

Quoting a top intelligence official, the UNI has reported that the communication was on the basis of an anonymous letter. The official is quoted as saying "such anonymous letters were not uncommon. We receive 30 to 40 letters pertaining to the lives of VIPs every day. Of these many concern the Prime Minister. These letters, if they concern a Member of Parliament are sent to the Marshal of the House for his information and action. The present letter is one such letter. This news item has not been contradicted yet. That a communication emerging from an anonymous letter and conveyed to the Lok Sabha Secretariat as a part of a matter of official secret should serve as a basic document for an extremely incriminatory and defamatory allegation in the Lok Sabha against the major Opposition in the Parliament, cannot

obviously be taken as a routine incident. It should be the concern of this House to consider how to mend the damage done all round.

The Speaker's announcement came in reply to a demand from Shri Shyamnandan Mishra who said, "We are informed that you have been told by some persons, that information has been conveyed to the Chair, that some person's life is in danger on this very issue." A secret information conveyed to the Lok Sabha Secretariat, and I hope, made in all secrecy—how it is that Shri Shyamnandan Mishra got knowledge about it? If a convincing explanation is not forthcoming, would it not be permissible to draw the inference of a political design to create a background of allegations against the main Opposition so as to set the stage for an offensive of suppression and attack from the ruling party?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Not at all.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I would seek of Shri Shyamnandan Mishra to tell the House as to how and where he got this information about this communication.

The statement under reference was obviously highly incriminatory and defamatory against my Party and my Party Members. The word used was "Congress (I) people." That phrase would cover the Members of our Party in this House itself. I had immediately denied that allegation. My denial was carried by the P.T.I. teleprinter in the Parliamentary Service No. 24 in the following terms:

"The allegation which touched off tempestuous scenes in the House, was denied as mischievous, malicious and baseless by the Leader of the Opposition, Mr. C. M. Stephen..."

At 1852 hrs, the P.T.I., with reference to the above release, teleprinted an instruction reading as follows:

"Editors: Please hold, from publication charges—LS series moved

by us in 13 takes (par 24 onwards) until further advice.

This is on advice from the Lok Sabha Secretariat."

A P.T.I. message at 2015 hrs. instructed the editors:

"Please note the charges series held by the advisory (Par 110) is now released barring the opening take (Par 24) which is superseded by this lead."

At 2017 hrs, another P.T.I. release instructed:

"Please kill par 24.....This is under advice of the Lok Sabha Secretariat."

In the result, the P.T.I. report that I characterised the Commissioner's allegation as mischievous, malicious and baseless was blotted out under instructions from the Lok Sabha Secretariat. This was as a result of an expungement order by the Speaker under rule 353. The spirit of rule 353 is against allegations of defamatory and incriminatory nature. Could it be that an allegation can be made as against one section and that a repudiation of the same will not be permitted on the ground of being defamatory and incriminatory nature. result of the instruction by the Lok Sabha Secretariat was that the words "mischievous, malicious and baseless" by way of my characterisation of the communication, were blotted out from the news media. Are these words defamatory and incriminatory with reference to the allegation made in the House? The power of expungement, exercised by the Speaker in the Chamber, is a matter which has come in for complaint on the Floor of the House on many occasions. Except to say that in this case I am an aggrieved party I do not propose to make any comment for lack of time. I would only appeal to the Speaker that a discussion with the Party Leaders be arranged for evolving modality for effecting expungement from the proceedings in the House.

The first sentence in the record of your observations from the Chair

[Shri C M. Stephen]

(page 10587 of the uncorrected record of proceedings dated 8th December 1978) has been corrected to read as follows —

Four days back I got a communication purported to be from the Office of the Commissioner of Police that there is a plot to murder the Prime Minister “

The words added in as correction are 'purported to be from the office of the ' You were pleased to explain to me that this correction was to put the record straight and that it is normal and permissible. To my mind there is a lot of difference between the words communication from the Commissioner of Police and the words communication purported to be from the office of the Commissioner of Police. I am not raising any objection to this correction. But I cannot help raising the question as to whether when a member corrects the proceedings it can be to add in something he did not say or to delete something which he said. My concept about the right of correction is that it is to conform the record with what was actually stated, barring of course to correct a minor grammatical mistake or so. In the light of this correction, a ruling on the scope of permissible correction becomes necessary.

The entire episode throws up many question marks and many important issues. I do submit that these questions and doubts clamour for immediate clarifications.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Churayinkil) I am on a point of order. This is the concern of this House and every Member. Mr Stephen has made a serious observation. I know that no question was allowed no debate was allowed. But one serious question is this which I want to clarify. When any Member makes a statement on the Floor of this House sometimes it may be objected sometimes some Members raise a point of order that it is discriminatory should be ex-

punged or not. No Member had raised any objection at that time. The Speaker himself should have expunged it at that moment.

The question is whether you can expunge as an afterthought? This is the point I am raising please tell all of us whether it is permissible whether you can expunge as afterthought.

MR SPEAKER Let me first of all observe that I shall be only too glad to meet the leaders of parties or groups as suggested by the hon. leader of the Opposition to go into the general question of expunction of observations made in the House.

Three points are raised by Mr Stephen in his statement made before the House. He has objected to my editing my observations made on the 8th December. In this respect Shri Stephen had sent a letter to me on the 9th December and to his letter I had sent the following reply on the 10th December.

“I have gone through the proceedings again and find that the words the Commissioner of Police occur twice at page 10587 of the uncorrected proceedings. While at the second place the words 'the Commissioner of Police' have been left as they were the words 'purported to be from the office of' were inserted in the first place to put the record straight as I understood that the letter had emanated from an Officer subordinate to the Commissioner.

This is permissible under the rules. It has been done in the past, there are earlier precedents covering the matter.

Shri Stephen desired to hear the tape. I have permitted him to do so. I understand that he had heard the tape. It is very important because of certain words which are coming later.

He has also raised objection to my expunging some of the observations made by him. It may be noted that objection to some of his observations was raised in the House itself. I had

mentioned then that if there were any objectionable observations, I would examine the matter. I went through the proceedings and retained the following observations made by Sri Stephen:

"Now I am submitting finally, I want to totally deny it, the allegation made as irresponsible by the Commissioner, irresponsible....."

What were taken out were one sentence and another part of a sentence which were defamatory/incriminating in nature and therefore attracted the provisions of rule 353. In the portion expunged the words 'baseless' or 'malicious' were not there at all. Mr. Stephen has heard the tape. I do not know how the P.T.I. came to publish them; it is nowhere there in the record. Mr. Stephen has made a complaint of that no such words were used by Mr. Stephen and I have not expunged those words at all.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: How can he do it, after hearing the tape?

MR. SPEAKER: I have not expunged it at all; he is speaking about the P.T.I. statement and not his statement.

The communication in question was addressed to the concerned official of the secretariat in accordance with the usual practice but it was intended for the information of the Speaker. All the official communications are normally addressed to the officers, and not to the Speaker, except where Members or others address the Speaker. I am unable to agree that the communication in question was a routine communication, I have given you the substance of the communication. It is for you to judge whether it is a routine communication. The communication in question was intended to be secret but as a pointed query was made in the House about the communication, it would have been improper on my part to suppress it from the House. Mr. Stephen himself in his statement said: I did not communicate to you about a Minister's attempt to murder Mrs. Gandhi

because once it emanates from me it becomes a property of the House. I do not fully agree there. I cannot keep it back from the House when I was specifically asked about some information in which the House was deeply interested.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You are very right.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not want a certificate from anybody.

As regards the alleged instructions to the News Agencies, I am given to understand that no special instructions were issued by the Lok Sabha Secretariat. The usual procedure of making available the authorised proceedings to accredited press correspondents and News Agencies who wanted to refer to them was followed. If the Press Agencies use words of their own making and very interesting words, my secretariat is not responsible for it.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: They should be pulled up at least.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What action are you taking against this gross impropriety? The House has a right to know. We are not silent spectators.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not hearing anything more.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What steps do you propose to take against this gross impropriety? It is unbecoming of a Member.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: The Press is free, but it cannot be free in every way, in all respects, they should be pulled up when they go astray.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Shyamnandan Mishra.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): Mr. Speaker, reference has been made to me by the hon. Leader of the Opposition in his statement and I think it is my duty to clear my position in this regard. I am not obliged to reveal the source of my information and it should be the Leader of

(Shri Shyamandan Mishra)

the Opposition who should uphold the right of a Member not to reveal the source of information. Otherwise the Opposition in particular would not be able to function effectively in this House. Secondly, may I make it absolutely clear that my information did not come either from the office of the hon. Speaker or from the office of the Home Minister in this regard. This position must be made clear and I am very glad that my information has been confirmed 100 per cent. I am glad about it.

Finally I would have failed in my duty as a Member of this House if I did not bring this matter to the notice of the House. Therefore I did it.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola) We are not satisfied with your reply.

MR. SPEAKER I am not here to satisfy you.

SHRI VASANT SATHE What is the position? Does it not mean that you have revealed certain information without getting it verified from the government? (Interrupting)

MR. SPEAKER I am not obliged to answer any question.

SHRI VASANT SATHE Are you not entitled to tell it to the country that you have received this information without getting it verified? (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER Don't record.

SHRI NARENDRA P. NATHWANI (Junagadh) I am going to the next item.

MR. SPEAKER I have not called the next item yet. I am first to dispose of a point of order raised by the Leader of the Opposition the other day.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore) I understood Mr. Mishra to say that he was glad that his information was correct. Does he mean by that he is glad that there is

a plot to assassinate the Prime Minister? This is what I want to know.

1324 hrs

MOTION RE THIRD REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES— contd

MR. SPEAKER. On the 8th December, 1978 after the motion, That this House do consider the Third Report of the Committee of Privileges presented to the House on the 21st November, 1978* was adopted by the House. Shri Morarji Desai, Leader of the House moved a substantive Motion stating that the House agrees with the findings of the Committee of Privileges and that the House authorises the Speaker to take steps to ensure the presence in this House of Shrimati Indira Nehru Gandhi in her place. Shri R. K. Dhanwan and Shri D. Sen before the Bar of the House on such date as may be decided by the Hon. Speaker, to hear them on the question of punishment and to receive such punishment as may be determined by the House.

Shri C. M. Stephen thereupon raised a point of order that the Motion moved by the Leader of the House was not in conformity with the provisions of Rule 313(3) of the Rules of procedure of Lok Sabha which reads as under:—

After the motion made under sub-rule (1) is agreed to by the Chairman or any member of the Committee or any other Member as the case may be may move that the House agrees or disagrees or agrees with amendments with the recommendation contained in the report.*

In this connection I may mention that a similar point of order was raised in Lok Sabha on the 18th August, 1961 in the Blitz case, when the Chairman of the Committee of Privileges had moved a motion that Shri R. K. Karanla Editor Blitz, Bombay do attend this House on day and time within a week of the adoption of this motion to be fixed by the Speaker. On that occasion my distinguished

predecessor, Mr. Speaker Ayyangar had ruled *inter alia* as follows:—

“A point of order has been raised that immediately after the motion for consideration is adopted by the House we have no alternative but to proceed according to sub-rule (3) of Rule 315. I do not agree. The House is sovereign. Of course, the House agrees or disagrees. A motion, if it is made, it must be in the form of agreement or disagreement or something in between them. That is what sub-rule (3) provides. But, it does not prevent the House from sending for him. There is a residuary power in this House. All matters not specifically provided for in these rules and all questions relating to the detailed working of these rules shall be regulated in such manner as the Speaker may, from time to time, direct. If even now he comes and makes an unconditional apology, possibly the House may consider it.”

The question whether we should allow the person concerned to make a statement is also within the power of the House. The above ruling of my predecessor states the position clearly, and I am in agreement with it. It is, however, for the House to decide whether the Motion moved by the Leader of the House may be adopted or not.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chiriyinkil): Sir, on a point of clarification. Your ruling is on the motion of 8th by the Prime Minister, Shri Morarji Desai. When you read it, if I heard you correctly, you omitted to mention one point. May I read it out? The first motion which Shri Morarji Desai, the Prime Minister, moved on that day says that the hon. Speaker should hear their defence. This is the first motion that was moved.

MR. SPEAKER: He has changed it.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: He has changed it later. But the point of order is on this motion. When the hon. Speaker gives a ruling, then it

must be on the first motion, and not on the second one.

MR. SPEAKER: When a mover changes his motion....

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: The point of order is on the first motion.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Ravi, you are under a wrong impression. The first motion was not moved at all. It was the second motion that was moved. If only Members are a little more careful.... (Interruptions) It is on the record.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY (Dharmapuri): Sir, on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: What is the point of order?

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Sir, the Leader of the Opposition's point of order was on the first motion but your ruling is on the Prime Minister's second motion. What happened to the first motion—whether it is withdrawn by the leave of the House? Or he is not moving the motion?

MR. SPEAKER: No leave; unless it is moved, the consent of the House is not necessary.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Once it is circulated, it is the property of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: Only when it is moved, it becomes the property of the House.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Bada gara): Sir, you would recall that I had raised a point of order specifically on the question of hearing the defence. I had pointed out specifically that it is against the practice of this House, and whatever you might say about the hon. predecessor of your and his ruling, this ruling, I submit, does not cover my point of order, or the one that was raised by Professor Mavalankar. We are entitled to know from you your ruling on this question.

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR. SPEAKER: I will allow only if the objections have a bearing on this.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI Another resolution is also here. It is very important. The Prime Minister's motion reads like this 'to hear them on the question of punishment'. Shri Unnikrishnan has already raised it. Rule 315(3) very clearly says that it is only a question of punishment. Whatever we have to hear we have to hear before the Committee whatever they have to speak they have to speak before the Committee. Their defence they have to place before the Committee. We are here only on the question of punishment. We are not expecting to hear from her on punishment. This House is not expected to hear anything on punishment but this House is only to award the punishment. There Rule 315(3) comes in. Rule 315(3) clearly states with reference to award of punishment. How this House can hear the accused persons. (Interruptions) This House also is not entitled to hear any strange voice. Only the voice of the Members can be heard in this House. There are no earlier precedents in this House. So Sir when you hear the voice of the strangers—of course Mrs Gandhi can speak but we are not going to hear the other two people.

(Interruptions)

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Morgao) Mr Speaker Sir from what you have said we understand that you are relying on the Blitz case and on the ruling given in that case and you find that in terms, this motion does not come within the scope of Rule 315 but then you are relying on your residual powers under Rule 389. I wish to point out this much that the ruling in the Blitz case was entirely in a different context. There the motion was made that the contemner should come before the bar of the House and show cause against the Report of the Privileges Committee before the motion for consideration of the Privileges Committee was taken up. So, there they were given an opportunity to say whether the breach of privileges had been committed or not. It was at that

stage. Now Sir, you have allowed this matter to be considered by this House without giving any opportunity to the accused. Now, you have allowed this House to reach a conclusion without giving any opportunity to the accused to say that the breach of privilege has been committed. Sir, I would say that giving an opportunity at this late stage would be making a mockery of it. It would not be according to the natural justice. If you wanted to give them a chance, you should have given it then. And now you are merely trying to humiliate—I am not saying you Sir but this motion is merely to humiliate the accused. It is not in terms either of the Blitz case or even of the English precedents. In *Mays Parliamentary Practice* it is stated that very often the contemnors are called before the bar of the House to explain but not at this stage. They are called before the motion for consideration of the Report of the Committee of Privileges is considered so that an opportunity is given to them to show cause that they have not committed the breach of privilege. Now Sir we are not following those precedents, but this will be trying to humiliate the accused and making a mockery of the whole thing.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Sir I would like to dwell within a limited thing. In the last paragraph of the motion it is stated

The House further authorises the Honourable Speaker to take steps to ensure the presence in this House of Smt Indira Nehru Gandhi in her place.

In that connection I have addressed one letter on 6th December and also one earlier to that. I have stated in that letter as follows

In continuation of my earlier letter regarding making Mrs Gandhi available in the House during tomorrow's debate and afterwards if necessary in that connection I wish

to quote the following to substantiate that the House has full authority to do so vide *May's Parliamentary Practice and Procedure*:—

"The House of Commons has the power to send...."

MR. SPEAKER: Let us have your point. I have heard you. You need not go through the letter.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: "...for person whose conduct has been brought before the House on a matter of privilege by an order for their attendance, without specifying in the order the object or the causes whereon their attendance is required."

I have also tabled a question...

MR. SPEAKER: What is your point?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND (Chikodi): Mr. Speaker...

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed him.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: To make a speech?

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. Not at all.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: He is making a speech.

MR. SPEAKER: Everybody is making a speech. That is all right.

(Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Am I to understand that you are deliberately flouting your orders because your Secretariat has conveyed to me that she has been duly conveyed your orders that her presence throughout the debate is essential?

MR. SPEAKER: I have not summoned her. Therefore she has not flouted my order.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hohangabad): Mr. Speaker, may I, at the outset, invite your attention to the last paragraph, paragraph 162 on page

122 of the Report of the Committee of Privileges which lays down:

"In view of the unprecedented nature of the case" etc. etc.? All that the Committee has done with regard to the punishment is:

"The Committee consider it, desirable..."—they have found her guilty, they have indicated her and her two accomplices—

"...to leave it to the House (the collective wisdom of the House) to award such punishment as it may deem fit to Shrimati Indira Gandhi, Shri R. K. Dhawan and Shri D. Sen."

All that the Committee has done is to say that the House shall and should determine the quantum and the nature of the punishment. There is nothing in the Committee's Report to show that the Committee requests the House to hear them on the question of punishment.

MR. SPEAKER: What is your objection?

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: The Prime Minister and Leader of the House had earlier given notice of another motion wherein he had said—I am glad that the Prime Minister has accepted my amendment to delete it—"to hear them in their defence".

MR. SPEAKER: It will be open to the House to do it.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: The point might be understood and appreciated. The point is that Shrimati Indira Gandhi may be asked to be in her seat. The motion of the Prime Minister is that she be in her seat and Shri R. K. Dhawan and Shri D. Sen shall appear before the bar of the House, and also the House should hear them also.

MR. SPEAKER: It is up to you to move an amendment and delete it. What is the point?

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Can I bring a motion?

MR. SPEAKER Surely it is within the power of the House. There are amendments to that effect, to delete those words. What we are considering is the power of the House. What I have ruled is that excepting to the extent specifically provided under rule 315, all other matters are within the sovereign power of the House. You can always add to the limitations found in rule 315. There is no difficulty at all. The British precedents as well as our own precedents have shown that opportunities have been given to them to come and plead their case about punishment and other things before the bar of the House. Take Kaushik's case the Nagpur case. Straightaway he was summoned and he was heard in this very House. Therefore there is no objection in the rules. Of course you can delete it that another matter. It is not all pervasive. It does not preclude. That is my ruling.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE (Banka) May I formulate my point of order? In my opinion the last paragraph of the motion moved by the Leader of the House is ultra vires of the rules. You have invoked rule 349. Rule 349 reads as follows:

Residuary powers. All matters not specifically provided for in these rules and all questions relating to the detailed working of these rules shall be regulated in such manner as the Speaker may, from time to time direct."

The rule is very clear—"all matters not specifically provided for." Since rule 315(3) is specific very specific this rule is not attracted at all, and this cannot be invoked.

As far as the House of Commons practice is concerned, in terms of article 105(3) of the Constitution, the House of Commons practice is relevant only in the matter of ascertaining the extent of our privileges and the extent of our penal powers. Only in relation to these two issues the practice of the House of Commons is relevant. As far as the procedure is concerned we must follow Rule 315.

sub-rule (3). There it is clearly stated that the motion before the House can either agree with the recommendation or disagree with the recommendation or agree with amendment. Now let us see what the recommendation is.

—the recommendation is very specific—

"The Committee recommend that Shrimati Indira Gandhi, former Prime Minister, Shri R. K. Dhanwan, former Additional Private Secretary to the then Prime Minister and Shri D. Sen, former Director General, Central Bureau of Investigation, deserve punishment for the serious breach of privilege and contempt of the House committed by them.

In view of the unprecedented nature of the case and the importance of the issues involved in maintaining the authority, dignity and sovereignty of the Lok Sabha and upholding the principles underlying the system of Parliamentary democracy, the Committee consider it desirable to leave it to the collective wisdom of the House to award such punishment as it may deem fit to the three accused."

Now my contention is that the resolution can only specify the quantum of punishment and the conditions, if any, attached to this punishment and this motion is not in these terms. I have given an amendment. If the amendment is joined to this motion, then the Speaker has residuary powers in these matters and then the motion will be in order and the House can reach a determination. I am of the opinion that the accused must be confronted with a clear-cut choice and there should be no hanky panky about it, no confusion. I would like to have your ruling on the specific point whether Rule 349 is attracted at all. When Karanjia case (Interruptions) was mentioned. But it will be seen if you go through the old proceedings that this ruling was not acted upon at all, because after the then Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru intervened, the

House decided to permit Sardar Hukum Singh to withdraw the motion and Sardar Hukum Singh himself expressed doubt that the rules did not provide for this procedure. Where is the question of departure? It is not a matter of details at all. There is a specific rule and we should abide by it.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: (Akoia): rose

MR. SPEAKER: Are you supporting him or opposing him?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: What he said is not correct.

MR. SPEAKER: Please hear me. If I am against your point, then you can say. If I am in favour of your point... (Interruptions) I am not accepting his contention.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI (Bombay—North-West): rose.

MR. SPEAKER: Are you supporting him or opposing him?

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: I am opposing him.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not accepting his contention.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: If you are not accepting it, then, I do not want to argue.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): What fell from you is the matter with which I am concerned. You were pleased to refer to a ruling by a former Speaker in a case in 1970. But my submission is, although the Chair may abide by the rulings given earlier, it is not obligatory on the Chair....

MR. SPEAKER: I have said that. I agree with....

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: There are contradictions in the earlier rulings. That is the point I want to submit to you. The hon. Speaker in that case had ruled that the House in such matters acts like a High

Court. Now if that is so, then all the rules applying to a High Court should be applied here also.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not think it is said like that.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: It is.

MR. SPEAKER: That part of the ruling, I have not quoted. I am not standing by it.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Now if it does not act as a High Court and if the accused are being brought before the bar of the House to say something on the question of punishment, then whether we would be entitled to ask questions in that regard or not. That is a very important point with which the House is concerned. Now my first submission is that the House is not doing its duty in not prescribing the punishment in accordance with the recommendations of the Committee of Privileges.

First, the House has to proceed with prescribing the punishment in this matter because the punishment has been left to the judgment of the House. Now, if the House does not exercise its judgment and asks the accused to come to the Bar of the House, then the House does not agree entirely with the recommendation of the Committee of Privileges. The hon. Leader of the House in his motion has said that the House agrees with the recommendation of the Committee of Privileges. If the House does so, then, it is my respectful submission that the House...

SHRI VASANT SATHE: You are suggesting that this House should act in violation of all the principles of justice and equity. That is what you are recommending.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: So, the implication of the motion is that the hon. Leader of the House would be that the House does not agree with the recommendation of the Committee of Privileges in its entirety if the

MR. SPEAKER Surely It is within the power of the House There are amendments to that effect, to delete those words. What we are considering is the power of the House What I have ruled is that excepting to the extent specifically provided under rule 315 all other matters are within the sovereign power of the House. You can always add to the limitations found in rule 315 There is no difficulty at all. The British precedents as well as our own precedents have shown that opportunities have been given to them to come and plead their case about punishment and other things before the bar of the House. Take Kaushik's case the Nagpur case Straightaway he was summoned and he was heard in this very House Therefore there is no objection in the rules Of course you can delete it that another matter It is not all pervasive It does not preclude That is my ruling

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE (Banks) May I formulate my point of order? In my opinion the last paragraph of the motion moved by the Leader of the House is ultra vires of the rules You have invoked rule 389 Rule 389 reads as follows.

"Residuary powers All matters not specifically provided for in these rules and all questions relating to the detailed working of these rules shall be regulated in such manner as the Speaker may from time to time direct."

The rule is very clear — "all matters not specifically provided for" Since rule 315(3) is specific very specific this rule is not attracted at all, and this cannot be invoked.

As far as the House of Commons practice is concerned, in terms of article 95(2) of the Constitution, the House of Commons practice is relevant only in the matter of ascertaining the extent of our privileges and the extent of our penal powers Only in relation to these two issues the practice of the House of Commons is relevant. As far as the procedure is concerned, we must follow Rule 315

sub-rule (3) There it is clearly stated that the motion before the House can either agree with the recommendation or disagree with the recommendation or agree with amendment. Now let us see what the recommendation is

—the recommendation is very specific—

"The Committee recommend that Shrimati Indira Gandhi, former Prime Minister, Shri R. K. Dhawan, former Additional Private Secretary to the then Prime Minister and Shri D. Sen former Director General, Central Bureau of Investigation, deserve punishment for the serious breach of privilege and contempt of the House committed by them.

In view of the unprecedented nature of the case and the importance of the issue, involved in maintaining the authority, dignity and sovereignty of the Lok Sabha and upholding the principles underlying the system of Parliamentary democracy the Committee consider it desirable to leave it to the collective wisdom of the House to award such punishment as it may deem fit to the three accused"

Now my contention is that the resolution can only specify the quantum of punishment and the conditions, if any attached to this punishment and this motion is not in these terms. I have given an amendment. If the amendment is joined to this motion, then the Speaker has residuary powers in these matters and then the motion will be in order and the House can reach a determination. I am of the opinion that the accused must be confronted with a clear-cut choice and there should be no hanky panky about it no confusion. I would like to have your ruling on the specific point whether Rule 389 is attracted at all. When Karanika case (Interruptions) was mentioned But it will be seen if you go through the old proceedings that this ruling was not acted upon at all, because after the then Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru intervened the

House decided to permit Sardar Hukum Singh to withdraw the motion and Sardar Hukum Singh himself expressed doubt that the rules did not provide for this procedure. Where is the question of departure? It is not a matter of details at all. There is a specific rule and we should abide by it.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: (Akola): rose

MR. SPEAKER: Are you supporting him or opposing him?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: What he said is not correct.

MR. SPEAKER: Please hear me. If I am against your point, then you can say. If I am in favour of your point.... (Interruptions) I am not accepting his contention.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI (Bombay—North-West): rose.

MR. SPEAKER: Are you supporting him or opposing him?

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: I am opposing him.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not accepting his contention.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: If you are not accepting it, then, I do not want to argue.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): What fell from you is the matter with which I am concerned. You were pleased to refer to a ruling by a former Speaker in a case in 1970. But my submission is, although the Chair may abide by the rulings given earlier, it is not obligatory on the Chair....

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SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: There are contradictions in the earlier rulings. That is the point I want to submit to you. The hon. Speaker in that case had ruled that the House in such matters acts like a High

Court. Now if that is so, then all the rules applying to a High Court should be applied here also.

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SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: It is.

MR. SPEAKER: That part of the ruling, I have not quoted. I am not standing by it.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Now if it does not act as a High Court and if the accused are being brought before the bar of the House to say something on the question of punishment, then whether we would be entitled to ask questions in that regard or not. That is a very important point with which the House is concerned. Now my first submission is that the House is not doing its duty in not prescribing the punishment in accordance with the recommendations of the Committee of Privileges.

First, the House has to proceed with prescribing the punishment in this matter because the punishment has been left to the judgment of the House. Now, if the House does not exercise its judgment and asks the accused to come to the Bar of the House, then the House does not agree entirely with the recommendation of the Committee of Privileges. The hon. Leader of the House in his motion has said that the House agrees with the recommendation of the Committee of Privileges. If the House does so, then, it is my respectful submission that the House...

SHRI VASANT SATHE: You are suggesting that this House should act in violation of all the principles of justice and equity. That is what you are recommending.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: So, the implication of the motion of the hon. Leader of the House would be that the House does not agree with the recommendation of the Committee of Privileges in its entirety if the

[Shri Shyamnandan Mishra]

House does not prescribe the punishment in this regard and asks the accused to come before the Bar of the House to say something on the question of punishment

SHRI VASANT SATHI The Privileges Committee has left it to the House

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA Therefore, the motion contradicts the recommendation of the Committee of Privileges

We want the ruling of the Chair on all these points. Firstly whether the motion would be construed as agreeing entirely with the recommendation of the Committee of Privileges as the hon. Leader of the House claims in his motion. Secondly, if the House agrees with that, why does not the House first proceed with prescribing the punishment in this behalf? Thirdly if these persons come before the Bar of the House to make submissions with regard to the question of punishment would it be available to these accused to submit to the House that no punishment is attracted in this matter whereas the Committee of Privileges has already said that punishment is attracted in this matter? If they are within their competence to submit to the House that no punishment be given then they would be challenging the decision of the House as taken on the Report of the Committee of Privileges. Whether they should be allowed to do so is another thing

Fourthly whether the House would not be entitled to ask questions of these accused when they appear before the Bar of the House

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) It is on my motion that this objection is raised. To say that this motion is ultra vires of rule 315(3) would not be correct because the Privileges Committee did not recommend a particular punishment, it left it to the House. Therefore, the House has to determine the punish-

ment. It is a generally established practice in courts that in serious cases, before awarding the punishment, they ask the accused if they have to say anything about the quantum of punishment, not whether the punishment should not be awarded. That is the meaning of it. It is for the House to decide. I will not say that the House should not straightway give punishment. We can accept any of the amendments. That is a different matter altogether. I am only saying that this is not invalid, to call the people here. They are not members of the House and they cannot speak on the punishment. I think, the House is entitled to call anybody and hear him. There is no limit to the power of the House in this matter. That is all I have to submit.

SHRI RAJ NARAIN (Raj Baren) rose—

MR SPEAKER Are you supporting or opposing?

SHRI RAJ NARAIN I am supporting what Shri Shyamnandan Mishra has said

MR SPEAKER In the matter of point of order, it is not a debate. I have heard enough on the point

SHRI C M STEPHEN (Idukki) We have given up the lunch hour for the day. You will kindly see that all the members are remaining here they are all hungry also

MR SPEAKER Mr Raj Narain, please don't raise a debate on this. I have heard Mr Madhu Limaye and Mr Mishra, and they are very competent.

SHRI C M STEPHEN Please give a little time for the Members to go and take their Lunch.

श्री राज नारायण : श्रीमान्....

MR. SPEAKER Let me dispose of this matter

श्री राज नारायण : श्रीमान्, साफ स्पीकर है और इस के पता का भी साफ पता हुआ है

समझदार जज रहे हैं। मैं आपसे डेबल इतना ही जानना चाहता हूँ कि आज तक हमने इतने मुकदमे लड़े हैं—दस सालों का चार—लेकिन यह किसी अदालत ने नहीं पूछा कि आपको कितनी सजा दी जाए। मैं आपसे यह कह रहा हूँ कि मोरारजी भाई मजिस्ट्रेट रह चुके हैं लेकिन व पूछ रहे हैं कि श्रीमती इन्दिरा नेहरू गांधी और आश्विन को कितनी सजा दी जाए। मैं यह कि क्वेश्चन आफ प्रिजिमेंट, मैं आपसे जानना चाहता हूँ, आप कृपा करके हमकी बातें दें क्या किसी अदालत ने इस तरह का मजकूर किया है?

इसरी बात यह कि...

MR. SPEAKER: Probably you do not know that the amended Criminal Procedure Code provides for it.

श्री राज नारायण : मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसा काम न किया जाये जिससे पार्लियामेंट का मजकूर उड़ाया जाए। यहाँ मैं आपसे निवेदन कर रहा हूँ।

SHRI B. C. KAMBLE (Bombay—South-Central): I rise on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: I will hear your point of order later.

All points of order raised by Mr. Madhu Limaye and Mr. Mishra are already covered by my earlier order. But, to clarify my order a little further, in my judgment, Rule 315 is not exhaustive. To the extent the Rule goes, the Rule has to be obeyed. In matters not covered by the Rule, the House is sovereign; it can evolve its own procedure. I do not see any illegality in the motion moved by the Prime Minister.

Now, the House wants half-an-hour Lunch time. We will meet again at 2.45 p.m.

13.54 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Forty-five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Forty-seven minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair].

MOTION RE: THIRD REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES—Contd.

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now take up further consideration of the motion moved by Shri Morarji Desai on the 8th December, 1978 and also the motions standing in the name of Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, for which 2 hours and 30 minutes are now available, of course, always, subject to the decision of the House.

The procedure will be that those who have given notices of substantive motions—of course Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu has already given notice—and those who have given amendments and who want to move them, may send their slips to the Table within 15 minutes.

SHRI NARENDRA P. NATHWANI (Junagadh): I have a point of order.

Before we resume the discussion of the motion moved by the hon. Prime Minister, I wish to invite your attention to the last paragraph—

“That the House further authorises the Honourable Speaker...”

So it confers a discretion on you, Sir. My point of order is this. It relates to the proper stage at which Shrimati Gandhi is to be called upon or is to be given an opportunity to be heard. Kindly listen. At least you should be able to appreciate the point of view that I am wishing to make.

We must bear in mind that when the complaint was lodged against her and the two others, she was not a Member of this House. When the Privileges Committee inquired through it, she was

[Shri Narendra P Nathwana]

not a member To day she is a member of this House also and holds a dual capacity She has been found guilty by the Privileges Committee and she happens to be a member of this House. Now it is the usual practice—I have not found any divergence or departure from this usual practice in the House of Commons—that when any complaint is made or when the report of the Committee is received opportunity is given at the earliest opportunity to a member to be heard in respect of it. It is open to the Member concerned to make any statement in explanation or in exculpation or say anything by way of apology and then withdraw. But the earliest opportunity is given to the Member concerned. I am concerned more with the right of a Member. She may avail of it or she may not avail of it That is a different thing. But then the discretion is vested in you. Under the last paragraph of this Motion you should invoke that discretion call upon the Member concerned ask her whether she cares to make a statement or she may not do so. That apart, but the earliest opportunity invariably is given under the Procedure which prevails in House of Commons both at the time when the complaint is lodged and also when the report is being discussed. And it accords with a common sense because if to day we have before us her statement in explanation or by way of punishment then the debate can assume a definite form. To day we do not know whether she is going to make any statement or what she is going to say about apology and so on. This is all I have to submit.

MR SPEAKER This is no point of order

SRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU May I move the motion?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY (Mangalore) Sir I rise on a point of order

MR SPEAKER What is the point of order?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY I have given a notice also. I am bringing to your notice the point of decision that is the ruling of this House only. So far it has not been brought to your notice. I have gone through the debate also. If I am not mistaken so far that has not been brought to your notice. Why I am submitting this plea is because I am questioning the competence of the House so far as consideration of this motion is concerned. I am reading. There is a ruling by former Speaker, Mr Reddy. He has given a clear and categorical decision so far as the jurisdiction of this House is concerned.

I may be permitted to read that?

MR SPEAKER It is dealt with in the Committee's report

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY It has not been. In your wisdom you have also given one ruling. That is why I am submitting. It was given on 1-1-77. The precedents of House of Commons on which the Committee of Privileges relied are that of the 16th and 17th century. We have got the latest precedents which is reported in this Lok Sabha Digest. I may be permitted to read that also. I quote

On the 1st April, 1977, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu a Member, sought to raise a question of privilege against Shri T. V. Kaul, former Ambassador of India in U.S.A. for certain remarks made by him in television network in July 1975 about detention of political leaders.

The former Speaker has clearly stated that Shri Kaul's remarks were made in July, 1975.

SRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU I am on a point of order

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY Wait.

MR SPEAKER Have patience

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:

"Shri Kaul's remarks were made in July 1975 when the Fifth Lok Sabha was in existence."

"The matter cannot be raised as a privilege issue in the Sixth Lok Sabha. In the circumstances, no question of privilege is involved in the matter".

So—, Sir, the House abided by this decision in the sense that the House did not dissent from it. For all the purposes the House has accepted this ruling? So, my submission would be: whether the House is competent to go into the matters pertaining to any privileges that occurred during the lifetime of the last dissolved House

MR. SPEAKER: I have heard the point of order raised by Mr. Poojary. At this stage, the House is seized of the matter. I have no jurisdiction. The jurisdiction of the Speaker arises only before the House gets seized of the matter. Now all the legal points as well as the factual points have to be decided by the House and not by the Speaker. Mr. Bosu, you may now move the motion.

MR. JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I Move:

"After having considered the Third Report of Committee of Privileges (Sixth Lok Sabha) presented to the House on the 21st November, 1978, where in the Committee have recommended that Shrimati Indira Gandhi, former Prime Minister and Leader of the House, among other deserves punishment for the serious breach of privilege and contempt of the House by causing obstruction, intimidation, harassment and institution of false cases against the concerned officers who were collecting information for preparing an answer and a Note for Supplementaries for Starred Question No. 656 tabled by Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, M.P. (that is, me) and answered in Lok Sabha on the 16th April, 1975 and had observed that two actions on the part of

Shrimati Indira Gandhi, viz., her refusal to take oath/affirmation and depose before the Committee and answer questions by the Committee and secondly casting aspersion on the Committee by her letter dated 16th June, 1978, submitted to the Committee, aggravated the original breach of privilege and contempt of the House;

This House condemns unequivocally Shrimati Indira Gandhi to rigorous imprisonment till the end of the current session of Lok Sabha and expels her from this Lok Sabha in view of the unprecedented and heinous nature of the case and the importance of the issues involved in maintaining the authority, dignity and sovereignty of Lok Sabha and upholding the principles underlying the system of Parliamentary democracy".

Sir, I move my amendment for the last para.

"This House condemns unequivocally Shrimati Indira Gandhi for the breach of privilege that she has committed which is unprecedented and heinous in nature, specially for a person who has enjoyed the office of the Prime Minister of a country for 11 years. She be directed to tender an unconditional apology to the House immediately on conclusion of this debate, failing which she be suspended from the service of the House till the end of the present Session".

Sir, I move my next motion.

AN HON MEMBER: Sir, how can a Member move the motion and the amendment at the same time.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I move the following:—

"After having considered the Third Report of the Committee of Privileges (Sixth Lok Sabha) presented to the House on the 21st November, 1978, wherein the Committee have recommended that Sri R. K. Dhawan, former Additional

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

Private Secretary to the then Prime Minister and Shri D Sen former Director Central Bureau of Investigation deserve punishment for the serious breach of privilege and contempt of the House by causing obstruction intimidation harassment and institution of false cases against the concerned officers who were collecting information for preparing an answer and a Note for Supplementaries for Starred Question No 636 tabled by Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu MP and answered in Lok Sabha on the 16th April, 1975. This House condemns unequivocally the said Shri R. K. Dhawan and Shri D Sen to rigorous imprisonment till the end of the current session of Lok Sabha.

Sr for the last paragraph of my motion I want to move the amendment. My amendment reads as follows.

SHRINATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore) Mr Speaker Sir the motion and the amendment cannot be moved simultaneously. How can he do it?

ANY HON MEMBER What is before the House? Is it the motion or the amendments? I want to know. I seek clarification as to what we are discussing. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER I have already said. I cannot repeat every time. I have said that those who have moved the motion or amendments may kindly send the Chief within fifteen minutes.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Sir can I move my amendment to the second motion?

MR. SPEAKER It is up to you. You should have read the amended motion. It is an exercise in futility.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Sir for the last paragraph of my motion I want to move the amendment. My amendment reads as follows.

"This House condemns unequivocally Shri R. K. Dhawan and Shri

D Sen for the breach of privilege that they have committed and that they be brought before the Bar of the House on such date as may be decided by the Honourable Speaker, and they be asked to tender an unconditional apology to the House failing which they be severely reprimanded"

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Idukki).

Mr Speaker Sir today we are now passing on to the consideration of the Report before us. I would appeal to you and to all my colleagues irrespective of party affiliations to kindly bear with me and to remember that we are sitting today in a different capacity than in which we are usually sitting. The capacity in which we are sitting today is if I may say so a judicial capacity to evaluate the evidence and to go into the merits of the report before us.

I would be very short in my remarks but I would request that I may be given a patient hearing.

Now after having thoroughly gone into the whole of this report, I as an individual have drawn a conclusion and an inference. The charge is that certain officers were proceeded against for the purpose and with the effect of obstructing the collection and the presentation of answers to the questions that were listed up. Now the point is whether this particular action—to which I will come—had this effect and whether it was aimed that way. Was the non availability of answer because of that? I would just straightway go to the evidence of Mr Ghosh who was the person in charge of putting up answers to questions. This is from page 503. Here is what he says —

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Can he go into the merits of the Case?

SOME HON MEMBERS Yes

MR. SPEAKER He can go into the question.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN I quote

"Mr. Chairman: On the basis of the information available on your hands you prepared the answer to the question? Shri S. M. Ghosh. The information was being collected and we had not completely collected the information. As a matter of fact I do not think that we did get complete information of the stock and sale of equipment which was made available to Maruti Limited."

—I want to draw the attention of the Chair and of the House to this sentence.—

"I went to the Minister's house and I was told by the Minister that no further information need be collected, apart from what we had already collected for answering that question."

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am rising a point of order.

This is under Rule 315, sub-rule (2).

MR. SPEAKER: I told you about that. Evidently you have not heard. Sub-rule (3) has relevance to sub-rule (1) and sub-rule (2). I have already mentioned that. That is only for the purpose of 'taking into consideration'. That point was considered.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I wish you remember a little bit more. I had given notice for suspension of that part also. But the consensus was that we do not bring up the evidence and in order to meet the wishes of the House I withdrew that part of my motion. How you are completely forgetting that?

MR. SPEAKER: Sub-rule (3) is independent of sub-rule (2) and sub-rule (1). There are two parts to Rule 315. First part is sub-rule (1) and (2). That is about 'half an hour' and 'merit of the case'. When we come to sub-rule (3) it has no limitation.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The rule says 'half an hour duration' and

then it says that the "debate shall not refer to the details of the report than is necessary to make out a case for consideration of the report before the House." It does not refer to the details. You are in the Chair and we are no match for you. The House desired me to withdraw the motion. In order to meet the wishes of the House, I withdrew the motion and today you are conveniently forgetting all that. You are allowing Mr. Stephen to go into the details.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Now, therefore, this is what he stated. "I rang up to Mr. Krishnaswamy and he told that he had instruction from Mr. Sondhi, the Secretary, that no further information need be collected." What is the point of time at which this took place? The Committee did not put a question and get that point of time. But Mr. Sondhi gives the point of time. I refer to page 467. Mr. Sondhi says "In this particular case I came to know that there was a question like this, when late in the evening of 11th April, Mr. Pal sent for me and he said that it had been reported to him that some of our officers were harassing certain firms...." He said that some of the officers had been arrested and "that night I rang up to Mr. Krishnaswamy and it appears that he had already instructions that no information need be collected." Therefore, on the 11th the officer was told not to collect further information. On the 16th all the proceedings were started. On the 10th letters went out asking for information. On the 11th the Minister gave an instruction that no further information need be collected. The Minister In-charge, Mr. Sondhi, Mr. Ghosh, and Mr. Krishnaswamy, all the four of them agreed on definite instruction that nothing need be collected at all. This took place on the 11th. Now, the question is: why was this instruction given? I will come straight to this question. It was on the basis of the Ministerial policy and the Ministerial policy can be weaned out from the draft reply which was prepared

[Shri C M Stephen]

on the 11th. The procedure is—there is a reply there is a draft reply and draft supplementaries and a Note is prepared and the Note is available. I would just refer you to page 334. I am emphasising this. It was the policy of that Ministry that with respect to this question no information need be given because it was hit by a particular rule in the Rules of Procedure. This is what they have put up.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Bagusara) In that case the offence was more serious.

(Interruptions)

SHRI C M STEPHEN May be. I am saying Mr Pairs Ministry That was the Ministry. It may be submitted that this note was put up on 11th. It is stated —

In view of these facts, at the time of notice of admission of the present Question the attention of the Lok Sabha was drawn to rule 41 (2) (vi) which clearly lays down that Questions should not be asked on a matter which is not primarily the concern of the Government of India. It was envisaged then that it would not be possible to secure such information and provide it to the Lok Sabha. It may be submitted that if such information is given in the case of one question, there will be demands for securing similar information from other firms and it would be difficult to handle such requests particularly since the information is not furnished by the firms in the course of ordinary filing of returns.

SHRI JYOTIRMAY BOSU Can they sit on the judgement of the Privileges Committee? (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER Why are you getting excited? This House can accept or reject the findings. Therefore this House is the final authority.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN Now Sir therefore, when the question was ori-

ginally put up, you will kindly find out the answer which was given to this question. The answer given was that So far as we know, the licence under which the Maruti came into existence was on the condition that the design would be indigenous and no imports will be allowed. The Ministry has not been asked for imports, nor have they permitted any import. If such allegations are made I am unable to verify and give them permission. Then every question is being replied that way and the Speaker says How does this question arise from out of this? What I am submitting is the very moment the question came for examination, Mr Krishnaswamy who was the Director Mr Gupta who was his subordinate Mr Ghosh Mr Sondhi, all sat together and discussed this matter and on the 11th they came to the conclusion that if a reply was to be given to such a question, namely information from the private companies then it would become difficult and therefore the decision was taken. The point is if as a matter of fact, the Minister gave that instruction which is now borne out by the evidence, no lesser person than Mr Gosh swears to that Mr Sondhi swears to that Mr Krishnaswamy swears to that. If as a matter of fact, the instruction was given on the 11th, that no information need be collected how was that decision arrived at? I am bearing my arguments on this basis not because of extraneous considerations but because of the considerations spelt out in this draft reply which is 'This is a dangerous precedent, we will be brought into difficulties. This was the position that the Ministry took.

If that is that how does this question of obstruction arise? The Minister's policy is 'Do not collect information. If that is the instruction given who obstructs whom. Now, there are two places for the information to collect from. One is, collecting information from Maruti, the other is collecting information from

the PEC. What happens in PEC. The head in PEC is Mr. Cavale. His instructions are what? I would like to invite your attention to page 221:

"Sales returns are kept with our Finance people. As soon as our machines are sold, we note it down as to whom they are sold. We note at what price it is sold. This is with Finance. We get some commission. In PEC the finance people have all the sales returns."

Then:

"All these are available with PEC....So when you go through the whole exercise at a given point of time, you get all the information, if the sales return are properly compiled. I told him:.....

Here, 'him' means Mr. Bhatnagar, the other man.

"You will get all the information from Finance; you better check up with Finance."

These are the instructions given by Mr. Cavale. Then, please see page 225. Again the instructions given are:

"I further said: 'I do not know whether you have to collect it or not, whether it is ultimately required for the Parliament Question.'"

"I said, 'they have told me that this is required in Parliament. I think, it is very easy to collect it from our files. Is it not available in Finance? Do not make a fuss. You collect it, or give it to me.'"

These are the instructions given to Mr. Bhatnagar. Further, please see page 226. Shri Cavale said:

"Then I told Mr. Bhatnagar, 'Look, it is not a question of collecting the information. Whatever information is there, they are available in the office. The PEC does not collect information. It gets the information when releasing the licence. It must be available in the office.

Therefore, these are the two stages. According to Mr. Cavale, who is the top man and one of the officers involved in this case, he gave instructions: 'Information is available in the office, you collect it'. According to the Minister, nothing more than what is available in the office is necessary. It came to this stage when Shri Samar Guha, Chairman, Committee of Privileges, put this question to Shri Cavale:

"Mr. Chairman: Would it be right or wrong to say that because you had the information, you also asked Mr. Bhatnagar to collect the information which was required; 16th was the date of replying to the question regarding Maruti and, therefore, either of you could get hold of the files to communicate the information to the Ministers. That was the reason why Mr. Bhatnagar was suspended in addition to your transfer order."

Mr. Cavale to this question replied:

"I should think so."

This was the question put by the Chairman to one of the officers, Shri Cavale. One of the officers is suspended and the other is transferred. The reason is: You had the information, I told you to collect the information and you are not collecting the information. Is it not the reason? That is the question that the Chairman puts to him. In these circumstances, I am asking the question: Where does the question of stopping or causing obstruction come? The two elements are; somebody must be doing the work of the Parliament and here the Minister says: 'Do not collect information'.

If anybody attempts to collect the information thereafter, he is not doing the work of Parliament at all, because the Minister is answerable. The Minister, Mr. Sondhi, Mr. Ghosh and Krishnaswamy—all the 4 of them are involved in it. Thereafter if he

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

does something it is not in the service of Parliament. Therefore here is no question of obstruction at all.

There is another question. This is the direct evidence with respect to the non sustainability of this case. I am submitting the circumstantial evidence now. I would like to ask "Would there be any motive to harass?" That has got to be determined by the conduct previous. The Maruti question was not new. The Maruti question has been there and I refer you to page 137 namely Mr Krishnaswamy's evidence. He was asked to state

"Shri B Shankaranand Now you have been handling all questions relating to Maruti for quite some time and you have handled more than one question is that correct?"

SHRI B KRISHNASWAMY Yes

SHRI B SHANKARANAND You have been handling them since 1974?

SHRI R. KRISHNASWAMY Since March or May 1974

SHRI B SHANKARANAND Were you harassed by anybody during that period also?"

SHRI KRISHNASWAMY Answers No Sir. Many questions were handled in the past. Nobody was harassed. Answers were coming here. Why the new development? That is what I am saying going by the previous experience, harassment cannot be presumed.

Then, was this question really harmful? I would rely on the evidence of Mr Puri himself. I do not want to read the whole of it. I go by columns 136, 137, 149 and 151. He is very categorical. Puri is the evidence which the Committee believes. The dissenting note friends have disbelieved Mr Puri. I proceed on the basis of the evidence of Mr Puri. Mr

Puri says there was a loophole. Import was not allowed. Import was never given. No concessions were given. But there is the stock and sale. If stock-and-sale takes place, and since PEC permits nobody to import. If the machinery is available, anybody can go and buy it. There is nothing illegal about it. (Interruptions) Now, just one thing I should read for the satisfaction of those friends. This is what Mr Puri says

I was just wondering—that it could not be on this question because there is nothing in the question which can upset anybody. There was nothing to hide, also, from the House. Granting that he had imported some machines, he could have claimed perfect legitimacy for doing this saying that—in the procedure that we had laid down there are loopholes and anybody could have taken advantage of them. This is because some people could have imported this machinery with a licence and some others could buy this machinery without a licence because it was available on stock and sale.

This is what he was speaking of. A specific question was put to him by Mr Nathwani.

Therefore, it may be technically not illegal to buy locally for rupees an imported machine but it would be in substance against the spirit of the licence that was given to him.

Mr Puri's reply is this

Now for instance, we say that the Premier or the Hindustan Ambassador has an indigenous content of 98.99 per cent but the Point is that very indigenous part has been made with foreign collaboration or it comes to that, whatever is locally available but if a party does not import it himself and if somebody else has imported that part, if a party could use it is it illegal?

This was not illegal. It is absolutely clear. Even if it was brought out that an imported machine was installed there, on stock and sale basis, there was absolutely nothing illegal; and nothing wrong which anybody wanted to hide.

Mr. Pai is absolutely emphatic about it. Mr. Krishnaswamy on column 93 is equally emphatic—I do not want to go into that—that there was nothing wrong about it. Then in spite of all that, a presumption is just drawn that for hiding, this is done. Everything has been coming to the Parliament. No harassment previously; nothing harmful is being revealed. How does the presumption arise?

Now the third question is whether Mrs. Gandhi wanted really to prevent the arch witness in this case, Mr. Pai on whom the Commission depends. I would refer to Mr. Pai's evidence once again:

"Mr. Nathwain's question: "Did she not convey to you that she did not like this matter of Maruti being pursued by your Department?"

Shri Pai: I had answered any number of questions.

Question: Did she not convey that it should not be disclosed that factory was using imported machinery for preparing something which was against the spirit of the agreement.

Shri Pai: I did not get the impression that she wanted me to withhold the information or be careful at the time of answering the question."

Then again Mr. Nathwani asked: "There was this question of showing strong disapproval about the enquiry being pursued by the officers. Did she convey that impression".

This is a very important question.

Mr. Pai's answer was 'no'. There is absolutely no disinclination as far as this is concerned. Then Mr. Pai says:

"I must say in fairness to her that at no time when I met her had she ever discussed with me the affairs on Maruti."

Now this is the sworn testimony of Mr. Pai.

When this direction was given that they might be proceeded against, he is absolutely clear about this that the charges that she made were not that they were collecting information. She did not make any reference to this question. She only alleged corruption. This is the emphatic statement made by Mr. Pai. At the time of giving this direction, corruption is the only matter she mentioned about. This is the background of the whole thing. Therefore, I do not want to go further into the details about it.

Now the question is whether by arresting these officers, attempt was made to obstruct the collection of information. The moment it is proved that on the 11th itself ministerial instructions went round that no further information need be collected and the moment it is proved that in STC direction was given by Mr. Cavale to collect this information from his office, do not make any fuss about it, on the 11th that was stopped. On the 12th the answer was prepared; on the 13th it was put up; on the 14th it was finished and on the 15th the Minister accepted it and on the 16th the answer was given. This I am not speaking from memory. Mr. Ghosh spelt out these dates when exactly this happened. The question was completed on the 11th evening. On the 12th final drafting took place. In the meanwhile, where is the question of obstruction coming in? This is what I am simply asking.

Now, some officers were proceeded against. Everybody is solicitor about the officers. I do not want to call them by any name. I do not call them caricature of corruption and all that. But when corruption charges come against us, instructions are given. There is a machinery and they go under the direct production of

[Shri Krishnaswamy]

political patronage, political protection. Here this matter came in very convenient for them. Now, without wanting to damage these officers I would just point out the case of one of them. It is made out as if everything went off absolutely well after the enquiry. What happened to 'Mr Rajan'? Charges are many. Ultimately after completion of investigation, the Joint Director ordered that minor penalty proceedings in respect of favours shown to Messrs R. K. Machine Tools recommending import of raw material to a firm in contravention of Government conduct rules should be recommended. The Central Vigilance Commission not only agreed with the recommendation but also remarked that Commission is rather surprised that only minor penalty proceedings have been recommended against Shri Rajan. Probably they have not been able to gather adequate evidence to prove active collusion of Shri Rajan. The Commission had only agreed to the institution of minor penalty. This is one case. There are other cases. It is not as if after the enquiry everything was let off. But then comes the cover of emergency. They said because of emergency it happened. Is that an answer? Now, the Vigilance Commission finally found that there was a case against some of them. Taking that in view does a presumption arise that they were innocent, that they were harassed and they were obstructed? No obstruction with respect to the collection of material takes place. This is all I have got to say. On 11th the instruction has gone no further collection of information. This is enough. Not because somebody asked but because the Ministerial policy was taken.

MR SPEAKER You have mentioned that.

SHRI C M STEPHEN That there will be no need of it and therefore, no collection of information. Therefore as far as the facts are concerned, I am now over.

Another question is about the bias and about the oath. Here is a tribunal. A person is charged. To that tribunal he submits a statement. In that statement the accused person says with respect to some of them 'I have got a feeling that you are likely to be biased'. Every document in the tribunal is confidential. Violation of the privilege comes only when a publication is effectuated. No publication is effectuated. It is a confidential document confidentially handed over and, therefore, there is no question of violation of the privilege as far as that tribunal is concerned. If I am to argue before a court and if I say that 'I have got doubts about your impartiality, I would have a transfer from that court, would you call it a contempt?' On the other hand, it is absolutely confidential. Therefore I am submitting, to say that imputation of bias is breach of privilege is absolutely wrong. On the other hand if she publishes it it would be a breach of privilege. Telling them on their face in a closed document and sealed statement 'I would have a fear that some of you are likely to be biased'. I cannot understand how it can be a breach of privilege.

The last point is about the oath business. Only one aspect I would like to bring to your notice regarding giving of oath. I would not refer to the legal aspect which has been completely covered by the Attorney-General and everybody. There is just one point I want to mention. On a particular day i.e. 19th, because Mr Shankaranand was in the hospital, he wrote a letter to the Committee saying 'I understand that you have fixed up the meeting on this particular day'. Every party has got to be represented. Mr Shankaranand is the only person represented in that as far as this Party is concerned. He writes a letter saying

'I have just now received information that the Privileges Committee stands posted to some near

date. I was surprised to receive the information for the reason that so far I have received no notice about any such meeting.

As I had informed you in my letter from Bombay, I had to undergo a major operation in Bombay hospital recently. From the hospital I had written to you conveying my address in Bombay so that intimation, if any, could be sent to me at that address. Notice of any meeting of the Committee, if scheduled, should have been sent to me at the above address. I am yet to receive any such notice. Any meeting so held will be irregular...."

Therefore, he asked for fixing a later date so that he could attend. Normally, the Committee should have accepted this and postponed it. After 19th, they posted to 24th. On 19th they took up this major question as to whether she is liable to give an oath. It has taken up and disposed of the same on the 19th. In the absence of Shri Shankaranand, in spite of his protest that he also must be heard. So, against this background, in spite of his letter saying "I am here, I have not had any information", to take up this matter and dispose it off....

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: Sir, on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: I will allow you.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I am completing ... (Interruptions) There is one rule 283(2). The question whether to a person who is also an accused an oath must be administered is a question of procedure. Here if any doubt arises on any point of procedure or otherwise, the Chairman may, if he thinks fit, refer the point to the Speaker, whose decision shall be final. I say that if he does so, it must be part of the proceedings, whether a reference was made to the Speaker. When there was a hot contest about it, arguments were aired, the

Attorney-General was heard and he said that article 20(3) will apply, then she said she has to be exempted from incriminating questions. The Committee's interpretation is, "if you feel it is an incriminating question, you can tell us; we will decide whether it is an incriminating question." Thus, article 20(3) protection is given away.

I am submitting that on a vital matter, when an important member representing a party...

MR. SPEAKER: You have mentioned that.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: ...bound the back, this is being done and no reference is made to the Speaker for elucidation of this. This is the background. Therefore, I would submit, there is absolutely no evidence.** That is why you have to reject it.

I was really sorry the other day when my friends were saying "apology" and a furore came up from the back benches. I was reminded of a scene about 2,000 years ago, when certain people also cried like that. My only submission is, may be you have got the power to impose crucifixion but the crucifixion will not be the end of it; there will be a resurrection after the crucifixion... (Interruptions) Therefore, remember this. Let justice prevail. Let no frivolous attempt be made; let justice prevail... (Interruptions) I submit that this Report must be rejected and the entire proceedings must be dropped.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Samar Guha. Only on this question.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: A very dangerous precedent you are creating.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: A serious allegation has been made that a most important and crucial decision has

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[Prof Samar Guha]

been taken behind the back of a Member. As the Chairman of the Committee, I received a letter from Shri Shankaranand when he was in the hospital. Immediately I put that letter before the Committee and the whole letter was discussed. I enquired from the officers whether he had left any address for sending any intimation or notice of the meeting of the Committee any address other than his home address because all the letters were sent to his home address. I was told there was no indication of any other address to which any notice is to be sent.

Then when this letter was put before the Committee it was thoroughly discussed and the Committee unanimously agreed that the meeting should not be postponed unanimously agreed by all the members. (In interruptions)

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur) Another Member is sitting here

PROF SAMAR GUHA This is on record. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER Let us go on quietly

PROF SAMAR GUHA This is on record. It is also on record that unanimously all the members observed unanimously all the members observed

MR. SPEAKER You have mentioned that

PROF SAMAR GUHA In this context it is required to be repeated it is mentioned in the proceedings of the Committee—it is not my word, but the words of the members—that the proceedings were conducted fairly impartially and objectively. (Interruptions) All the members unanimously made this observation during the concluding session of the proceedings of the Committee

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Sir I am on a point of order

MR. SPEAKER What is your point of order? Your point of order seems to be a point of obstruction.

MR. JYOTIRMOY BOSU Today we have assembled here with a limited purpose.

MR. SPEAKER You have mentioned that.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU The Privileges Committee is a Committee of the House and on page 122 it has clearly stated two things—the narrative part and the operative part. It said

The Committee recommend that

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER Mr Bosu I have already given a ruling. I do not allow

(Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU You have to proceed with the punishment.

MR. SPEAKER I have already decided on that point. I am not allowing anybody

(Interruptions)

SHRI V. A. SEYID MUHAMMED (Calcutt) I had raised three points against disallowing the application of Mr Shankaranand. It was not unanimous

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR (Dindigul) Sir I am on a point of order. My party did not recommend at all.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER There is no point of order. Do not record.

(Interruptions)***

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR Mr Speaker Sir my Party did not recommend at all. My Party opposed everything. Therefore there is no unanimity at all.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Do not record anything. Mr. Mayathevar, there is no point of order.

(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER: The question here is not whether the Anna-DMK opposed the finding or not. You had asked me what happened in a particular meeting.

(Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: There are two persons, Dr. Seyid Muhammed... (Interruptions). Both gave a lie to the statement made by him.**

MR. SPEAKER: That they can do, but he was not a Member.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: On the floor of this House for the first time a Report is submitted by the Chairman and notes appended by the other Members. They are divided on the floor of this House.... (Interruptions)... He has misled the House.**

MR. SPEAKER: This is not a point of order. Do not record anything.

(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER: That is no point of order. Don't record.**

SHRI VASANT SATHE: He is the Chairman of the Committee.

First, he must apologise to this House. (Interruptions)

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): There are two opinions about the Committee proceedings. The Chairman said one thing, Dr. Seyid Muhammad said something else. So, please consult the records and expunge. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: This is not a point of debate.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: A breach of privilege has been committed ex-

facie because he has been contradicted by another Member of the Committee. Like contempt in an open court, this has been committed before you. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I shall go through the record.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: You should take action now. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Don't record.***

MR. SPEAKER: All the difficulty is, everybody wants to make a personal explanation, Mr. Shankaranand. (Interruptions)

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): Mr. Mallikarjun has used unparliamentary words. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. Now, I am on my legs Mr. Shankaranand, your personal explanation.

SHRI B SHANKARANAND: Mr. Shankaranand. (Interruptions) I am

MR. SPEAKER: I have called Mr. Shankaranand. (Interruptions) I am sorry. Mr. Ugrasen, there is no point in your getting ugra in this matter. The question is, I have called those who are interested in personal explanation. None of you is ... (Interruptions)

SHRI UGRASEN (Deoria): What is his point of order?

MR. SPEAKER: He has not yet raised the point of order.

SHRI UGRASEN: The Leader of the Opposition spoke first. You should have called some one from this side next.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order. The position is, it is a point of explanation that Mr. Guha raised ... (Interruptions) Mr. Shankaranand.

SHRI B SHANKARANAND Mr Speaker, Sir, since reference has been made to me with regard to the sitting of the Privileges Committee, when I was in the hospital, you know that I had written a letter to you and also to the Chairman of the Privileges Committee both and I had intimated to you both that I was undergoing a major operation in one of the Bombay hospitals, and I required sometime and I gave you and also the Chairman two independent letters. I had given my proposals, address. I thank you very much. I have received a reply from you. But it cannot lie in the mouth of the Chairman of the Privileges Committee to say that he did not know my hospital address. The Lok Sabha Secretariat knew my address. I had received a letter from the Secretary at my hospital address. How can he say that he did not know my address. (Interruptions) Mr Speaker Sir, I have not finished. Since I am a Member of the Privileges Committee I am not talking of the evidence or facts of the case. But these procedural mistakes, I have told in the sittings of the Committee also. (Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER You must know that when a Member is involved he has a right of personal explanation. Mr Shankaranand please be brief.

SHRI B SHANKARANAND Mr Speaker Sir, I am very sorry that I cannot shout and I cannot compete with Members on the other side. (Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER You have made your point.

SHRI B SHANKARANAND In part of my letter three sittings were held by the Privileges Committee and very important matters were decided in those sittings and during the sittings. (Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER That does not arise.

SHRI B SHANKARANAND They have held three sittings and decided

very important matters and inspite of my (Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER Mr Chatterjee (Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER I have called Mr Chatterjee (Interruptions). You have made your point. (Interruptions)

SHRI B SHANKARANAND I am not touching the evidence. You have to see whether the proceedings held behind my back, without my knowledge, without notice to me, whether it can be called legal proceedings. That is what I am asking.

SHRI JAVARDHAN POOJARY, I am on a point of order. There is a breach of rule. (Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER I have called Mr. Chatterjee. He is also on a point of order.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE. It is a very vital question. (Interruptions). The motion before the House as moved by the hon Prime Minister is whether the House agrees with the findings of the Committee. (Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER Now we are on a different point.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE. Whether the House agrees with the findings of the Committee?—I am quoting verbatim. (Interruptions). We are discussing a report of a Committee of the Parliament. This Committee functions in various aspects. (Interruptions). This Parliament is an institution of

MR SPEAKER What is your point? (Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE. This Parliament as an Institution cannot function if the Committee do not function. Whatever may be the findings of the Committee which are now being debated upon. (Interruptions). A deliberate attempt is being made to abuse the Chairman of the Committee of Privileges, a deliberate attempt is being made to describe the

report as a malafide report. The Leader of the Opposition has described it as a malafide report.. (Interruptions). He has said that.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I did not.... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: He says that he did not. If the word "malafide" is there, it will be deleted.

(Interruptions)

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I know my business. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Stephen has said that he had not used that word. I have accepted it. If it is there, it will go. (Interruptions)

I have called Mr. Chatterjee.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I want to know from you whether the Chairman of the different Committees of Parliament can be abused, can be criticised in a well-planned manner. (Interruptions). whether any sort of reflection can be made on the Members of the Committee or the Chairman of the Committee. Then in future, no Committee of Parliament can.. (Interruptions). My friends today, on a partisan consideration, are setting up a dangerous precedent, on a partisan consideration, they are setting up a dangerous precedent. I do hope that it will not.... (Interruptions). I would request you to see that this is never done. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: I have heard you.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I am not here on the question of whether a person, a particular individual should be punished or not. I am not on that. I am on the basic question, whether Parliamentary Committees are to be discussed in this manner. You see, in your presence, how the Parliamentary Committees are being treated in the manner in which it is being done. This is a very serious matter. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: I am on my legs.

MR. Somnath Chatterjee has raised certain important points. To the extent I followed him, Mr. Stephen

merely criticised the conclusions reached. He said, it is not a conclusion available from the evidence. That everybody has a right to say. But if he has used the word "malafide" which I did not hear—I will go through the record—I will not allow it. (Interruptions). Mr. Stephen says, he has not used it. Mr. Samar Guha wanted to give a personal explanation. He made a statement of fact. Dr. Seyid Muhammad contradicted that statement. Then, Mr. Shankaranand's name had been dragged in and he gave his personal explanation. There has been no question of a malafide attack on the Report. I will go into the record, I will not allow it.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: On a point of order...

SHRI JANARADHAN POOJARY: On a point of order, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: There is a competition in raising points of order.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: I draw your kind attention to rule 352(iv) which reads:

"A member while speaking shall not—(iv) reflect on any determination of the House...."

Now, you are deciding a very serious question. There are three persons involved in this issue....

MR. SPEAKER: What has been the breach of the rule?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Here is a member who has given a statement of fact which has been contradicted by another member. I want to bring to your notice that he has committed a breach of truth.. (Interruptions). We are in the midst of determining a serious issue and the House has to determine only the pertinent issue...

MR. SPEAKER: Everybody knows it.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Prof. Samar Guha is a senior member. He is the Chairman of the Privileges Committee. He has openly stated that Mr. Shankaranand had sent a letter but he did not give his address. That is his statement. He said that the

[Shri Janardhana Poojary]
Committee came to a unanimous decision. Dr Sayid Muhammad has contradicted it

MR SPEAKER I have already mentioned that.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY
We have to come to a conclusion. What action are you going to take now? We cannot say whether Prof Samar Guha's statement is wrong or Dr Sayid Muhammad's statement is wrong. You have to enlighten us by saying which statement is correct. We have to decide which statement is correct. He is a senior member and Chairman of the Privileges Committee and has gone to the extent of contradicting the statement. Therefore, I require your ruling in the matter.

16 hrs.

MR SPEAKER There is no point of order.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI (Bombay North-West) Every Member of the Privileges Committee who opposed the adjournment which was sought for by Mr Shankaranand is today the object of a serious reflection by Mr Shankaranand and we are entitled to offer our explanation as to what was done. Therefore, you will kindly hear us. Each of one of us has to explain to you. (Interruptions) This is a fraud. You have to hear us. Let Mr Shankaranand know what he has done. Kindly give us some time.

MR SPEAKER I have called Mr Kamath. I will call you in the debate when you can make your point.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI You must know how he has obstructed the proceedings of the Privileges Committee. He has acted as an unpaid advocate of Mrs Gandhi and tried to obstruct the proceedings of the committee. (Interruptions) All notices have been sent to him at his address.

PROF SAMAR GUHA I am just referring you.

MR SPEAKER I have heard you Mr Guha.

PROF SAMAR GUHA You must hear me. You have to hear me. Page 243 of the report. This is the proceedings of the 30th meeting. In these proceedings the whole of the letter of Mr Shankaranand, the committee took into consideration. It is on record and none of those who were present objected.

MR SPEAKER I will look into the matter.

PROF SAMAR GUHA You appointed me the Chairman of the Committee. (Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER We now resume the debate. Mr Kamath.

SHRI HARI VISVNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad) I have the honour to move my substitute motion—item No 14 of List No 1 to the original motion of Shri Jyotirmoy Bose. If you will permit me, I will read the motion.

"That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely—

This House, having considered the Third Report of the Committee of Privileges presented to the House on November 21, 1978, agrees with the recommendation made by the Committee that Shrimati Indira Gandhi has committed serious breach of privilege and contempt of the House by causing obstruction, intimidation, harassment and institution of false cases against certain officers who were collecting information for preparing an answer together with a note for supplementaries for a starred question in Lok Sabha the breach of privilege and contempt of the House having been aggravated further by her refusal to take the oath/affirmation and depose before the Committee and answer questions by the Committee and by casting aspersions on the Committee in a statement submitted by her to the Committee.

(2) This House strongly condemns her aforementioned misdemeanours and severely reprimands her.

mands her for her unworthy conduct as well as deliberate abuse of power, in pursuit of an evil, deep-laid design to subvert the norms and to undermine the foundations of Parliamentary Democracy enshrined in the Constitution.

"(3) The House further resolves that Shrimati Indira Gandhi be suspended from the service of the House till such time as she tenders an unqualified and unconditional apology for the aforesaid offences committed by her. . . (Interruptions)

SHRI MALLIKARJUN (Medak): What kind of apology. . . (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Mallikarjun, the other side patiently heard Mr. Stephen. Otherwise, I will have to insist on your withdrawing from the House. I tell you; I warn you. (Interruptions) The other side patiently heard Mr. Stephen. Mr. Kamath you may go on.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: My friend wants me to read it again:

"(2) This House strongly condemns her aforementioned misdemeanours, and severely reprimands her for her unworthy conduct as well as deliberate abuse of power, in pursuit of an evil, deep-laid design to subvert the norms and to undermine the foundations of Parliamentary Democracy enshrined in the Constitution.

"(3) The House further resolves that Shrimati Indira Gandhi be suspended from the service of the House till such time as she tenders an unqualified and unconditional apology for the aforesaid offences committed by her, the form and content of the apology being such as is acceptable to, and approved by the House.

"(4) This House is confident that the punishment awarded to the offender, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, will serve as a warning and a deter-

rent to anyone attempting, at any time in the future, to emulate her vile, authoritarian, anti-democratic example."

Now I would like to know whether you have permitted Mr. Bosu to move the other motion regarding Shri D. Sen and Shri Dhawan.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Bosu has already moved it. You need not; if you have given notice, you can speak.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have already moved.

MR. SPEAKER: He has moved.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: The motion stands in my name. . . (Interruptions)

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise on a point of order. Mr. Kamath, in his wisdom, is making all sorts of insinuations and allegations against some other who is a Member of this House. You have to give your ruling. (Interruptions) Sir, you have to maintain the dignity of the House. I want to know whether he can make an allegation against another Member of the House who is sitting here. You must give a ruling on that.

MR. SPEAKER: He is reading out the text of his Motion.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Sir, I move that for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House having considered the Third Report of the Committee of Privileges presented to the House on November 21, 1978, agrees with the recommendation made by the Committee that Shri D. Sen, former Director, Central Bureau of Investigation, has committed serious breach of privilege and contempt of the House by causing obstruction, intimidation, harassment, and institution of false cases against certain officers who were collecting

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

information for preparing an answer together with a Note for Supplementaries, for a Starred Question in Lok Sabha

(2) This House is of the opinion that Shri D Sen displayed excessive zeal and servile devotion in executing the illegal and improper orders of the then Prime Minister, but considering the extenuating fact that he was a mere tool in her hands, this House is of the view that the maximum penalty is not called for

(3) In the circumstances, therefore, this House strongly condemns his aforementioned misconduct and resolves that the offender be called to appear at the Bar of the House and administered a severe reprimand by the Honourable Speaker

Sir, I move that for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely —

"This House having considered the Third Report of the Committee of Privileges presented to the House on November, 21, 1978, agrees with the recommendation made by the Committee that Shri B. K. Dhawan, former Additional Private Secretary to the then Prime Minister has committed serious breach of privilege and contempt of the House by causing obstruction, intimidation, harassment, and institution of false cases against certain officers who were collecting information for preparing an answer together with a Note for Supplementaries, for a Starred Question in Lok Sabha.

(3) This House is of the opinion that Shri R. K. Dhawan displayed excessive zeal and servile devotion in executing the illegal and improper orders of the then Prime Minister, but considering the extenuating fact that he was a mere tool in her hands, this House is of the view that the maximum penalty is not called for.

(3) In the circumstances, therefore, this House strongly condemns his afore-mentioned misconduct, and resolves that the offender be called to appear at the Bar of the House and administered a severe reprimand by the Honourable Speaker"

Sir, I move that in the last paragraph, lines 5 and 6, omit the following

"to hear their defence, if any, and"

MR. SPEAKER The motions have come on record. Now, you can make a speech otherwise your time will be over. I am not allowing anybody more than ten minutes.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Mr Speaker, Sir, this is historic occasion, and the first Parliament of the world which has brought a former Prime Minister to trial on the recommendations made by a committee of the House. Look at the scenario, what it was two years ago and what it is now. The present Prime Minister was two years ago, in December 1976 somewhere in prison. Now, he is the Leader of the House and she who was then the Leader of the House is where she is (Inter-ruptions)

It has been rightly said by a thinker that the mills of God grind slowly but they grind exceedingly small.

Sir, you are presiding over this historic session, and you are one of those who were superseded.

MR. SPEAKER Please do not refer to that

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Call it Nemesis, call it Divine justice or call it what you will, today you are witnessing such historic scene and all those who are on this side of the House—most of us—were in jail two years ago and we are now putting her on trial. This I would like to submit in all humility, but with all earnestness, is a scene which will hardly

occur in world history. Now, there has been a lot of talk about the need- for giving a chance, an opportunity, to the three accused; I may not call them accused, but those who have been indicted by the Committee. It was put before the House that they may be heard in their defence or on the punishment. Here, I would like to refer to what the Committee has mentioned in pages 113, 117, 115 and finally, 122. The Committee, on page 113 has said this:

"Besides hearing several times Shrimati Indira Gandhi, Shri R. K. Dhawan and Shri D. Sen, the Committee examined on oath the following witnesses at great length. . ."

A long list of witnesses is given there. I don't want to go into that. 23 witnesses are mentioned therein. And then it says:—

"The Committee also perused relevant records, files and documents running into about 4,000 pages. . . The Committee gave several opportunities to Shrimati Indira Gandhi to appear before the Committee and state the true facts of the case."

But she did not avail herself of these opportunities; but, on the contrary, she cast aspersions on the Committee. The Committee says:

"The Committee are of the view that such remarks cast aspersions on the Committee and would amount to a breach of privilege and contempt of the Committee."

What is the enormity of the crime, of the offence, that she has committed? She ought to have known better, as the then Prime Minister, when she obstructed Parliamentary work. She obstructed Parliamentary proceedings. At that time she was the Prime Minister and Leader of the House.

Fortunately she is not so now

SHRI VASANT SATHE: What is the relevance of all this now?

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Having read the report of the committee I, in toto, agree with the recommendation of the Committee. (Interruptions). It is another matter if they don't agree. I need five minutes. How many minutes more?

MR. SPEAKER: Two minutes more.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: It is an important debate. You cannot fix time like that.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: The House can extend the time I have taken hardly five minutes. I request you to give me five minutes more.

MR. SPEAKER: No. Please take two minutes.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: I will in that case come to the main question. You are not inclined to give more time. The quantum of punishment has been left by the Committee to the wisdom of the House. In my humble judgment, in my estimate, the punishment should be a reprimand by the House and it should be conveyed or communicated to the offender by you, Sir, as the plenipotentiary of the House.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Spell out the offence. . .

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: It has been done by the Committee. You may not agree. I agree. The House agrees. We all agree.

The reprimand by the House should be communicated to the offender, by you, Sir, as the Speaker, as our Plenipotentiary. The other accomplices should be brought to the Bar of the House and reprimanded by you as the plenipotentiary of the House. The second part of the punishment is suspension from the service of the House till she tenders an unqualified and an unconditional apology.

(Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath)

Therefore, Sir, my motion. (Interruptions)

श्रीवरी वसुधर सिंह (होशियार पुर) वह
माफ़ी मागने पर छोड़ दोगे? निरुद्ध पाप बिप्लवे

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH.

Sir, my motion is to the effect that the form and content of the apology shall be acceptable to, and approved by the House because I want it to be an unqualified and unconditional apology and not a travesty, a mockery or a parody of a real apology. I want that real apology, the real thing because, Sir, I know, the House knows that even her socialism was a travesty and a mockery of real socialism. It could be aptly described in the 9 letters of the word if used as an acronym.

MR. SPEAKER: You have taken much time.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH:

One minute, Sir. (Interruptions) Now, 'S' stands for starvation, 'O' for Oppression, 'C' for 'Corruption', 'I' for 'Inefficiency', 'A' for 'Adulteration', 'L' for 'Lathi', 'T' for 'Tandir', 'S' for 'Sanjay' and 'M' for 'Maruti'. And therefore, Sir, I must that the apology should be such as is acceptable to and approved by the House.

[Substitute Motions/Amendments to the motion moved by Shri Marari Dasu]

SHRI NANASAHAB BONDE (Amravati): I beg to move. That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"After having considered the Third Report of the Committee of Privileges on Mrs. Indira Nehru Gandhi and two others, this House is of the opinion that no decision can legally be given on the matter in hand as these very charges are being enquired into in the Court of Law and are sub-judice. The House further resolves that in all fairness the decision by the judiciary is to be awaited and till then no judgement should

be given by this House on the Report of the Committee of Privileges. The matter thus be stayed and await the decision of the judiciary in the matter and after considering the decision of the judiciary at the final state, this matter be reopened afresh, if found necessary." (1)

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): I beg to move.

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"That this House having considered the Third Report of the Committee of Privileges and taking into consideration the national situation which is afflicted with conflicts and confrontations on the political, economic and social fronts, in order that the situation may not further deteriorate, this House do decide to drop further proceedings in the matter in the general national interest." (2)

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY (Mangalore): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"That this House having considered the Third Report of the Committee of Privileges is of the opinion that no question of privilege is involved in the matter against Shrimati Indira Nehru Gandhi, Shri R. K. Dhawan and Shri D. Sen and that no further action be taken by the House in the matter;

That this House resolves that she has not committed further breach of privilege and contempt of the House by her refusal to take oath/affirmation before the Committee, and

That this House is of the opinion that no further breach of privilege has been committed by alleged aspersions on the Committee by her statement dated 16th June 1973. submitted to the Committee." (3)

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mor-mugao): I beg to move:—

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"That this House having considered the Third Report of the Committee of Privileges and taking into consideration:—

(a) That the very charges mentioned therein are being inquired into by a Court of Law and are sub-judice;

(b) That in this matter there has been unprecedented lack of unanimity or consensus in the course to be followed; and

(c) That further proceedings will not enhance the prestige of this House but are likely to undermine the confidence of the people in our Parliamentary institutions:

This House do decide to drop further proceedings in the matter." (9)

SHRI AJITSINH DABHI (Anand): I beg to move:—

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"After having considered the Third Report of the Committee of Privileges this House concludes that charges against Shrimati Indira Nehru Gandhi, Shri R. K. Dhawan and Shri D. Sen of causing obstruction, intimidation and institution of false cases against the concerned officers, are not proved by the evidence led before the Committee and therefore no breach of privilege or contempt of the House was committed by them and decides that no action should be taken on the Report." (13)

SHRI B. C. KAMBLE (Bombay-South Central): I beg to move:—

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"That this Hon'ble House having considered the Third Report of the Committee of Privileges, and further

having noted that the said report does not state the procedure to be followed by the House in giving effect to the recommendations made by the Privileges Committee as per rule 314(2) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha;

Agreed with the recommendations as stated in para 162 at page 122 of the said report, with the amendment namely that Shrimati Indira Nehru Gandhi, Shri R. K. Dhawan and Shri D. Sen be reprimanded by the House of People of India; and to give effect to the said recommendations of the Privileges Committee this House hereby states the procedure that Shrimati Indira Gandhi be directed to remain present in the House and other two persons, be summoned at the Bar of the House by the Hon'ble House as most immediately as is deemed convenient to receive their respective reprimand on the date and time fixed by the Speaker." (18)

SHRI SHANKAR DEV (Bidar): I beg to move:—

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"After having considered the Third Report of the Committee of Privileges on Mrs. Indira Gandhi, ex-P.M. in its full, this House reserves its decision and any suitable action thereon, if any, until the cases are disposed of by the Judiciary where they are under consideration and sub-judice." (19)

SHRI B. P. MANDAL (Madhopura): I beg to move:—

In last paragraph for the words "on the question of punishment and to receive such punishment as may be determined by the House."

Substitute the following as a sub-paragraph:—

"The House further resolves that in case Shrimati Indira Gandhi and others do not offer any unqualified apology they may be reprimanded." (3)

SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATURVEDI (Agra) I beg to move—

At the end of paragraph 4 add

"Such conduct would be unworthy of any member of this House much more so of the leader as she then was." (5)

SHRI HARI VISHNU KRAMATH (Hoshangabad) I beg to move—

That for last paragraph of the motion beginning The House and ending "determined by the House the following be substituted—

"This House strongly condemns her aforementioned misdemeanours and severely reprimands her for her unworthy conduct unworthy of the high office which she then held, as well as her deliberate abuse of power in pursuit of an evil deep laid design to subvert the norms and to undermine the foundations of Parliamentary Democracy enshrined in the Constitution

The House further resolves that Shrimati Indira Gandhi be suspended from the service of the House till such time as she tenders an unqualified and unconditional apology for the aforesaid offences committed by her the form and content of the apology being such as is acceptable to and approved by the House.

This House is of the opinion that Shri R. K. Dhanwan and Shri D. Sen displayed excessive zeal and servile devotion in executing the illegal and improper orders of the then Prime Minister but considering the extenuating fact that they were mere tools in her hands, this House strongly condemns their aforementioned misconduct and resolves that the offenders be called to appear at the Bar of the House and administered a severe reprimand by the Honourable Speaker." (5)

SHRI JYOTIRMAY BOSU (Dindori) I beg to move—

For the last paragraph of the mo-

tion substitute—

This House is of the opinion that Shrimati Indira Gandhi be asked to tender an unconditional apology to the House immediately on conclusion of this debate failing which she be suspended from the Lok Sabha for the present session

This House is also of the opinion that Shri R. K. Dhanwan and Shri D. Sen be brought before the Bar of the House on such date as may be decided by the Honourable Speaker and they be asked to tender an unconditional apology to the House failing which they be severely reprimanded (6)

DR. YUPLI MANOHAR JOSHI (Aimora) I beg to move

For the last paragraph of the motion substitute—

"The House therefore resolves that if Mrs Indira Gandhi does not tender an unqualified apology on the adoption of this Motion she be suspended from the service of the House till she tenders an unqualified apology

The House further resolves that if Shri D. Sen and Shri R. K. Dhanwan do not tender an unqualified apology within three days of the adoption of this Motion they be committed to jail till the prorogation of the House (10)

For the last paragraph of the motion substitute—

The House therefore resolves that if Mrs Indira Gandhi does not tender an unqualified apology within three days of the adoption of this Motion she be expelled from the membership of the House

The House further resolves that if Shri D. Sen and Shri R. K. Dhanwan do not tender an unqualified apology within three days of the adoption of this Motion they be committed to jail till the prorogation of the House" (11)

For the last paragraph of the motion substitute:—

"The House, therefore, resolves that if Mrs. Indira Gandhi does not tender an unqualified apology within 3 days of the adoption of this Motion, she be committed to Jail till the prorogation of the Current Session and suspended from the membership of the House till she tenders an unqualified apology.

The House further resolves that if Shri D. Sen and Shri R. K. Dhanwan do not tender an unqualified apology within three days of the adoption of this Motion, they be committed to jail till the prorogation of the House." (12)

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE (Banka):

I beg to move:

Delete last paragraph and add—

"The House, therefore, resolves that if Mrs. Gandhi does not tender unqualified apology within seven days of the adoption of this motion, she be expelled from the membership of the House and be committed to jail till its next prorogation;

The House further resolves that if Shri D. Sen and Shri R. K. Dhanwan do not tender unqualified apology within seven days of the adoption of the motion, they be committed to jail till the prorogation of the House." (14)

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH:

I beg to move:

In the last para the following words be omitted:

"to hear them on the question of punishment and" (15)

[Substitute Motions/Amendments to the motions moved by Shri Jyotirmay Bosu]

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY (Calcutta South): I beg to move:

That for the original motion the following be substituted, namely:—

"That this House having taken into consideration the Third Report of the Committee of Privileges, presented on the 21st November, 1978, resolves that the findings be accepted.

Resolves further that Shrimati Indira Gandhi be expelled from the House." (5)

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"That this House having taken into consideration the Third Report of the Committee of Privileges, presented on the 21st November, 1978, resolves that the findings be accepted.

This House is of the opinion that Shrimati Indira Gandhi is guilty of violation of the privilege of this House and be asked to tender an unconditional apology to the House immediately on conclusion of this debate, failing which she be expelled from the Lok Sabha." (28)

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT (Jaunpur): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"That this House having considered the Third Report of the Committee of Privileges, presented to the House on the 21st November, 1978, holds Shrimati Indira Gandhi guilty of breach of privilege and sentences her to imprisonment for the duration of the current session and expels her from the Lok Sabha." (6)

SHRI MRITUNJAY PRASAD (Siwan): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"That this House having considered the Third Report of the Committee of Privileges of the Sixth

[Shri Mintyujay Prasad]

Lok Sabha resolves that Shrimati Indira Gandhi be expelled from the House" (7)

SHRI UGRASEN (Deoria) I beg to move

That for the original motion the following be substituted, namely —

That this House agrees with the Third Report of the Committee of Privileges presented to the House on the 21st November, 1978, and resolves that Shrimati Indira Gandhi be expelled from the House and also be sentenced to imprisonment till the prorogation of the House for having committed a serious breach of privilege and contempt of the House" (8)

SHRI Y P SHASTRI (Rewa) I beg to move

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely —

"This House while accepting the recommendations contained in the Third Report of the Committee of Privileges (Sixth Lok Sabha), presented to the House on the 21st November 1978 resolves that Shrimati Indira Gandhi, who has been found guilty of committing a breach of privilege of the House, be expelled from the House." (10)

SHRI NARENDRA P NATHWANI (Junagadh) I beg to move

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely —

"This House having considered the Third Report of the Committee of Privileges agrees with the findings of the Committee

That Shrimati Indira Nehru Gandhi, Shri R K Dhawan, former Additional Private Secretary to the then Prime Minister and Shri D Sen, former Director of CBI committed a breach of privilege and contempt of the House by causing obstruction, intimidation, harassment

and institution of false cases against four concerned officers,

That she committed a further breach of privilege and contempt of the House by her refusal to take oath/affirmation before the Committee,

That she also committed a breach of privilege and contempt by casting aspersions on the Committee in her statement dated 16th June, 1978, submitted to the Committee, and that the last two breaches of privileges have aggravated the first mentioned contempt

This House is of the opinion that such conduct on the part of Shrimati Indira Nehru Gandhi is derogatory to the dignity of the House and inconsistent with high standard which Parliament expects from its members and far more so from a member who held the position of the Leader of the House and the high office of the Prime Minister

The House, therefore, resolves that

Shrimati Indira Nehru Gandhi be suspended from service of Lok Sabha till she tenders an unqualified and unconditional apology to the House for her said breaches of privileges and contempt of the House" (12)

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely —

This House having considered the Third Report of the Committee of Privileges agrees with the findings of the Committee

That Shrimati Indira Nehru Gandhi, Shri R K Dhawan, former Additional Private Secretary to the then Prime Minister and Shri D Sen, former Director of CBI, committed a breach of privilege and contempt of the House by causing obstruction, intimidation, harassment and institution of false cases against four concerned officers

That she committed a further breach of privilege and contempt by her refusal to take oath/affirmation and depose before the Committee;

That she also committed a breach of privilege and contempt by casting aspersions on the Committee in her statement dated 16th June, 1978, submitted to the Committee; and that the last two breaches of privileges have aggravated the first mentioned contempt.

The House is of the opinion that such conduct on the part of Shrimati Indira Nehru Gandhi is derogatory to the dignity of the House and inconsistent with the high standard which Parliament expects from its members and far more so from a member who held the position of the Leader of the House and the high office of the Prime Minister and deserves deterrent punishment.

The House further notes that besides constituting a contempt of the House, the facts and circumstances of the present case also disclose *prima facie* commission of offences in respect of which Delhi Special Police Establishment has registered against her and others on 10-7-1978 a case, being Cr. No. 12 C1/78 SIU (SIBI).

In view of the above facts and circumstances the House resolves that—

Shrimati Indira Nehru Gandhi be suspended from service of Lok Sabha for the contempt of the House till the said case No. 12C1/78 SIU-(SIBI) is investigated and the criminal case found from such investigation against her and others and any appeal, revision and any other proceedings, if any, arising from or in connection with such criminal case is heard and finally disposed of

The House further strongly urges upon the Government to take or cause to be taken prompt and effective steps for (i) completing investigations in the Cr. No. 12C1/78-SIU-(SIBI) and filing of a criminal case

found *prima facie* to have been committed from such investigations in a proper court, and (ii) expeditious trial and decision of such criminal case and of further proceedings, if any, by way of appeal, revision or otherwise arising from or connected therewith." (24)

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the Third Report of the Committee of Privileges presented to the House on November 21, 1978, agrees with the recommendation made by the Committee that Shrimati Indira Gandhi has committed serious breach of privilege and contempt of the House by causing obstruction, intimidation, harassment and institution of false cases against certain officers who were collecting information for preparing an answer together with a note for supplementaries for a starred question in Lok Sabha, the breach of privilege and contempt of the House having been aggravated further by her refusal to take the oath/affirmation and depose before the Committee and answer questions by the Committee, and by casting aspersions on the Committee in a statement submitted by her to the Committee.

(2) This House strongly condemns her aforementioned misdemeanours, and severely reprimands her for her unworthy conduct as well as deliberate abuse of power, in pursuit of an evil, deep laid design to subvert the norms and to undermine the foundations of Parliamentary Democracy enshrined in the Constitution.

(3) The House further resolves that Shrimati Indira Gandhi be suspended from the service of the House till such time as she tenders an unqualified and unconditional apology for the aforesaid offences committed by her, the form and content of the apology being such as

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

is acceptable to, and approved by the House,

(4) This House is confident that the punishment awarded to the offender, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, will serve as a warning and a deterrent to anyone attempting, at any time in the future, to emulate her vile, authoritarian, anti-democratic example." (14)

SHRI NIRMAL CHANDRA JAIN (Seoni) I beg to move

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely —

"That this House having considered the Third Report of the Committee of Privileges presented to the House on the 21st November, 1978 resolves that Shrimati Indira Gandhi be punished by expelling her from the membership of Lok Sabha" (15)

DR RAMJI SINGH (Bhagalpur) I beg to move

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely —

"This House having considered the Third Report of the Committee of Privileges agrees with the findings of the Committee that Shrimati Indira Gandhi, Shri R. K. Dhawan and Shri D. Sen have committed a breach of privilege,

(2) That the guilt of Shrimati Gandhi assumes the greatest proportion because she held the highest post of the country, namely, that of the Prime Minister and Shri R. K. Dhawan and Shri D. Sen were mere Government servants acting under her dictates,

(3) That this House considers the conduct of Shrimati Gandhi as unworthy of a member of this august House and unworthy of a Prime Minister of this great country, where erstwhile Prime Ministers like Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru and Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri had set an

example worthy of emulation by others, and

(4) That this House resolves that Shrimati Gandhi be expelled from the House so as to serve as a warning and deterrent to posterity." (16)

SHRI NANASAHAB BONDE I beg to move

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely —

That this House, after having considered the Third Report of the Committee of Privileges, presented to the House on 21st November, 1978, does not at all agree with the findings and recommendations contained in the Report as they are clearly in contrast with the established Rules of justice equity and fairness and do further resolve that there is absolutely no breach of privilege in it committed by Shrimati Indira Gandhi and as such no consideration could be given to such a Report by this House and it be disregarded completely." (18)

SHRI VINAYAK PRASAD YADAV (Baharsa) I beg to move

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely —

"Having considered the Third Report of the Committee of Privileges (Sixth Lok Sabha) presented to the House on 21st November, 1978, the House expressing concern over the seriousness of the matter and acts of interference with the sovereignty and working of Lok Sabha recommends that Shrimati Indira Gandhi be reprimanded" (19)

SHRI YUVRAJ I beg to move

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely —

"Having considered the Third Report of the Committee of Privileges (Sixth Lok Sabha) presented to the House on 21st November,

1978, wherein the Committee have recommended that Shrimati Indira Gandhi, former Prime Minister deserves punishment for breach of privilege and contempt of the House and had observed that her refusal to take oath/affirmation and depose before the Committee and casting aspersions on the Committee by her statement aggravated the original breach of privilege and contempt of the House;

(2) This House strongly condemns her for her undemocratic, indecent and unbecoming behaviour and for subverting the constitution and democracy;

(3) This House believes that the punishment awarded to Shrimati Indira Gandhi by the House will prove helpful in discouraging anti-democratic forces in future and in preserving the dignity and sanctity of democracy;

(4) This House takes a liberal view and forgives her with the warning that in future she should desist from indulging in such heinous acts and from degrading the dignity of the parliamentary institutions". (20)

SHRI RAM DHARI SHASTRI (Padrauna): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House having considered the Third Report of the Committee of Privileges presented to the House on November 21, 1978, is of the opinion that Shrimati Indira Gandhi is not only guilty of committing a serious breach of privilege but is also guilty of committing deliberate contempt of the House. This House is of definite opinion that Shrimati Indira Gandhi be suspended from the membership of the House and also sentenced to imprisonment till the end of the current session". (22)

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR (Trivandrum): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"Having considered the Third Report of the Committee of Privileges (Sixth Lok Sabha) presented to the House on November 21, 1978, wherein the former Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, Shri R. K. Dhawan, former Additional Private Secretary to the then Prime Minister and Shri D. Sen, former Director of the Central Bureau of Investigation are found guilty of the breach of privilege and contempt of the House;

This House do express its grave concern and its abhorrence that Shrimati Indira Gandhi occupying the high office of the Prime Minister should have misused her authority and power for causing obstruction, intimidation, harassment and even institution of false cases against some officials who were collecting information for preparing an answer together with a Note for Supplementaries to a Starred Question in the Fifth Lok Sabha which amounted to a subversive interference under the normal functioning of the House and indeed of our Parliamentary democratic system specially of the accountability of the Executive to the legislature constituting thereby a clear and serious breach of the privilege and contempt of the House the least expected of a person who happened not only to be the head of the Government but also the Leader of the House;

This House deems it necessary to emphasise that the methods and practices resorted to by the former Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi which are a shame on our administration, and required to be assessed and dealt with a view to purging the administration of such elements;

The House takes note of the findings of the Committee not only with a view to bringing the past offences, to book but, more importantly, to

[Shri M N Govindan Nair]
prevent their recurrence through all
necessary and effective measures
against authoritarianism in any form
or from any quarter as well as
against nepotism corruption and
personal aggrandisement in high
places,

Attaching the greatest importance
to the struggle both in Parliament
and outside against all authoritarian
antidemocratic trends and practices
that tend to subvert Parliamentary
democracy and denigrate and debase
its institutions this House is of the
opinion that the democratic
standards, and the dignity of this
House would be best served by
admonishing Shrimati Indira
Gandhi and accordingly the House
do admonish her for her misdemean-
ours and impermissible conduct
compounded by certain personal
interests which this House strongly
condemns (23)

SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhanbad) I beg
to move

That for the original motion the
following be substituted namely—

"The House, having considered
the Third Report of the Committee
of Privileges (Sixth Lok Sabha)
presented to the House on the 21st
November, 1978 recommending
punishment to Shrimati Indira
Gandhi, the former Prime Minister
for breach of privilege and contempt
of the House committed by her in
connection with the answer to the
Starred Question No 658 tabled by
Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu and answered
in Lok Sabha on the 16th April
1975 and having agreed with the
findings of the Committee takes a
serious view of the offence committed
from that highest office and resolves
that Shrimati Indira Gandhi should
be suspended from the House till
the apocrypha" (26)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU I beg to
move

That the last paragraph, substitute—

"The House condemns unequiv-
ocally Shrimati Indira Gandhi for the

breach of privilege that she has
committed which is unprecedented
and heinous in nature, specially for
a person who has enjoyed the office
of the Prime Minister of a country
for 11 years. She be directed to
tender an unconditional apology to
the House immediately on conclusion
of this debate failing which she be
suspended from the service of the
House till the end of the present
Session (2)

PROF DILIP CHAKRAVARTY I
beg to move

That for the original motion, the
following be substituted, namely—

That this House having taken
into consideration the Third Report
of the Committee of Privileges,
presented on the 21st November,
1978 resolves that the findings be
accepted

Resolves further that Shri R K
Dhawan and Shri D Sen be sentenc-
ed to imprisonment till the proroga-
tion of the House' (1)

SHRI MRITUNJAY PRASAD I beg
to move

That for the original motion, the
following be substituted, namely—

That this House having consider-
ed the Third Report of the Committee
of Privileges of the Sixth Lok Sabha
resolves that taking a lenient view
of the misconduct of Shri R K
Dhawan and Shri D Sen they both
be committed to imprisonment till
the prorogation of the House' (2)

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH I
beg to move

That for the original motion the
following be substituted namely—

"This House having considered the
Third Report of the Committee of
Privileges presented to the House
on November, 21, 1978, agrees with
the recommendation made by the
Committee; that Shri D Sen former
Director Central Bureau of Investi-
gation, has committed serious breach

of privilege and contempt of the House by causing obstruction, intimidation, harassment, and institution of false cases against certain officers who were collecting information for preparing an answer together with a Note for Supplementaries, for a Starred Question in Lok Sabha.

(2) This House is of the opinion that Shri D. Sen displayed excessive zeal and servile devotion in executing the illegal and improper order of the then Prime Minister, but considering the extenuating fact that he was a mere tool in her hands, this House is of the view that the maximum penalty is not called for.

(3) In the circumstances, therefore, this House strongly condemns his aforementioned misconduct and resolves that the offender be called to appear at the Bar of the House and administered a severe reprimand by the Honourable Speaker". (3)

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House having considered the Third Report of the Committee of Privileges presented to the House on November, 21, 1978, agrees with the recommendation made by the Committee that Shri R. K. Dhawan, former Additional Private Secretary to the then Prime Minister has committed serious breach of the privilege and contempt of the House by causing obstruction, intimidation harassment, and institution of false cases against certain officers who were collecting information for preparing an answer together with a Note for Supplementaries, for a Starred Question in Lok Sabha.

(2) This House is of the opinion that Shri R. K. Dhawan displayed excessive zeal and servile devotion in executing the illegal and improper order of the then Prime Minister but considering the extenuating fact that he was a mere tool in her hands

this House is of the view that the maximum penalty is not called for.

(3) In the circumstances, therefore, this House strongly condemns his aforementioned misconduct and resolves that the offender be called to appear at the Bar of the House and administered a severe reprimand by the Honourable Speaker." (4)

SHRI NARENDRA P. NATHWANI:
I beg to move:—

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House having considered the Third Report of the Committee of Privileges agrees with the findings of the Committee:

That Shrimati Indira Nehru Gandhi, Shri R. K. Dhawan former Additional Private Secretary to the then Prime Minister and Shri D. Sen former Director of CBI committed a breach of privilege and contempt of the House by causing obstruction, intimidation, harassment and institution of false cases against four concerned officers.

The House, therefore, resolves that:

(i) Shri R. K. Dhawan be committed to prison for the rest of the present Session provided that such committal will terminate if he tenders an unqualified and unconditional apology to the House for his said breach of privilege and contempt of the House; and

(ii) Shri D. Sen be committed to prison for the rest of the present session provided that such committal will terminate if he tenders an unqualified and unconditional apology to the House for his said breach of privilege and contempt of the House." (6)

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House having considered the Third Report of the Commut

(Shri Narendra P Nathwani)

tee of Privileges agrees with the findings of the Committee

That Shrimati Indira Nehru Gandhi Shri R K Dhawan for mer Additional Private Secretary to the then Prime Minister and Shri D Sen former Director of CBI committed a breach of privilege and contempt of the House by causing obstruction intimidation harassment and insinuation of false cases against four concerned officers

This House is further of the opinion that such a breach of privilege and contempt of the House by Shri R. K. Dhawan and Shri D Sen deserves deterrent punishment

This House further notes that, besides constituting a breach of privilege and contempt of the House the facts and circumstances of the present case also disclose prima facie commission of offences in respect of which Delhi Special Police Establishment has registered against them and others on 10.7.1978 a case being crime No 12 CI/78 SIU (SIBI)

In view of the above facts and circumstances the House resolves that—

Shri R K Dhawan be committed to prison for the rest of the present Session for having committed the said breach of privilege and contempt of the House and

Shri D Sen be committed to prison for having committed the said breach of privilege and contempt of the House

This House further strongly urges upon the Government to take or cause to be taken prompt and effective steps for—

(i) completing investigations in the crime No 12CI/78 SIU (SIBI) and filing of a criminal case found to have been committed from such investigations in a proper court and

(ii) expeditious trial and decision of such criminal case and of further proceedings if any, by way of appeal revision or other wise arising from or connected with the same" (13)

SHRI NIRMAL CHANDRA JAIN I beg to move

That for the original motion the following be substituted namely —

"That this House having considered the Third Report of the Committee of Privileges presented to the House on the 21st November 1978 resolves that Shri R. K. Dhawan and Shri D Sen be punished by sentencing them to the jail custody for the entire term of the current session." (7)

SHRI VINAYAK PRASAD YADAV I beg to move

That for the original motion the following be substituted namely —

Having considered the Third Report of the Committee of Privileges (Sixth Lok Sabha) presented to the House on 21st November 1978 the House expressing concern over the seriousness of the matter and acts of interference with the sovereignty and working of Lok Sabha recommends that Shri R K. Dhawan and Shri D Sen be sentenced to rigorous imprisonment till the end of the current session (8)

SHRI RAM DHARI SHASTRI I beg to move

That for the original motion the following be substituted namely —

This House having considered the Third Report of the Committee of Privileges presented to the House on November 21 1978 is of the opinion that Shri R. K. Dhawan and Shri D Sen have committed contempt of the House but considering the circumstances under which they acted the House takes a lenient view and recommends that they be sentenced to imprisonment till the expiry of the current session (10)

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"Having considered the Third Report of the Committee of Privileges (Sixth Lok Sabha) presented to the House on November 21, 1978 wherein the former Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, Shri R. K. Dhawan, former Additional Private Secretary to the then Prime Minister and Shri D. Sen, former Director of the Central Bureau of Investigation are found guilty of the breach of privilege and contempt of the House;

This House takes very serious note of the behaviour of Shri R. K. Dhawan and Shri D. Sen, who permitted themselves ardently for their selfish careerist ends to act as despicable and conscious tools in violation of all norms of integrity and honesty as well as of public conduct for the commission of the enormities and the breach of privilege and contempt of the Fifth Lok Sabha;

This House also deems it necessary to emphasise that the methods and practices resorted to by the two former high placed officials—Shri R. K. Dhawan and Shri D. Sen which are a shame on our administration, and required to be assessed and dealt with a view to purging the administration of such elements;

The House takes note of the findings of the Committee not only with a view to bringing the past offences to book but a more importantly, to prevent their recurrence through all necessary and effective measures against authoritarianism in any form or from any quarter as well as against nepotism, corruption and personal aggrandisement in high places;

Attaching the greatest importance to the struggle both in Parliament and outside against all authoritarian

antidemocratic trends and practices that tend to subvert Parliamentary democracy and denigrate and debase its institutions, this House is of the opinion that the democratic standards, and the dignity of this House would be best served by admonishing Shri R. K. Dhawan and Shri D. Sen and accordingly the House do admonish them for their misdeemeanours and impermissible conduct compounded by certain personal interest which this House strongly condemns." (11)

SHRI A. K. ROY: I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"The House, having considered the Third Report of the Committee of Privileges (Sixth Lok Sabha) presented to the House on the 21st November, 1978, resolves that Shri R. K. Dhawan and Shri D. Sen should be reprimanded for their involvement in the above mentioned affair, as held by the Committee." (14)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I beg to move:

For the last paragraph, substitute:—

"This House condemns unequivocally Shri R. K. Dhawan and Shri D. Sen for the breach of privilege that they have committed and that they be brought before the Bar of the House on such date as may be decided by the Honourable Speaker, and they be asked to tender an unconditional apology to the House, failing which they be severely reprimanded." (1)

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): I am placing the point of view of my party. We have given serious consideration to the recommendations and the findings of the Privileges Committee and we are fully in agreement with the findings and the recommendations of the Privileges Committee. The misdeeds, the crimes committed

[Shri Rudolph Rodrigues]

General. The Attorney General himself, at Page 350 of Vol I makes it abundantly clear—I quote

I take the view that it is upto the Committee to put a witness on oath or solemn affirmation—The Committee of Privileges, normally administers oath or solemn affirmation so that it can punish the witness for perjury or refusal to go on oath.

The hon. Mr Stephen had much more to say

For the various crimes alleged to have been committed I would like to say simply this I for one am not in favour of asking for an apology, for very good reasons. Apart from the fact that such an apology would have no evidentiary value subsequently, I should like to draw your attention to the fact that Mrs Gandhi in the same letter says these charges are totally baseless. If she now offered an apology it would in effect show that her earlier statement was a lie. I do not wish to put Mrs Gandhi in that embarrassing situation.

More than one speaker referred to the fact that elections would come and she would return. I want to assure this House that whatever may have happened at Chickmagalur, we should not suffer from Chickmagaluritis. By this I mean that we must stand on our spine. If we do not take any action the effect on the courts of law, the effect on bureaucrats and on the dignity of this House will be extremely damaging. I am saying we should not ask for an apology, we should not suspend her, we should not put her in prison also, the reason being that if you do so, you have to put many more people in prison. Judging from what has been happening in this House I should say that for a far lesser offence such as that which is alleged to have been committed by our distinguished friend Shri Swamy the least punishment that

that House saw fit to give was the punishment of expulsion. I suggest that at this point of time, for an offence far more serious we can do no less.

Before closing, I should like to say simply this. Nothing has been said about the four officers who suffered so terribly. This House, I feel, owes it to itself and to those people to place on record its appreciation for the way in which those four officers did their duty.

One last thing, in the context of the motions that have been tabled. Distinction has been made between what punishment should be given to Shrimati Indira Gandhi and the two other accused. I suggest that in all fairness, equity and justice demand that we cannot give a greater punishment to the two officers concerned when they acted under the orders of the first accused. I would therefore suggest that this House consider not only calling her to her seat in the House and the two other persons to the bar of the House but, before doing so, also take a decision that she should be expelled.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Bodagura) I speak, today more in deeply felt anguish, than anger. Not that there are no reasons or grounds to be angry about, because what is outlined in the report, whatever might be the infirmities and extremities of the report, or the infirmities of the many notes that follow, there is a clear outline of a positive attempt to subvert parliamentary processes and procedures.

SHRI VASANT SATHE How?

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: I shall come to that. On an occasion like this it is better that we avoid the passion and heat that had been generated and separate the many issues that are involved. I should not like this issue to be mixed up with various other issues that are likely to generate heat and passion. I would

rather urge upon my friends to approach this report with great objectivity because it is likely to be a land-mark in the years to come and in the interest of parliamentary democracy and institutions; it is necessary that we take this up with a great amount of caution and deliberation and also exercise our right judgement.

The other day, when Mr. Madhu Limaye spoke, I thought that he had an important point that many people who should have been called before the Committee were not called upon to tender evidence. Many, who could have thrown more light on the activities, that surrounded this investigation between particular and specific dates in April and May '75—should have been called, were unfortunately not called.

Now, there are also certain basic and fundamental postulates involved in this case and, that is, one of those is the question of Parliamentary supremacy. There have been people, many on this side, who swear day in and day out about parliamentary supremacy and those who even sought to restrict the scope of ministry of democracy and I am no particular admirer of this Westminster type of democracy and I am inclined to agree with them on the question of parliamentary supremacy, but that should also be extended to the privileges of this House which enable us to function! It is more for functional perfection of legislatures that we have parliamentary privileges. If Parliament is accepted not merely as a legislative organ; but also as a "grand inquest of the nation" as Lord Derman pointed out and also as an instrument to direct social change; then we shall have to accept the fact that Parliament is endowed with certain special privileges.

This question has been debated not only here but also in the courts, and in the highest court—the Supreme Court. As we are well aware, right from the days of "Searchlight" case onwards, this has been a point of

dispute—the nature of privileges flowing from Article 105 of the Constitution—whether it overrides the rights under Part III and also its co-relation with the legislation undertaken by the Parliament. Under Article 13 the Committee of Privileges by its composition, is not a court nor is it even a body of prosecution as is being sought to be made out by some people. It is basically an instrument of this House with discretionary powers to commit. It is not a committee of lawyers and judges. Very often, we can visualise a Committee where you do not have distinguished jurists like Dr. Seyid Muhammed or Mr. Ram Jethmalani to adorn a committee of this kind. I can perfectly visualise a situation where you have ordinary members who have no background of law of judiciary or those who have not been even judges like Mr. Nathwani. So what do you do? Basically it is a political tribunal of facts. It has to be understood as such. It is a fact finding body and it has a very limited role before it, that is, to find out whether questions placed before it, attract the privilege of Parliament or not. Whatever might be the procedural lapses, you are aware that we have Article 122. of the Constitution. Even if there are procedural lapses, under Article 123(1) we are covered by the protection it gives and I presume that this Committee is also covered by it. My point is that we should be as unemotional and clear as possible.

Regarding the events of this case, I would like to address myself to this task today to uncover as to what happened between the admission of this question and the commission of a particular offence, that is, the days between 5th April and 15th April and 16th April and subsequently 10th of May."

On 18th November, 1974, we are aware, a question was asked by Mr. Madhu Limaye. The whole question, I would assume, begins with it. It is a relevant and legitimate question for the Committee of Privileges to inquire into not only the facts of this

[Shri K P Unnikrishnan]

case but also its background. The basic question that was raised was on the import of plant machinery and equipment for Maruti Limited which was circumscribed by the terms of licence issued under IDR Act. There were again several other questions—I do not want to go into all of them. Finally there was Question No 656 of Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu. A question has been raised here whether it is relevant. But I think, as terms of the question—I do not want to read it out—reveal it is closely related to Mr Madhu Limaye's question and reply to it on 12th May 1975. The notice of this question which was received on the 5th April, was admitted despite the objection from the Ministry of Industrial Development and put down for answer on the 16th April. Specifically the facts are that certain officers who were responsible to the Minister—the Minister in charge in turn responsible to Parliament acting as duly authorised persons had to collect certain information for Starred Question No 656 to be answered on the 16th April 75. Now basically the question comes up regarding the role of questions for information that is the role of the Question Hour. You are aware it has evolved over the years not only here but also in the House of Commons and the parameters of the Question Hour and the admissibility of questions has undergone a fundamental change even in this country. With the vast regulatory framework, regulating our economic activity the nature and type of information sought by the House has undergone a basic sea change. As long as you have licensing procedures and controls the regulatory framework the outer limits of questions are likely to expand. So in this case it is precisely on this question that information was sought and if you accept the doctrine of ministerial responsibility and also that of executive accountability I cannot say that they are not bound to

ask for information. Yet, an astounding proposition has been taken up in one of the dissenting notes. I refer to the note of Dr V A. Seyid Muhammed and two others at page 180.

"It has to be examined whether these officials had any authority or power to go and demand inspection of Messrs Maruti premises and machinery. Shri Krishnaswamy has stated that they had no such authority but he tried to feebly rely on Section 19 of the Industrial Development Act. Section 19 says that anybody authorised by the Central Government can inspect the factory premises for carrying out the purposes of the Act. In the first place giving information to reply to a question in the Parliament

—it is very important to note this—

is not one of the purposes of the Act. Secondly, there is no evidence that anybody was authorised by the Central Government to inspect even under this section. Thirdly Industrial Disputes Act covers the industries notified under the Act. There is no evidence that M/s Maruti Ltd is one of the industries or types of industries notified under the Act. Any private individual is entitled to privacy of his premises and will be justified to prevent unauthorised persons from inspecting his premises."

In all humility I would request these Members to once again go through this Act, and specifically, the First Schedule. In the First Schedule, item No 7 is transportation and industry and item No 5 under 7 is automobile industries.

AN HON MEMBER What about authorising?

SHRI K P UNNIKRIISHNAN I will come to that.

The basic question that I pose before you is whether in an economy with a regulatory framework of the kind we have once you decide to admit a question,—the admissibility,

Sir, is governed only by the fact of using your discretion. If you in your wisdom decide to admit a question, the Minister is bound not only to answer but, if it is a Starred Question, he will have to be ready with all the answers for all possible supplementaries that are likely to arise. In that case, if you accept this premise that the Minister had to answer—and there are not one but a series of Speaker's Directions and precedents laid down in this House that a complete answer is called for—if you accept that, then the question is whether these officers had any legitimacy and whether these officers were legitimately seeking information from these bodies. Now, it is also equally important...

SHRI VASANT SATHE: What can they do if the Minister was....(Interruptions) You have not mentioned that point.

Why don't you hold the Minister responsible....(Interruptions)

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: I do not want to run away from that....(Interruptions)

Now, Sir, consider the second set of facts, i.e. what happened to certain officers who were in pursuit of information during these dates from 5-4-1975 to 15-4-75 and 16-4-75 to 10-5-1975 because the question came up on 16th? Sir, there were these officers, particularly four in number in pursuit of information, who were subjected to harassment and punishment by administrative and investigating agencies and is between these relevant dates.

MR. SPEAKER: You will have only three minutes more.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: No, Sir. I will have to explain fully. (Interruptions). On 15-4-1975, Mr. Bhatnagar was suspended. Another

gentleman was transferred. Yet another gentleman was subjected to raids. On 15-4-1975 there is evidence to show..

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Do not record. Only record Mr. Unnikrishnan.

(Interruptions)***

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: On 15-4-1975, there is evidence to show that the former Prime Minister called two of the then Ministers, Mr. D. P. Chattopadhyaya and Mr. T. A. Pai. Mr. Chattopadhyaya, who has been described by his own Special Assistant, as 'a picture of Mickey Spillance cartoon'—I do not know what he exactly meant by that....(Interruptions)....had found her to be angry and please remember he was not called to discuss any policy questions! He was called to be told by her, that certain officials of his Ministry were harassing people and there were complaints to the former Prime Minister from M.Ps. and other V.I.Ps. and according to Mr. Chattopadhyaya, she particularly mentioned Mr. Bhatnagar's name and also that he be suspended, and on the same evening—dates are important and time is important—the Minister gave the formal order for suspending Mr. Bhatnagar. I have nothing to say about the conduct of the Minister, but he said in his order that this was "brought to his notice" on that particular date. Now, Sir, the glum and pompous Minister, as he was described by his Special Assistant before the Privileges Committee, what did he do? He called the Officer who put down a note and related it with the specific complaint of the Prime Minister that day that "he coerced them to part with certain information". Sir, I would have liked the Committee of Privileges to further go into this aspect as to what was the specific information that was forcibly taken out or alleged to have taken out.

MR. SPEAKER You please finish.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN I am the original mover. So I have to speak. The time given should be reasonable.

MR. SPEAKER There are a number of movers.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN On the same date, i.e., 15-4-75 the then Additional Private Secretary to the former Prime Minister asked the Director of CBI to 'verify their antecedents' and make investigations about these four officers. All these events took place after the process of collecting information began for a Starred Question. Then Mr Cavale was transferred. And raids began by the CBI. Now, was it a coincidence that something happened to these people between these dates? Or is there any other evidence to suggest that the former Prime Minister, along with two others entered into an understanding, if not a conspiracy to prevent Parliament from having access to the information that was sought. That is the question before us. The answer is 'Yes'.

Mr T. A. Pals letter of 5th April, '75 is unfortunately not there, but the reply of the ex Prime Minister of the 7th May, '75 clearly indicates that there was in existence such a letter. Also, I would pose a simple question. Did the Member for Chackmagalur, who was then the Prime Minister,—forget that she was the Prime Minister,—did she as the Leader of the House, when an honoured colleague of hers who was holding a key Cabinet post complained, find out whether the allegation had any substance?—the allegation that four officers who were seeking information for Parliament, were harassed and whether they were actually involved in collection of information for a parliamentary question? So far, to this date, to this time, we have not been given an answer, and we should presume that the answer was what was contained in the letter of the 7th May. (Interruptions)

The question has been raised regarding the competence and jurisdiction of this House. The very fact that our Lok Sabha is called the Sixth Lok Sabha is suggestive of the continuation and continuity of the Lok Sabha, and there is also continuity of breach of privilege whatever might be the change in complexion that the Lok Sabha may undergo after dissolution. This Lok Sabha is certainly entitled to go into this question. (Interruptions)

I will conclude by saying that we are not discussing the question of the threat of authoritarianism in this House, we are not discussing now the role of the ex-Prime Minister, we are not discussing anything of that kind. We are on a very limited question of privilege and contempt of the House, and I would appeal that our approach should not be one of vindictiveness, but one of laying down precedents for the future, so that parliamentary institutions can flourish.

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT (Jaunpur) Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise today with a very sorrowful heart because the person involved held once the highest office. Therefore the punishment should also be the highest because the punishment must be equal to the office and the crime committed by the office.

Mere talk about mercy, mere talk of this thing or that thing has no meaning. Did the ex Prime Minister have any shred of mercy when she harassed and victimised the people of this country? She was the fountain-head of the authoritarian rule of 19 months, which was unparalleled in history. That is why it is not a personal question at all. It is not a question of any individual. It is a question of principle. The question is, whether democracy which has triumphed in this country can afford to tolerate the fountain head of authoritarianism roaming free in this country and misutilising the freedom granted to the citizens of this country?

I was amazed when Mr. Stephen compared the ex-Prime Minister with Jesus, 2000 years back. Jesus was the prince of peace...

MR. C. M. STEPHEN: I compare you with the rabble of the Pilate's court clamouring for blood and crucifixion (*Interruptions*)

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT: I am afraid, the Leader of the Opposition has lost balance.

Jesus was the prince of peace and he professed the principle of love and humanity. But the ex-Prime Minister was a princess of authoritarianism who put the people in jail for no reason whatsoever except that they were her opponents. If Jesus were alive, he would have hidden his head in shame if he was compared to a dictator. May I remind the Leader of the Opposition that in the 17th century, a Bourbon dictator was beheaded in France and in the 20th century, a ruler of Russia, Czar, was shot down because he was a tyrant, because he was a totalitarian ruler? The crimes committed in this country have been unparallel. May I ask the reasons why the present Prime Minister was put in jail, why all the Ministers here and all the members sitting on this side were put in jail?

MR. SPEAKER: We are on a different matter.

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT: I am giving the background. The only fault was that they accused the ex-Prime Minister. Why were these four officers put in prison? Was it not an astounding thing that the question which concerned her own family was being stalled, was not allowed to be answered and the correct information was not allowed to be given to this august House?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: At least once you should talk relevant. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT: I am dealing with the organ grinder. I will deal with these gentlemen later.

It has been said, let the ex-Prime Minister be convicted in a court of law. I say, this is also a court of law in the matter of breach of privilege of this august House. And may I repeat the famous words of a great ex-Prime Minister of this country when he moved a similar resolution of breach of privilege that this august House expects a much greater and higher standard of conduct and truthfulness than any other place. I hope the ex-Prime Minister will remember it...

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Follow that and be truthful to yourself for a change.

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT: I draw the attention of this House regarding the period of imprisonment which I have been demanding so far. Some of my friends here and there have been saying that imprisonment can only be for the duration of the session...

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: For eternity!

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT: Here is the book, the second edition of Kaul and Shukder's Practice and Procedure of Parliament. I draw your attention to page 223. Please see the footnote which says:

"The present practice of the House of Commons, U.K., is not to commit offenders for any specified time, but generally or during pleasure; and to keep them in custody until they present petitions expressing proper contrition for their offences and praying for their release, or until, upon motion made in the House, it is resolved that they shall be discharged."

Therefore, there is no question of time. This august House, after convicting a person, can send him to prison for the longest period of time.

(Shri Yashwantrao Chavan)

Now I call upon everyone of those who believe in democratic institutions whether this Janata government is going to be driven by softy softy conscience in the face of hard facts. Let us not forget our history of a thousand years back. Sixteen times apology was given by a defeated person and the seventeenth time we became a slave. Let us not forget that. A hard situation demands a hard decision and with this in view I ask the House and appeal to the hon. Members to vote for the imprisonment of the ex Prime Minister because she was the fountain head of all authoritarianism.

Mr. Sathe has been quoting so many Urdu couplets when he was speaking and Mr. Sathe is in the habit of interposing. Let me quote for his benefit a very famous couplet.

सरी खबर राज, मगर बातें ऐसी कर
जमीनो देखकर करते रहते हैं ।

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Mendral) The great Raja who has spoken before me is perhaps smarting under the so called injustice done by our government by abolishing privy purses and princes' privileges. Our government knew that these feudal elements were the fountainheads of obscurantism, fanaticism and are promoting para military forces in the country.

I have been hearing the speeches made by some of those people on that side. And they are going to be converts of that side. I do not find any relevant point has been put. Even though they have quoted some of them have even misquoted, none of them was able to meet the point—the main point made by the Leader of the Opposition, Shri Stephen. His point was whether these officers who were collecting information were actually obstructed and whether any harassment had been made.

Sir they were not able to answer the point raised namely that a policy deci-

sion had been taken not to collect the information. When Mr. Patil had failed to produce a letter, I do not know, on what basis, they are making these bravado accusations. Sir, I may tell my hon. friends that perhaps the only crime we have committed is that we have lost the election. That is the only crime we have committed. But, now you are in a brute majority. The country will not fail to notice that you want to make a political capital and want to take a vindictive attitude. That will prove counter-productive. (Interruptions) The people have demonstrated their faith, they have demonstrated their confidence in our policies and programmes under the leadership of Shrimati Indira Gandhi. As late as April 1978 two States, had gone to polls. The people have unequivocally demonstrated their faith and they have voted us into power in the two States of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka.

I may also remind you that by these acts of your omissions and commissions you want to make an alibi, you want to cover up your deficiencies. Every day you are indulging in infighting. You are not able to come together. Look at your funny proposals of having two Deputy Prime Ministers. Don't think that the people are not going to watch you and check you. I am glad that Mr. Subramaniam Swamy in his recent survey says. Let these Ministers stop meddling in mediation, let them allow the party to be in peace, a single piece. Take a lesson from Mr. Subramaniam Swamy. I may tell you that by all these findings you want to have a camouflage, you want an alibi. (Interruptions) and you want to tell the people. (Interruptions) This document produced after a great labour, has produced nothing. It has produced nothing. There are inconsistencies and contradictions that have been made in this Report.

Sir, I appeal to all the Members and I endorse what Mr. C. Subramaniam

has said recently 'Don't suffer from subjectivity. This is a matter which has to be met at political level and there could be a political solution for that'.

My only request is that you don't overestimate your strength. The people are there to judge you what you are. They have judged already, the manner in which you are administering this country. It goes to show the bankruptcy of your leadership. (Interruptions). Being divided you are going to fall. And that day is not far off. The people will teach you a proper lesson and place you where you are.

(Interruptions)

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat):

Sir, this august House is called upon today to discharge a most historic responsibility in the matter of protecting the rights and privileges of this House. Mr. Speaker, Sir, ours is a parliamentary democracy and the system of parliamentary democracy provides that Parliament has a vital importance and crucial significance. Parliament in this parliamentary democracy should act in a fearless manner so that it can discharge its responsibility towards the sovereignty of the people of our country.

Sir, I do not want to take much of the time of the House. The issue before this House is whether the House agrees with the findings and recommendations of the Privileges Committee which is an instrument of the House itself. At the outset, I want to express my full agreement with the findings of the Committee and the recommendations of the Committee. I shall be failing in my duty if I do not place on record the thanks and the gratitude for the labour done by the Committee and the objectivity it has displayed in the matter of analysing the evidence and coming to their conclusion. The

conclusion of the Committee is that Mrs. Indira Gandhi, the former Prime Minister of this country and now the Member from Chikmagalur and two officers, Mr. Dhawan and Mr. D. Sen, have committed breach of privilege of this House and committed contempt of the House. Sir, it is the duty of this House to uphold the traditions and rights of this House. It is this call which we are called upon to respond to.

Sir, so far as the issue is concerned as the Leader of the House the former Prime Minister was to facilitate the collection of information in the interest of Parliament and parliamentary democracy. Instead of doing that what she did? In this connection I would only like to quote what has been said by Mr. T. A. Pai. It is on page 49 of the Report. I quote:

"I thought it was not worthwhile replying to her as I felt she was unreasonably angry. She also called Shri Dhawan and told him to ask Shri Sen to start CBI enquiries against all these officers. Subsequently, I heard Shri Rajan's house was raided by the CBI without permission of DGTD. Shri Rajan complained to me about this. Shri Krishnaswamy also complained that he was being pursued by the CBI."

(Interruptions).

Whereas it was her duty to facilitate the collection of information on the other hand she obstructed, harassed and there was institution of cases against those officers who were entrusted to collect the information.

Now, what does Mr. Pai say? (Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Do not record.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Therefore, my point is this. Instead of collecting the information, she did institute cases by the CBI against those officers. It is a crime which she has

**Not recorded.

DECEMBER 12, 1973

407

Motion re. Thurd

[Shri Chitta Basu]

committed. She has shaken the very basis of parliamentary democracy. Her action has shaken the very basis of the foundation of parliamentary democracy in this country.

Now the question before us is to protect the fabric of parliamentary democracy in this country. We are here to defend democracy to enlarge democracy, and to fight against those forces which are against democracy, which have undermined and shaken the very basis of democracy. The duty of the Parliament is to keep itself busy in this respect because I am constrained to say this that our experience has proved to the hilt that lack of vigilance on the part of Parliament has really undermined the very basis of parliamentary democracy and robbed the people of their cherished and inalienable rights. It is the duty of Parliament to display the necessary vigil and to protect and defend democracy in this country.

I am in agreement with Shri Sammar Mukherjee when he says that in view of the fact that she has committed serious offence and contempt of the House from her position of final authority, the punishment should not be withdrawn unless she gives unconditional apology and unqualified apology to the House.

I again express my gratefulness to the Privileges Committee who have done a signal duty in order to defend democracy of this country and in upholding the supremacy of Parliament.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East) Sir, we have two voluminous reports of the Privileges Committee and the Leader of the Opposition in making a hopeless defence of his client, if I may say so. He has used number of arguments and some documentation which have already been shown to be without any basis. One of the arguments used is that this Privileges Committee does not have a majority and that it will be creating a precedent. Sir, the pre-

cedent has already been created. They themselves have created the precedent when I was expelled. That Committee's report was also not a majority report. The argument is used that cases are there in courts and you cannot be asked to testify against yourself. I may say that here too in the precedent in the Rajya Sabha the same thing I was asked to do. So I will not go into those things. I know these are all Shany arguments. But the fundamental question is what? The fundamental question is this. The Prime Minister utilises her office not to take action against politicians. We can defend ourselves. We can throw you out in the election. We have done that. And certainly during the emergency also we did show in regard to your massive structure what they were capable of doing. We did show that. But what does this report show? The action taken is not against senior officers, against Mantoosh Sordhi, the Secretary and so on. The action taken is against the junior officials so that the world in general would not know, and they would be demoralised. That is the heinous part of the action and that is, what the Report says (Interruptions) They talk much of Chukmagalur and say that they have got the support of the people. I challenge it. Let Shrimati Indira Gandhi come and fight in Bombay, she will lose her deposit here. This running away to Chukmagalur has no justification. Let her come to Bombay and fight, I will pay for her deposit, because he has got to lose that. This House cannot take cognizance of such irrelevancies. There is only one place for Shrimati Indira Gandhi and that is the jail and where she should be sent. She is unfit to be a Member of this House and unless she gives a categorical confession of her crimes and apologies for that she must be expelled from this House. That is all I want to say.

MR. SPEAKER I am not calling upon any other speaker to speak because the half-an-hour discussion is to be taken up now. This debate

will continue tomorrow at 2.00 p.m. and there will be very few speakers on this tomorrow.

17.27 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

SALE OF PADDY AT LOW PRICE IN ANDHRA PRADESH

[SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR in the Chair]

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA (Eluru): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to raise a discussion on points arising out of the answer given on the 4th December, 1978 to Unstarred Question No. 2089 regarding the sale of paddy in Andhra Pradesh at low price. The answers given under the question are vague and unsatisfactory.

The farmers in the coastal districts of Andhra Pradesh are facing considerable difficulties in disposing of their stocks at the support price fixed by the Government of India. Due to the failure of the Food Corporation of India in purchasing their stocks, they are forced to dispose of their paddy at very low prices to the local traders. The Corporation has not opened sufficient number of purchase centres in Andhra Pradesh, in particular in the coastal districts. As no assurance has been given in the answers that the genuine difficulties of these farmers will be looked into and that arrangements will be made for the purchase of their stocks at the fixed support price, the matter needs further consideration of the Government and I demand an assurance from the Government that they will make suitable arrangements for the purchase of paddy in Andhra Pradesh and other States, if necessary.

The Government is aware that the cost of inputs for agricultural production has gone up tremendously in the recent past. The farmers throughout the country, irrespective of their

political affiliations, have been demanding that remunerative prices should be fixed for agricultural products keeping in view the rise in prices of inputs. The farming community, kisan organizations and political parties have urged for fixation of paddy price at Rs. 100/- per quintal. It is unfortunate that this unanimous demand has been rejected by the Union Government. The price of Rs. 85 per quintal fixed by the Government is not at all remunerative price. The hon. Minister is aware of this and it has been raised in the conferences several times. Not only the Andhra Pradesh Government but various rice-producing States also are unanimous in their demand for a hike in the procurement price of rice.

In the past, when the prices fixed by the Central Government were not remunerative, the State Governments had fixed higher procurement prices on their own. Last year, the Governments of Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Kerala have fixed the procurement price at Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 more than the minimum price fixed by the Central Government. This year, Kerala Government has decided to pay Rs. 120 per quintal. Last year, the Gujarat Government paid a higher price for wheat, than what was fixed by the Central Government.

At a conference held at Vijayawada on 9-12-78, I met thousands of farmers from the rice delta districts of Krishna and Godavari. They have complained that though paddy has been coming to the market for the last one month, the Food Corporation of India has not opened enough procurement centres to buy paddy on a large scale, even at the procurement price. Besides, FCI is not willing to buy Surekha and Hansa varieties of rice. They are also refusing to buy the kharif crop that is, a new high-yielding variety, on the ground that there is a black spot. It is not their fault. Every grain has a fault. At some centres, they are buying only one variety of rice, rejecting other

[Shri K Suryanarayana]

varieties Price-cuts are effected, or the rice is completely rejected on the ground of being sub standard. This is causing distress to the farmers That is why I feel it my duty to bring this to the notice of this august House

I learn that FCI has already procured 13 lakh tonnes of foodgrains, which is nearly half of the surplus in Punjab I am surprised that in Andhra Pradesh, they have bought only 30 000 tonnes so far according to my information, and this indicates the discriminatory attitude shown by FCI.—Earlier also in fixing sugar prices the States in South India were neglected—As a result of this, the farmers are deprived of even the low procurement price fixed, but in some cases there are distress sales at prices Rs 15 or Rs 30 lower than the floor price per quintal The State Government has already been requested that the Civil Supplies Corporation of the State and the Marked should also enter the market to buy rice, in addition to the Food Corporation The Centre should guide the State Government in this respect and help the State Government financially to enable them to buy the surplus rice.

To-day I met the Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister He said that not only the Basmati variety, but other varieties are also being accepted by other countries. There are finer varieties from our areas also They should be allowed to be exported to other countries.

The Union Minister of Food and Irrigation has appealed for the State Governments' cooperation in procurement, and he has also declared that foodgrains procured by the Civil Supplies Corporations of the State Governments would be bought by the FCI if they are of the requisite standard. The standard should be fixed by the FCI and the farmers The Centre should act according to this announcement The ryots are not in a position to pay the taxes or re-pay loans

—I mean the ryots in the delta areas of my State—taken by them from scheduled banks or cooperative banks until the paddy is procured at the support price They should be advised to stop all these collections. But complaints are being received that pressure is being brought on farmers, particularly the small farmers, to repay loans, despite their financial difficulties This is so not only in Andhra Pradesh but in the entire country Foodgrains are not being taken by the FCI at proper prices. As a result, a great despair has spread among the farming community, and the Centre should advise State Government not to precipitate matters The realization of loans and taxes should be kept in abeyance till the procurement of paddy at the support price is over

As a result of the successive cyclones and other natural disasters during the last 3 to 4 years, loans from ryots have accumulated to a great extent Penal interest has been imposed on the arrears. This penal interest should be waived and the loan should be recovered in easy long-term instalments. I would request the Union Government to intervene in the matter and advise the state governments wherever defects are found I would also urge upon the central and state governments to form all party committees at procurement centres to prevent injustice and unfair practices perpetrated on the farming community The farmers who responded to the call of the government to grow more food should not be put to difficulties and unless a remunerative price is paid to them there will be a great set back to the food production in the coming years. Recently I visited my native district. They have already sown and transplanted 45 lakhs of acres in the delta area, without any grumbling; they have mortgaged their entire property I am blaming not only this government but I blamed the previous government also that they had not taken much interest in the develop-

ment of agriculturists and safeguarding their interests. The Andhra government tried to export our finer varieties introduced by the small farmers. You should allow the Andhra government to export the finer variety either through central STC or the state STC. We are interested in disposing of our finer varieties. The hon. Minister may please depute a technical man and I will go with him. The FCI have rejected. Two days after our society had sold our stock to a merchant, immediately they accepted that. That was the experience three or four years ago. I am not blaming this government or that government. I want the government to fulfil its promise to the people, particularly the agricultural community. It is not only the farmers; seventy per cent of our people depend upon agriculture. If they are ignored the country cannot survive. They are making sacrifices for the benefit of the country. I therefore request you to consider the Andhra Government's proposal to allow them to export rice to other countries.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Before I call the hon. Minister, I have to inform Shri R. K. Dhawan and Rajagopala Naidu that their names could not come before the sitting. I am sorry I told Mr. Dhawan that his name may be called. It can not be called. Only four names, Shri Chitta Basu, Mallanna, Yuvaraj and Venkatasubbiah will be called.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): The hon. Member has referred to many issues; some of which are not directly related to the sale of paddy in Andhra Pradesh at low price, nor is it within my competence to give any assurance on those questions which are not directly related to this. The half an-hour discussion is on

slow procurement in Andhra Pradesh. I shall explain the position; I concede the point that there has been slow procurement in Andhra Pradesh; it could have been faster. The slow rate of procurement has been due to many misunderstandings. The first and foremost of the misunderstandings has been that the state government have been under the wrong impression that they have no role to play in the procurement of foodgrains.

I would like to say it very categorically, not only for Andhra Pradesh but for all other States, that they should come and supplement the efforts of the FCI in procurement of foodgrains, for which the support prices are fixed. The example of Haryana and Punjab has been given. May I remind the hon. Members that in those States the State Governments are actively engaged in helping the FCI? In fact, their own agencies are procuring foodgrains. I have been writing letters to the Chief Ministers that they should come and supplement the efforts of the FCI.

Now, for arguments sake suppose the FCI machinery is inefficient, corrupt and all that, then there was all the more reason why the State Government should have come to the rescue of the farmers. There was nothing to stop them from making purchases. We have assured them repeatedly that whatever they purchase, they can utilize for their own consumption needs in the State. And if they cannot consume the whole quantity procured, then we will take the surplus quantity from them and pay them the price at which they purchased plush incidentals.

So, there was nothing to stop the Andhra Pradesh Government from entering the market and making purchases for the relief of their farmers. I am very happy to say that as soon as I came to know that the Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister is in town, I contacted him and went to see him

[Shri Bhanu Pratap Singh]

day before yesterday and explained the whole situation. He has now agreed and in fact, before me he has directed his subordinates that the State machinery should start purchasing immediately in the State. That is a very welcome decision and I hope it will go a long way in accelerating the pace of procurement.

There has been another difficulty on account of a disease in a particular variety of paddy which they call black tip disease. In the case of rice suffering from this disease the black tip remains even after it is cooked. So the consumers are not willing to purchase that. So the FCI as a public sector organisation cannot purchase food grains which it cannot sell, we have repeatedly made it very clear that we cannot purchase anything which we cannot sell. There is no demand for that kind of rice in any part of the country. May be there is some demand in Andhra Pradesh, but there is no demand for that kind of rice outside Andhra Pradesh. In fact the State Government should very strongly advise the farmers to give up the cultivation of that one variety in which that disease occurs. (Interruptions)

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA In fact it is the Government of India that supplied those seeds as high-yielding varieties. So it is the fault of the Government of India.

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH
 "May be it was evolved by our Rice Research Institute but the disease developed later on. Once a seed has been recommended, you cannot say that it will always remain and in that condition in which it was recommended. As we evolve new varieties of seeds new diseases also come up. In fact nobody knew about this black tip disease at that time."

Even in regard to this variety of rice a way has been found out in my conversation with the Chief Minister and we are working on that. I suggested that the Andhra Pradesh Go-

vernment should purchase this rice and utilize it for the Food for Work scheme in Andhra Pradesh, and whatever price they pay for that according to the grade that is prescribed we will subsidize them up to Rs 20 per quintal. Whatever foodgrains are procured for Food for Work, we subsidize them to the extent of Rs. 20 per quintal. If the Andhra Pradesh Government accepts that view—and I have gained the impression that the Chief Minister has accepted that view—the modalities are being explored, I feel confident that if the Andhra Pradesh Government procures at that price and uses it for Food for Work, then perhaps that problem too would be solved.

There has been some difficulty about the other two varieties of paddy. It is again a very peculiar phenomenon that the same variety has been kept in a higher category in one district and in a lower category in the neighbouring district. This can happen. Soil and climatic conditions do bring about changes in course of time in the quality of paddy. The farmers are demanding a higher price but it has degenerated into a lower grade. I have only today despatched one of our senior quality control officers to go there and bring the report. If it is a very minor relaxation that is required we may relax. I am at it and I can assure you that as soon as we receive the report, we will take a suitable decision. In fact, I want to give the maximum help and support to the farmers and the slow rate has been simply because of the misunderstanding that the State Government has nothing to do with procurement. That is not the correct situation. In fact, in most States only the State Government is the purchasing agency.

SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN
(Burdwan) They are not purchasing
through the FCI?

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH : I have already said that the FCI enters any State with the permission of the

State Government. There are States which have not allowed the FCI to operate in them. But in Andhra Pradesh, the FCI is allowed, but that permission does not preclude the State Government from doing its own part, especially when they complain that the FCI has not been performing well. If the FCI has not been performing well, that is all the more reason why the state Government should have started purchasing on its own. I hope that within a few days the situation will improve. The State Government on my initiative has already agreed to enter the market.

As far as the black tip is concerned, we have found a way of utilising that also. As far as the other two varieties are concerned, I think we will have to wait for the report of the quality control officer.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: What about export?

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: Let it be done in a proper manner. I do not say it will not be allowed, nor can I say that it will be allowed, but the proper course is that the Chief Minister should write to the Government of India, and we will certainly consider it.

SHRI K. MALLANNA (Chitradurga): I have heard the hon. Member and also the hon. Minister. Though this question refers to Andhra Pradesh only, the principles involved apply to the whole country. The paddy growers are very unfortunate. They are not only exploited by the big traders and; the middlemen, but also by the official procurement agency. I am saying this because this agency does not go to the small and marginal farmers. They are the worst sufferers in this because they have to sell away their paddy at uneconomic prices which do not even meet their cost of production. The official agencies are not going to the small and marginal farmers.

The hon. Member made out that the prices of agricultural inputs are increasing every day. The electricity charges are increasing; the water charges are increasing; there is a surcharge on water, etc. The cost of production has increased. No amount of Government formula is going to increase the price paddy.

In this context, may I know from the hon. Minister what is the percentage of paddy purchased by the mill-owners and official procurement agencies; whether the cost of inputs for production of agricultural products have increased lately, more than those of foodgrains, and, if so, whether the Government is thinking of any process to bring down the prices of agricultural inputs? They are sandwiched between the two agencies. It is only one agency which can help, that is, the State trading. May I know from the hon. Minister whether the Government is going to take the wholesale trade in paddy?

श्री युवराज कटिहार : सभापति महोदय आन्ध्र प्रदेश के सम्बन्ध में जो आध्र पंटे की चर्चा हो रही है, इसके साथ एक अम सवाल निहित है आज-कल किसानों की मुख्य समस्या उनके कस्ट आफ प्राइवशन में कमी करने की है। आज खेती की लागत इतनी बढ़ गई है कि जब तक आधुनिक टेक्नालोजी का इस्तेमाल नहीं किया जायेगा, तब तक उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ सकता है। मंत्री महोदय को पता है कि खाद, पेस्टीसाइड्स-कटनाशक दवाओं, सिंचाई और कृषि के यन्त्रों के मूल्य पहले बहुत अधिक बढ़ गये हैं। इसका अलावा लागत में भी वृद्धि हो गई है इसके कारण कृषि की लागत बढ़ रही है। यद्यपि एग्रिकल्चरल प्राइसिज कमीशन को सिफारिश है कि मोटे धान का मूल्य निर्धारित

[श्री युवराज]

हो, लेकिन मंत्री महोदय इस बारे में अधिक करने की लक्ष्मी बताते हैं। जब 13 नवम्बर को प्रधान मंत्री जी विजयवाड़ा गए थे, तो वहाँ जाता पट्टी के एम०एल०ए०, श्री बी० एल० रव न उड़ें एक मेमोरैंडम दिया था जिसमें इन विषयों का उल्लेख किया गया था। मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि माधव जैता जो धान प्रदान प्राप्त है वहाँ किसानों की मुख्य पदवार धान है क्या उत्पादन-रूप को देखते हुए तमाम उपकरणों और खाद का बचती हुई कीमत को दायन हुए सरकार वहाँ के मध्य में वृद्धि करने का विचार रखती है।

SHRI P VENKATASUBBAIAH M
Chairman Sir the hon Minister of
State for Agriculture is a practical
agriculturist. The symbol of their
party is farmer with plough. But
unfortunately the farmers are the
worst sufferers under their regime.

MR CHAIRMAN I think it is
enough introduction. You come to the
question.

SHRI P VENKATASUBBAIAH I am
asking only a few questions arising
out of the answer that he has given.

The black tip variety rice is not
edible. The people are refusing to buy
it. In this connection the rice re-
search institutes have been evolving
a hybrid type of paddy to increase the
per acre production in the country with
the result that there has been a green
revolution and there has been a spurt
in rice production. I want to know
whether there is any sort of coordina-
tion between the research institute and
the extension programme. When the
seeds have been taken by the farmers
— he, have been supplied by the Seeds
Corporation—do they take proper steps
with the help of the State Government

to take preventive measures, to see
that these seeds which have been sup-
plied and which are put into the soil
do not suffer from diseases. What pre-
ventive steps do this Government pro-
pose to take in this regard in coordina-
tion with the State Governments?

Secondly with regard to slow pro-
curement in Andhra Pradesh may I
draw the attention of the hon Minister
to the fact that the slow procurement
is due to two main reasons one is the
slow procurement of the FCI not procuring
paddy at the right time when the far-
mers can get a remunerative price and
the other is which is the main problem
with regard to the unremunerative
price the farmer is getting. The Agri-
cultural Prices Commission.

MR CHAIRMAN That point has
been made by Mr Yuvraj please do
not repeat that.

SHRI P VENKATASUBBAIAH The
Agricultural Prices Commission has
come for severe criticism by the
procuring areas that there has
been a discrimination in price-fixation
between wheat and rice that there is a
powerful wheat lobby that is operating
in Delhi and that is the reason that
the paddy growers are at a disadvan-
tage. I want to know whether this
imbalance will be corrected by the
Government.

Another point is this. I am glad the
Minister has said that rice will be al-
located for Food for Work Programme.
But the Central Government is insist-
ing that wheat must be taken by the
Andhra Pradesh Government. On some
representation, they have said that 30
per cent might be given as rice. May
I ask the hon Minister to take a deci-
sion that in Andhra Pradesh for the
entire Food for Work Programme
paddy will be given let at least the
predominant part of it be paddy.

My last point is whether this Gov-
ernment in order to rescue the far-
mers from distress sale will in coope-
ration with the State Governments try
to give remunerative price to them.

and also, when the request comes from the Chief Minister for export of rice—I want him to give a categorical answer here—whether he will accept the recommendation of the Chief Minister and allow the rice to be exported from Andhra Pradesh.

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: One question has been put, whether the Government is contemplating to take over the wholesale trade in paddy. The reply is 'no', and that is for a very good reason. Today they are complaining about the FCI. If the foodgrain trade had been taken over, then there would have been only one agency. Today, besides the private traders, the others are also operating and can operate. There would be no remedy if there is only one agency and that agency does not perform well.

18 hrs.

Secondly, I would like to say about the price. The price has already been decided. There can be difference of opinion whether it is remunerative or not. But the decision has been taken and is not likely to be changed till the next season. Whenever our friends on this side complain about price, I am quite willing to listen to them. But when the Members opposite complain about the price, I feel that they have completely forgotten what they were doing to the farmers when they were in power. (Interruptions) There is a large difference between what you were doing and what we are doing. In your case there was compulsory procurement from the producers and at a rate which was lower than what we are giving today. Ours is only a support operation. Farmers are free to sell their produce at a higher price if they can. We go to their rescue when they cannot. On the other hand, you used to send coercive forces to their houses to take delivery and at a much lower price. So, while I am prepared to listen about the prices from the members sitting on that side. I am not prepared to take any advice from you because you were so tyrannical in the days when you were in power (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: How can anybody force his advice?

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: Thousands and thousands of farmers were taken to court for non-delivery of their levy. Is that not tyranny? You should be ashamed of those days.

SHRI DARUR PULLIAH (Anantapur): Are you not ashamed of the present position?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: What about the cane-growers? Are you not ashamed of that?

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: We are talking about paddy but you are going to sugar cane.

Another question has been raised that there should be parity between the price of wheat and the price of paddy. May I know when in the history of this country there was ever any parity between the prices of paddy and wheat?....

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Please don't misquote me. I said 're-munerative price'.

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: If you say that you did not ask for parity, I withdraw my remark. But I can tell you that never in the history of this country, paddy was sold at the same rate as wheat.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: In Andhra Pradesh the Janata Party MLAs have passed a resolution.

SHRI DARUR PULLIAH: Why not you increase the price of paddy?

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: About the disease, I would like to make it clear that a variety which has been evolved today may be found to be susceptible to a new disease 2 years afterwards. In fact there is a race between the scientists who are evolving seeds and the diseases. It is not perhaps relevant but I may inform the House that in Pakistan they have

[Shri Bhanu Pratap Singh]

lost their wheat crop and are in difficulties only because they were using old seeds which were destroyed by the rust disease. Now our scientists have been evolving wheat which are rust resistant and therefore we have escaped. But the fact that these varieties have escaped last year does not mean that we will escape again. Therefore newer and newer varieties are always being evolved. It is a continuous process. The new varieties after some time become susceptible to some new variety of disease also. There are also different varieties and strains of disease. So you cannot put the blame that because we released that sometime back, therefore we are

guilty. I have been producing paddy myself for the last 38 years and I have never heard about the black-tip disease.

SHRI DARUR PULLIAH: How can the ryots be held responsible for that?

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: It is part of the game. Ryots are not held responsible for many things but they have to suffer. So it is one of those cases.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now the House stands adjourned till 11 am tomorrow 1805 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, December 13, 1978/Agrahayana 22, 1900 (Saka)

CONTENTS

No. 17, Wednesday, December 13, 1978/Agrahayana 22, 1900 (Saka)

Oral Answers to Questions:	COLUMNS
*Starred Questions Nos. 326 to 331, 342 and 332	1—29
 Written Answers to Questions:	
Starred Questions Nos. 324, 325, 333 to 335, 337 to 341 and 343	29—39
Unstarred Questions Nos. 3184 to 3220, 3222 to 3303, 3305 to 3373 and 3375 to 3383	40—220
Papers laid on the Table	220—25
 Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—	
Reported Fall in foreign trade	225—44
Shri Nirmal Chandra Jain	225, 234—36
Shri Mohan Dharla	225-26, 239—44
Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu	236—39
 Public Accounts Committee—	
 Ninety-fourth and Hundred and Second Reports	
Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Extension to Kohima, Wokha, Zunheboto, Mokokchung and Phek Districts Bill—Introduced	245
 Matters under Rule 377—	
(i) Examination of suggestion for mixing of alcohol with petrol— Shri Surendra Bikram	246-47
(ii) Reported Notice by Employees of Banks to go on Strike— Shri Ugrasen	247
(iii) Problems of Tobacco Growers— Dr. Vasant Kumar Pandit	247-48
(iv) Working of Indian Agricultural Research Institute— Shri Vijaykumar N. Patil	248-49
(v) Reported Scarcity of Coal, Kerosene and firewood in Delhi— Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu	249
(vi) Disposal of accumulated stock of soiled woollen and cotton cloth and ready made garments by Khadi and Village Industries Commission—	250
Shri Hukmdeo Narain Yadav	250

*The sign +marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

Sugar Undertakings (Taking Over of Management) Bill—

Columns

Motion to consider	251—75
Shri Bhanu Pratap Singh	335—52
Shri A.R. Badri Narayan	251—53
Shri Brij Bhushan Tiwary	254—56
Shri K. Suryanarayana	256—60
Shri Y.P. Shastri	260—65
Shri K. Mayathevar	265—69
Shrimati Ahilya P. Rangnekar	269—71
Dr. Bijoy Mondal	271—74
Dr. Ramji Singh	274—75
Shri P. Rajagopal Naidu	335—36
Shri Harikesh Bahadur	337—38
Shri G. Narsimha Reddy	339—40
Shri Laxmi Narain Nayak	340—42
Shri Dharendra Nath Basu	342—44
Shri Yuvraj	344—45
Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah	345—47
Shri Ugrasen	347—50
	350—52
Motion re. Third Report of the Committee of Privileges	275—334
Shri M.N. Govindan Nair	279—85
Shri Tridib Chaudhuri	285—87
Shri K. Mayathevar	287—91
Shrimati Indira Nehru Gandhi	291—310
Shrimati Mrinal Gore	317—19
Shri K. Lakappa	320—23
Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu	323—26
Half-an-Hour Discussion—	
Sugar cess dues in U.P. and Bihar	352—66
Shri Rasheed Masood	352—59
Shri Bhanu Pratap Singh	359—62
Shri Yuvraj	364—66
Dr. Bijoy Mondal	362—63
Shri P. Rajagopal Naidu	363
	363—64

LOK SABHA DEBATES

I

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, December 13, 1978/Agrahayana 22, 1900 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Losses Suffered by N.T.C. Eastern Subsidiary

*326. SHRI PRADYUMNA BAL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) total number of textile mills under the Eastern Subsidiary of N.T.C. along with their location (State-wise);

(b) whether the Headquarters of the Eastern Subsidiary of N.T.C. is located at Calcutta but the Chairman-cum-Managing Director generally remains at Bombay;

(c) the number of times the Chairman-cum-Managing Director visited the Headquarter at Calcutta, and the number of days for which he stayed there each time since 1-4-1978;

(d) whether the Eastern Subsidiary suffered heavy losses and in September, 1978 the monthly loss stood at Rs. 72 lakhs;

(e) the main reasons for this heavy loss; and

(f) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to improve management, production and marketing?

2

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) The total number of textile mills under the National Textile Corporation (West Bengal, Assam, Bihar and Orissa) Ltd. a subsidiary of the National Textile Corporation Ltd. and their State-wise location is given below:

West Bengal	14
Assam	1
Bihar	2
Orissa	1

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The main reasons for the loss are:—

(i) Old and obsolete machinery.

(ii) Excessive labour force.

(iii) Unscheduled power cuts.

(iv) Lower utilisation of installed capacities, higher variable cost and lower sale realisation.

(v) Recent floods in West Bengal.

(f) The following steps have been taken/are being taken, to improve the working and better functioning of this Subsidiary:—

(i) strengthening of the management of the subsidiary;

(ii) implementation of the modernisation programme;

(iii) seeking co-operation of State Government of West Bengal in the implementation of voluntary labour rationalisation programme; and for supply of uninterrupted power.

(b) and (c) Pending appointment of a regular Chairman-cum Managing Director of the Subsidiary Corporation a Director of NTC (South Maharashtra) Limited Bombay has been appointed as Chairman-cum Managing Director NTC (West Bengal Assam, Bihar and Orissa) Ltd with effect from 15.5.1978 in addition to his duties as an interim arrangement. He has visited Calcutta 19 times since May, 1978 for the work of the subsidiary. The information in respect of number of days for which he stayed at Calcutta each time since May 1978 is as under

1st time	3 days
2nd time	4½ days
3rd time	2½ days
4th time	3 days
5th time	2 days
6th time	2 days
7th time	1 day
8th time	2 days
9th time	2 days
10th time	2 days
11th time	3½ days
12th time	2 days
13th time	2 days
14th time	2½ days
15th time	3 days
16th time	1 day
17th time	2 days
18th time	2 days
19th time	2 days
TOTAL	44 days

SHRI PRADYUMNA BAL Mr Speaker Sir in view of the answer given by the hon. Minister and the statement laid on the Table of the

House I would like to know—the National Textile Corporation, the Eastern Subsidiary—why it is headed by a part time Chairman cum Managing Director who are actually having their headquarters in Bombay? The National Textile Corporation has been suffering a colossal loss. I would also like to know why only the Director of the South Maharashtra unit of NTC has been appointed a part-time Chairman-cum Managing Director of this Eastern Subsidiary? This haphazard arrangement does not speak well of the Government when it has taken over these sick textile mills. This NTC has been suffering a loss of about Rs 25–30 crores every year. So the same Director could have as well been appointed as full time Chairman cum Managing Director of the Eastern Subsidiary and shifted to Calcutta as its headquarters. Why was this not done? Secondly, whether it is a fact that this Chairman-cum Managing Director who is not able to attend to his duties here his duties as Director, the South Maharashtra Unit are suffering because he has to shuttle between Bombay and Calcutta at a colossal cost to the Corporation? I would also like to know whether it is a fact that this ad hoc Chairman-cum Managing Director who has been appointed is comparatively a very junior officer—Shri Sushil Sain—who joined NTC only about 3 years back as a trainee as a Special Officer on duty over the head of many senior capable and experienced officers. And this Mr Sain whether he is practically operating or deputising for the Chairman-cum Managing Director in his absence. If so why?

SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI It is correct what Mr Bal has said that we have a part time Chairman-cum Managing Director in the Eastern Subsidiary of NTC. With the expiry of the extended tenure of Shri C.R. Guha Majumdar IAS(WB) on 30.3.78 it was decided to appoint Shri Sushil Sain, Director (Technical) in the NTC (South Maharashtra) Bombay as Chairman-cum Managing Director NTC, as an

interim arrangement in addition to his duties as Director of NTC (South Maharashtra) Ltd., with effect from 15-5-1978 until appointment of a CMD on regular basis. Accordingly, with the approval of the Board of Directors of the NTC on 10-5-78, Shri Sushil Sain was appointed as CMD of the NTC. Even before the expiry of the term of Shri C.R. Guha Majumdar, the NTC made efforts to get a suitable candidate from the open market. However, no suitable candidate could be selected from the open market. In this background, the NTC went in for a Service Officer for the post of CMD. After considering the names of a number of Service Officers, the Selection Committee constituted for this purpose and comprising of Chairman, NTC, Managing Director, NTC and a nominee of PESB, recommended the name of Shri S.M. Murshed. Subsequently, the Government of West Bengal did not relieve him. Then again another gentleman was selected, but when it came to the Cabinet Committee, it was observed by the Cabinet Committee that a technical person who knows the subject must be appointed. So, we have taken steps so that a technical man, who knows the subject can be appointed and we are hoping that within a month or two we will be able to appoint one whole time Chairman.

SHRI PRADYUMNA BAL: She did not answer the second part of my question fully—why one Mr. Sen, a comparatively junior officer was appointed over the head of more experienced and capable technical officers available in the N.T.C.?

SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI: He is the only available person who wanted to go and head N.T.C. Eastern Subsidiary. We tried many people, but I am sorry to say that no other person accepted it.

We tried to get somebody from the Government of West Bengal also. We selected him because he is a technical person. He has some knowledge about this organisation. I can assure the House since he joined this subsidiary, the position has improved. Previously there was a loss of Rs. 1 crore per month. The position is now improving.

SHRI PRADYUMNA BAL: I will have to preface my question. You have to be a little patient.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no, preface is a lecture always. Please be brief.

SHRI PRADYUMNA BAL: I had raised some time back also in the House this very matter which I am referring to now. N.T.C. is an organisation which only takes over sick textile mills when they become sick, when everything has been taken out by the industrialists, and capitalists, then it is safely handed over to the Government as a sick child. I had drawn the attention of the Minister of Industry in the last part of 1977 Session that there is Orissa Textile Mills Ltd., Choudwar, near Cuttack. They have not been able to pay back more than Rs. 800 crores taken from the Allahabad Bank. It has not been paying dividend to its share holders for the last 30 years. It is showing loss. It has come to a stalemate.

I am drawing the attention of the House to the fact that this mill is going to be sick in a few months. It is already sick. These industrialists are very capable and influential persons. When our Finance Minister visited Orissa, he invited him for lunch and that is why the bankers are not able to do anything with him. In the public interest while the going is good, I would urge upon the Minister to take over this textile mill as it can make profit before everything goes out and it enters into further liabilities. It has already taken Rs. 800 crores as borrowings from the Allahabad Bank and others. Will the Minister give an

assurance that they will take over this mill while the going is good and mill can make profit?

SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI I can assure that we will look into that question.

श्री राम चन्द्र कृष्ण मजो महोदय ने स्वीकार किया है कि एन० टी० सी० की बगल की मिलें बाटे में चल रही हैं। इसी प्रकार ये मध्य प्रदेश की एन० टी० सी० की मिलें भी बाटे में चल रही हैं। मध्य प्रदेश की बात एन० टी० सी० की मिला की नीकरोड का पाय हो रहा है। माना प्रकार की निराश्वे होने के बाद भी बाबर की धार से कोई एक्शन नहीं लिया गया है। मैंने 23 अक्टूरी 1978 को उद्योग मंत्री जी को एक पत्र लिखा था जिस का उत्तर मंत्री महोदय ने 31 अक्टूरी 1978 का दिया था और जब करवाले का भाववाहन भी उस पत्र में दिया था। उसके बाद 9 फरवरी 1978 का इसी के बारे में मैंने पत्र लिखा था जिसका कोई उत्तर मुझे नहीं मिला। उस के बाद 20 फरवरी का प्रतिनिधित्वा के बारे में मैंने पत्र लिखा जिस का कोई उत्तर नहीं मिला। 28 फरवरी को मैंने फिर एक पत्र लिखा जिसका कोई उत्तर नहीं मिला। 6 मार्च 1978 को फिर मैंने पत्र लिखा जिस के उत्तर में डाक्टर काबाई का उन्होंने मुझे भाववाहन दिया। उस के बाद 17 जुलाई को मैंने पत्र दिया। उसको मुझे स्वीकृति मात्र ही दी गई। इसकी विकास में धाव का मिलती है जिसका धावो धाव उत्तर देते ही नहीं है। धाव भाववाहन दे देते हैं किनी पुति नहीं होती है। मध्य प्रदेश में धावो धाव मिलें मिलें की नीकरोड का पाया हो रहा है जबकि मिलों धाव को घ मिलें हैं और उन को पद करीब का मुवाडा हा रहा है। क्या धाव ने कभी यह पता चराने की कारवाही की है कि इन बाटे के मूल कारण क्या हैं? मंत्री महोदय ने इस बाटे के जो कारण बताये हैं केवल बड़ी कारण नहीं हैं। इस के धीरे की कारण हो सकते हैं। जो बात बड़े हुए हैं उन के कारण की बादा हो रहा है। क्या इन तीनों के स्वर पर धाव धाव व्यक्तियों को नियुक्त करने धीरे जिन कारणों से बादा हो रहा है उनकी धाव बाव करवाये ? जो भाववाहन धाव दे दिया है उसकी पुति धाव कर करने वाले हैं ?

SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI The question relates to West Bengal subsidiary. It does not relate to Madhya Pradesh subsidiary.

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI When the subsidiaries were formed it was more or less understood that in the management of the West Bengal subsidiary the Government of West Bengal

would have a voice and say. May I know whether the Government had submitted any panel of names or after Mr Murshed was not released, whether any communication was sent by the West Bengal Government?

SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI Yes, Sir. They sent some names and we considered them. As I have already said, as it is a heavily deficit subsidiary, we need some person who is a technical hand and knows commercial things and knows the subject.

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI Have these things been communicated to the West Bengal Government?

SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI Yes. They know it. They are all in service and so, they have no such experience. So, we need some experienced person.

श्री बलवीर सिंह : जिस धावो को स्पेशल प्राक्कित मुकुरर किया गया है, मि० सेन, उसी कारणों से या उसी प्राक्कित में उस से ज्यादा छीनिधर धावो धीरे टेक्नीकल नो हाउ जानने वाले धावो हैं, क्या यह सही नहीं है ? क्या मन्त इतिहा के आधार पर उस को बड़ा मुकुरर नहीं किया गया है ? धाव उन से ज्यादा नो हाउ जानने वाले बड़ा है जो इनकार्य करवा कर धीरे उस को हटा कर जो सीनियर प्रफसर है उस को धाव मुकुरर करने ?

धोमो धावा भावो . यह टीक बात नहीं है।

Price Rise of Paper

*327 **SHRI PIUS TIRKEY**: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that prices of different varieties of paper have gone up,

(b) if so, the reasons thereof, and

(c) whether Government have made any efforts to check the price rise and to ask the main paper manufacturers to maintain the price level prevailing at the beginning of 1979?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) to (c). A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir. Although there has been no change in the price of white printing paper which is being supplied to the educational sector, the prices of some other varieties of paper had increased during the year.

(b) The demand for paper has gone up sharply with the promotion of adult education and universal literacy programmes. Though production has also been going steadily, it has not been able to keep pace with the demand, and it is estimated that there is gap of about 75,000 tonnes between demand and supply. The situation was also marginally aggravated in recent months due to bottlenecks in production caused by power cuts, coal shortages and disruption in transport facilities due to floods in some areas. The paper industry has taken advantage of improved market conditions to put up prices. It is reported that consumers have also been adversely affected by various malpractices prevalent in the distribution system.

(c) Although there is no statutory control on prices, Government have been discouraging the industry from resorting to unjustified increase of prices. Government have been promoting the growth of the paper industry by various measures, to achieve higher production, and it is also proposed to import paper to meet increased demand. If these measures do not have the desired effect Government would consider further measures to limit the production of common varieties of writing and printing paper and also whether distribution of these papers can be taken over.

SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: What is the percentage of price rise during the last three years? Is it a fact that the price

has gone up by 25 to 40 per cent, of different varieties of paper? Is it also a fact that the wholesale dealers and quota holders have earned crores of rupees in collaboration with the mill magnates and whether the paper distribution is strictly in the hands of mill-owners?

SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI: The first question is with regard to the price rise. It is correct that in regard to some varieties of paper, there is a price rise. But in regard to white paper, there is no price rise. There is controlled price...

MR. SPEAKER: The question is whether it is because of collusion between mill-owners and the distributors?

SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI: There are three things.

One thing is price rise and I say that in regard to white paper there is no price rise. The industry is supplying at control price and in respect of other varieties of paper definitely there is price rise and we have taken some measures and in recent days there is some decline in prices and we have already said that.

The second thing is about distribution. There is no doubt that there is some collusion between the industry and the distributors and the retailers. All these things are there. So, if they do not check the whole thing, then we are going to opt for the public distribution system. So, they cannot do like that.

SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: I would like to know whether it is true that the percentage of price rise is between 25 and 40 per cent in respect of different varieties of paper.

SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI: Exactly at this moment I have no other percentage with me, but no doubt the substantial rise in prices varies.

SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: The second question is whether the newsprint allocated to small newspapers is also sold in blackmarket and no proper check is

being kept for their proper utilisation and whether there is any proposal under consideration to streamline proper distribution and price control.

SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI About distribution I have already stated that if they do not check all these things in the industry then we will opt for the public distribution system and in regard to other matters about the news print to the small magazines and small papers we have to look into the question as to what is their real problem.

SHRI O V ALAGESAN Sir it is a very serious matter. The paper mills have been charging premium on their product at the rate of even Rs. 500 or Rs. 1000 per tonne. Here it is said that there has been no change in the price of white printing paper which is being supplied to the educational sector. But we find in actual practice that the note books that are required for the schools and the textbooks are all very highly priced and they are not even available. Here it is said that Government have been discouraging the industry from resorting to unjustified increase of prices. How have they been discouraging and what steps they have taken? Perhaps unless we import sufficient quantity of paper the conditions may not improve. Will the Government consider this question and take more vigorous steps to bring down the price of paper either by import of paper or by clamping control on industry?

SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI There is a shortfall in both production and demand and that is 75,000 tonnes between demand and supply. So it is proposed to import this amount of paper at the moment.

About the educational sector we are fully meeting the demand of the educational sector. This year we are giving about 1.75 lakh tonnes to the educational sector and last year it was only about one lakh tonnes. I think it is sufficient at the moment.

थो किरानो प्रसार यह सबविहित है कि कागज का मूल्य बढ़े है। मगर ही मरगारी पाकना और मबी महोदय व बपान म यह बात प्रकट न हा लेकिन यह तथ्य है कि हर वोटिक कागज का मूल्य बढ़ा है। मबी महोदय न कहा है कि सड़क कागज का मूल्य नहा बढ़ा है। लेकिन उस ना भी मूल्य बढ़ा है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हू कि पिछले सत्र ना प्रपक्षा इस सत्र म केन्द्रीय सरकार या प्राता को धार न दिवना कोटा दिया गया है।

SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI I have already said about how much we have given to them. From the Government side we are allocating to the educational sector this year about 1.75 lakh tonnes of white paper and printing paper. As I have already stated there is some collusion between the industry and the distributors and this price rise is mainly due to that. For that reason I have already said that we may have to go through Public Distribution System.

परमपत्र" और "77" देव की बिनी

* 328. श्री योगिन्द्र मुन्शी : क्या जखान मबी यह बताने को इच्छा करत कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि परम धव पीठक पत्र की बतल 77 कागज पर 77 तुलना में धुन बही सध्या म बिनी है।

(ख) यदि हा तो क्या धम धात्र की प्रथी यो 77 की बिनी 77 सधिन है मयनी पादसय प्राप्त रहनी म धनुहन है और

(ग) यदि हा तो सरकार का विचार उन कपनी के बिन्दु पादसय जल सयता से धात्रक कोतले बयन पर क्या कायबाही करन का है यो धम धव पीठक पत्र की बोलत भरन के काय में लयी है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI) (a) The sale figures by brand names of soft drinks are not maintained by the Government.

(b) The promotion of all brands of soft drinks including Thums-up by M/s Parle Beverages Ltd., Bombay, who are the owners of Thums-up

41.55 million bottles as against their approved capacity of 30.067 million bottles per annum.

(c). This would require to be dealt with in terms of the provision of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act 1951 and in terms of Government's policy set out in the Statement of Industrial Policy laid before the House of Parliament on 23rd December, 1977.

SHRI GOVINDA MUNDA: I specifically asked the sale of Thums-up-licensed capacity vis-a-vis produced during the year 1977. But I am sorry to point out that the figures given by the Minister pertain to all the soft drinks including Thums-up which is misleading.

If the Minister does not have the figures of Thums-up readily available, the same may be submitted to the House in due course of time.

SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI: The hon. member wanted to know about the sale of Thums-up. I have already said in reply to part (a) that the sale figures by brand names of soft drinks are not maintained by the Government, and part (b) that the production of all brands of soft drinks including Thums-up by M/s Parle Beverages Limited, Bombay, who are the owners of Thums-up franchise, during the year 1977 was 41.55 million bottles as against their approved capacity of 30.067 million bottles per annum. I meant to say that M/s Parle Beverages Limited, Bombay manufacture a number of drinks and produce different types of drinks and Thums-up is one of them. We have no such separate figures about Thums-up.

SHRI GOVINDA MUNDA: Even in the figures given by the Government, the production capacity is more than the licensed capacity. What action is proposed to be taken by the Government against the defaulters?

SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI: Already, we have asked the DGTD to take action against this firm.

SHRI VIJAYAKUMAR N. PATIL: It is evident that the demand for '77' is lesser than that for Thums-up and it is a well-known fact that '77' is the creation of the Janata Government. Will this Government try to improve the quality of '77' or subsidise the rate to make it competitive with other drinks? It should be at least re-named '78'.

SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI: The quality of '77' is quite good. But we had some difficulty in manufacturing it in different metropolitan cities because according to our Industrial Policy we cannot start any unit in metropolitan cities. We have to go to some SSI areas. But we are now having it in small areas and it is quite popular there.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: It is rather a very equivocal answer because what has happened is that a particular firm called M/s. Parle Beverages Limited must have exceeded its capacity and oozed out a public sector product. That is exactly the charge, the gravamen of the charge M/s Parle must have exceeded its capacity and oozed out '77' which was done by the technicians of India. It is fairly good, but it may not have been properly advertised. What is the real position? M/s Parle must have exceeded their capacity. I would like to know whether some action has been taken against M/s Parle Beverages Limited?

What is Government doing? It is no use saying there is the IDR Act and all those things. If they have exceeded their capacity, all the IDR Act has to be implemented by the Minister; so, what action have they taken? Why should you not prosecute

the company for exceeding their capacity?

SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI Steps have been taken to process it and an enquiry is also being made.

Demands made by Central Secretariat Employees

*329 **SHRI P RAJAGOPAL NAIDU** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether the employees of Central Secretariat staged a demonstration in front of the residence of the State Minister for Home,

(b) what are their demands and

(c) whether Government have satisfied their demands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S D PATIL) (a) As per information available the Federation of the Central Secretariat and Allied Offices Employees held a demonstration in front of the house of Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs on 26th October, 1972. The Minister was out of station on 26th October, 1972.

(b) The demonstrators did not present any memorandum of demands. In their earlier letter dated 21st October, 1972, they have referred to the following demands

(i) Modification of the Desk Officer Scheme

(ii) Merger of Dearness Allowance with pay

(iii) Seniority according to the date of appointment

(iv) Three promotions in Service

(v) Regularisation of daily wage workers.

(c) All the demands have been taken up by the Staff Side under the

JCM, either in the National Council or in the Departmental Council of the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms and are at various stages of consideration in consultation with the Staff Side.

SHRI P RAJAGOPAL NAIDU It has been said that they are being considered but has any particular demand been met?

SHRI S D PATIL Three of the matters have been referred to the Consultative machinery and they are under consideration. Later they will be taken to arbitration.

SHRI P RAJAGOPAL NAIDU When are the reports expected from these Committees?

SHRI S D PATIL The arbitration machinery has got its own method of working. The matter is before it and it will start its hearing very soon.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE I would like to know whether one of the demands is recognition of their Associations and if that demand is there, whether they are being accorded recognition or not.

SHRI S D PATIL That is not one of the demands. I have already mentioned the five demands which are in the representation.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE But has recognition been accorded or not?

SHRI S D PATIL As for the various units which are affiliated to the Federation, recognition is given to them.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE Have you accepted this particular demand or not?

SHRI S D PATIL Some of the demands are

MR. SPEAKER: He wants to know whether their demand for recognition has been accepted.

SHRI S. D. PATIL: It is already under the consideration of the Joint Consultative Machinery; then it will go to arbitration.

Reorganisation of Coir Industry

*330. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether Kerala Government has submitted a Rs. 38 crore scheme to the Centre for reorganisation of coir industry in the State;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme and Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) financial assistance extended by the Union Government so far to the State for this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

SHRI K. A. RAJAN: I am really surprised at the answer of the Hon. Minister and particularly at the fact that the Minister is not at all aware of what is going on inside Government and about the files being transacted in regard to this particular question. The Government of Kerala has submitted a scheme for Rs. 38 crores (the scheme of the erstwhile Minister Shri E. V. Thomas) for restructuring the coir industry, and Government of India have already sanctioned Rs. 4.51 crores to assist the scheme. This has been announced in the House by Mr. George Fernandes when another question was raised on this subject. So, the Government of India is very much involved in the scheme and the latest position is that the Planning Commission has put up a Study Team to go into the working of the scheme, and that Sivaraman

Committee has already submitted its report. That is the history. But, in spite of all these things, the Minister has given a negative reply with regard to what is going on inside the Ministry about this. I would like to say that there is such a scheme and I would like to know the position now.

SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI: Sir, what was the question? The question was whether the Kerala Government has submitted a Rs. 38 crore scheme to the Centre for reorganisation of the coir industry. I have said 'No' and that is correct. There is no scheme of Rs. 38 crores from the Kerala Government.

But that does not mean that they have not sent any schemes. From 1974 onwards, they are sending different schemes amounting from Rs. 15.6 crores to Rs. 80.39 crores. But what I said was that a scheme for Rs. 38.0 crores as mentioned in part (a) of the question was not sent to us by the Kerala Government. (Interruptions) He had asked us specific question giving specific amount. How can I say on this point when there is no such scheme with us for what specific amount. But that does not mean that there is no scheme and no discussion at all and there is no thinking on it in the Ministry. (Interruptions)

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: What is the amount allocated for the coir industry? Why do you expose your ignorance? You are here to answer the questions. You must tell us the specific scheme.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point in getting agitated merely because a particular figure is different from the one given by your Department. The figure mentioned here is wrong.

SHRI K. GOPAL: I do not want to ask the Minister anything. But it only shows how inefficient the Ministry is.

SHRI K. A. RAJAN The Planning Commission Study Team has already submitted the report to the Government, that is, Sivaraman Committee Report. (Interruptions) The Government is committed to the scheme irrespective of whether it is Rs 280 crores or Rs 170 crores. But you have not answered the particular question put by me in the light of the facts, with all my sympathy for the lady I am not pursuing my question.

SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI I would request the House to give a full hearing of what I say. I have not said that we have not sanctioned anything. (Interruptions) As recommended by the Planning Commission, a special Central assistance of Rs 431 crores for potential viable co-operative societies have already been sanctioned. That I have not denied.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI In the light of the negative reply given by the Minister we are not asking any supplementaries on this. Let it go on record. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER Why do you get upset? I have already said that the Department should have given the correct figure because the figure Rs. 33 crores, is wrong. I have been finding it in other such answers also. They give a particular figure and later on they have said that that figure was wrong. I have already said that it is not correct.

MR. SPEAKER Q No 331

PROF P G MAVALANKAR Sir, the question No 342 standing in my name is identical. Will you kindly ask the Minister to take it up with this question?

MR. SPEAKER Yes he can answer both.

TV Centre in Kerala

***331 SHRI SKARIAH THOMAS-** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have taken final decision to set up a TV centre in Kerala State

(b) if so, when it is likely to be set up and

(c) the name of the place where the proposed TV centre is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI) (a) to (c) It has already been decided in principle to set up TV station at Trivandrum. It is proposed to have a single studio set up (with provision to have a second studio later) and a 10 KW transmitter with a 150 metre tower. It will take 3 to 4 years for the completion of the project after the necessary sanctions have been issued.

Installation of TV Stations at Ahmedabad and Major Cities

***342 PROF. P G MAVALANKAR** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) when will Ahmedabad and some other major cities in India get a TV Station

(b) why are the decision and implementation in this regard being delayed and

(c) steps and measures taken by Government to accelerate the process of starting TV Stations at Ahmedabad and other cities?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI) (a) to (c) A full-fledged T V Centre at Jullundur and

a TV relay centre at Kanpur, are already under construction. The relay centre at Kanpur is likely to be commissioned shortly. In the Sixth Plan schemes of Doordarshan, there is provision for setting up full-fledged TV Stations at three state capitals, namely, Ahmedabad, Bangalore and Trivandrum, and TV relay centres at eight other places. In addition two approved schemes of the Fifth Plan, namely, the setting up of TV relay centres at Asansol and Kasauli, will also be taken up during the Sixth Plan period. It will take about 3 to 4 years for a TV Station to be set up after the necessary sanctions have been issued. Pending such formalities preliminary action such as selection of suitable sites etc. is already under way in some of these cases including Ahmedabad.

SHRI SKARIAH THOMAS: To part (b) of my question you have answered that it will take 3 to 4 years for the completion of the project, after the necessary sanctions have been issued. I want to know specifically when the necessary sanctions are going to be issued and if you have started any preliminary work; and if so, the details thereof?

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: Sanctions do take some time. It is our endeavour to complete all these projects in the 6th Plan. I have already identified all of them.

SHRI SKARIAH THOMAS: Since Trivandrum is at one end of Kerala and the two other major cities of Kerala, that is, Cochin and Calicut are far away, will the Government consider putting up the station in such a way as to cover the entire State of Kerala; and what is the range of the 10 km. transmitter with 150 metre tower?

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: It would not be possible to cover the entire State

of Kerala with this transmitter in Trivandrum.

AN. HON MEMBER: What is the range?

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: I would not be able to say off hand may be about 80—85 km.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: As the House knows, TV was started in India in 1959. To begin with, it was in Delhi. There after, it took 13 years, to have a second one in Bombay; and then five more full-fledged TV Centres came consecutively in quick succession. They are in Srinagar, Amritsar, Calcutta, Madras and Lucknow. I do not want to give details of other places where relay centres are also functioning. I want to know precisely as to why three major cities—expecting to have the TV Centres in the 6th Plan—namely, Ahmedabad, Bangalore and Trivandrum—were left out of the consideration in these initial 20 years or so? You Mr. Speaker, will be glad to know that Bangalore is also included like Ahmedabad in the 6th Plan. My point is that Ahmedabad is the main city in Gujarat, a border State, and from various points of view it is important to have a T.V. centre started here sooner than elsewhere. Why is it that the previous government and the present Government have delayed the setting up of the T.V. station in Ahmedabad; and, all the more because of the fact that Ahmedabad and Gujarat give to the Government a tremendous amount of revenue in terms of radio licence and T.V. licence fees.

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: As a Minister incharge of this portfolio I would like to have as many T.V. centres as possible. And the original thinking was that during the 6th Plan, it will be possible for us to have centres in all the Capitals, but due to constraint of resources, the Planning Commission has not agreed to any excepting, these three in which Ahmedabad is one. Ahmedabad, Bangalore and Tri-

wardrum are the only State Capitals which have been agreed to, but it is essentially due to constraint of resources that do not make further expansion possible.

PROF P G MAVALANKAR The hon. Minister has said in his reply that it will take about 3-4 years for a T.V. station to be set up, and he says in the meantime, preliminary work is going on like selection of suitable site, etc. I wonder, apart from the fact that financial constraints are there, why such a long period of 3-4 years they should take in merely selecting a site and other details? Is it a fact that the opening of a new T.V. centre costs approximately Rs. 4 crores? If Rs. 4 crores is the cost, is it too much in terms of the cost especially when the benefits are too great?

SHRI L. K. ADVANI It is true that a full fledged T.V. Centre costs around Rs. 4 crores. It is really the experts who determine the total period that is taken.

We do not go in for turn key jobs as many other countries do. We try to do as much indigenously as possible. Therefore, this period has been indicated.

श्री विनायक वनावदार : मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ कि टी०वी० सेंटर खोलने का क्या आदर्शिका है? मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जब स्टेट रीजन में सरकार द्वारा बहने वाली एक टी०वी० सेंटर नहीं बनाये है तो क्या टैरिफाईड से टी०वी० सेंटर बनाने का क्या अर्थिका है? मैं मंत्री महोदय का क्या विचार है सरकार भीचना चाहता है, परन्तु जो कि बैरिड है, वह टी०वी० सेंटर नहीं बना रहा है। बिहार के साथ करने हैं कि क्या उन दिने में वही या अन्य टी०वी० सेंटर बना है, वही टी०वी० सेंटर बना रहा है बिहार की बैरिड, यह सवाल मैं सेंटर में राज्य मुख्यालय में बना रहा है। मैं मंत्री को यह सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ कि टी०वी० सेंटर खोलने करने का आदर्शिका क्या है?

श्री विनायक वनावदार : मैं मुख्यालय में सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ कि राज्य में बना रहा है बिहार का बिहार में मुख्यालय में बना रहा है, यह सवाल मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि

यहाँ पर काफी काम हो चुका था और लोग का काम होना बाकी था, जिसको इस सरकार ने पूरा करने वहाँ पर केंद्र स्थापित कर दिया।

श्री राम मूर्ति : मंत्री जी ने यकीन करवाया कि घन की कमी के कारण ने चाहते हुए भी हर स्टेट की कंपिटिबल में एक टी०वी० सेंटर खोल नहीं पा रहे हैं, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि स्टेट क्यों नहीं लगाने जाते हैं, जिस से हमारे संसद और सेंट्रल यू०वी० के लोगों का फायदा हो सके? मैंने हाल 6 हजार फिट की हाइट पर है, अगर वहाँ पर मसूरी की तरह टी०वी० सेंटर लगाया जाये तो वह लगभग एरिया को कवर कर सकता है, ऐसा करने में घन भी ज्यादा नहीं लगना और सब सामान को इस की सुविधा मिल जायेगी। क्या मंत्री महोदय इस तरह जवाब देंगे?

श्री सत्य कृष्ण घाटवाल : इस सदन में टेली-विजन पर जब भी चर्चा हुई है तो घनेक सदस्यों ने यह विचार व्यक्त किया है कि टी०वी० केवल मुम्बई के लिये नहीं होना चाहिये, जिसका लिए भी होना चाहिये। अगर विधान के लिये बचाना है तो उस के लिये आवश्यक है कि प्रोडक्शन सेंटर वहाँ पर हो। मैं सदन को बताना चाहता हूँ कि एक रिसे सेंटर लगाने पर भी 1 करोड़ 30 लाख रुपये लगना है, ऐसा नहीं कि बहुत सस्ता ही।

SHRI VASANT SATHE, I would like to know from the hon Minister whether a place centrally situated like Nagpur which cover a large area will have to wait till it acquires a 'capital' status to have TV? Your objective is to educate the backward and tribal people in the satellite scheme and to have it in Chattisgarh or round about Nagpur, on merits, deserves to be a TV Centre, What is the criteria?

I would like to know, as it costs Rs. 4 crores, if the State Government comes forward to provide Rs. 4 crores, will the Ministry agree to set up a T.V. station at Nagpur?

SHRI L. K. ADVANI The hon. Member has referred to the coverage of Nagpur and the Chhatisgarh area by the SITE experiment. It is true and after that experiment was discontinued after a period of one year, other stations were planned to be set up as SITE continuity stations and in

that area, the site chosen as SITE continuity station was Raipur in Chhatisgarh area. It was chosen by the earlier Government as the place where the TV station was to be set up. (Interruption) I am merely pointing out that Raipur was chosen as a place for a TV station as a continuity scheme. It is there and it is running. It is in Chhatisgarh. It has been served by that. But the TV transmitter unlike the Radio Station covers a very limited area and so, it is not possible to cover the entire area. At the moment, Nagpur is not under consideration. But after 1981-82, whenever satellite goes in space, perhaps we could consider.

(Interruption)**

MR. SPEAKER: Do not record.

कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड में पूर्णकालिक चेयरमैन और निदेशक के रिक्त पद

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* 332. श्री गंगा बल्लु सिंह :

श्री जनार्दन पुजारी :

वर्ग : श्री मंत्री यह वक्तों की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार का पता है कि कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड में अनेक उच्च पद काफी समय से रिक्त पड़े हैं, और उन को भरने के बिना अभी तक कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है जिसके कारण कोयले के उत्पादन में भारी बाधाएँ पड़ी हो रही हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो पूर्णकालिक चेयरमैन और निदेशक (याचिफिक), निदेशक (कामिन्ग) के पद कब से रिक्त पड़े हैं और इन के न भरने के कारण क्या हैं और पूर्णकालिक चेयरमैन का पद रिक्त रहे जाने का क्या औचित्य है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार देश में कोयले की मांग को ध्यान में रखते हुए और प्रभावित मायखलाओं को पूरा करने के लिए इन पदों को तुरन्त भरने के लिए कोई कार्यवाही कर रही है ; और यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्याख्या है ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c). No higher posts in Coal India Ltd. have been lying vacant for a long time. The post of Chairman is

being held by the Secretary, Department of Coal in addition to his own duties from 16-9-1978 when the previous Chairman-cum-Managing Director relinquished his charge after the expiry of his term of office. Action has been taken to fill up the post on a permanent basis. The post of Director (Commercial) is not vacant. There is no post of Director (Personnel) in the Coal India Ltd. Coal production has not been affected.

श्री गंगा बल्लु सिंह : मंत्री महोदय ने अपने उत्तर में कहा है कि कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड के अध्यक्ष पद को स्थायी रूप से भरने के लिए कार्यवाही की गई है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि अब तक इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है। इस पद की भरने के लिए अब कितना और समय लगेगा और इसकी चयन की प्रक्रिया क्या है ?

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: Action has been taken and the process is being set in motion. The person will be selected very shortly and will be in position in the next few weeks.

श्री गंगा बल्लु सिंह : मंत्री महोदय ने यह भी बताया है कि इस पद के रिक्त रहने की वजह से कोयले के उत्पादन पर कोई प्रभाव नहीं पड़ा है। मंत्री महोदय का यह उत्तर ठीक नहीं है। इस लिए मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि 1977-78 और 1978-79 में कोयले का प्रत्यक्ष-अवग कितना उत्पादन हुआ है— वह बढ़ा है या कम हुआ है ?

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: The coal production has not been affected because the Chairman has not been appointed. Temporarily, the Secretary, in addition to his duties, is the Chairman of the Coal India Ltd. at the moment. With regard to production, in April to November, 1977, the production was 62.01 million tonnes whereas from April to November, 1978, it was marginally up to 62.35 million tonnes. So, that shows that the production has not been affected because of this shortfall in vacancies.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Continued vacancies at the top in coal India has virtually pushed this

holding company into paralysis. You know Sir, the coal has disappeared from the market throughout the country, especially in Delhi. That is the report. The people of this country are being forced to pay more because of the mismanagement of the Coal India Ltd. and already the company has started suffering losses.

Hence as you know Sir in this context if we go through this answer what is the answer given by the Minister to this specific question? I may be permitted to read the question that is put.

"If so the time since when the posts of full time chairman Director (Commercial) and Director (Personnel) have been lying vacant and the reasons for not filling these posts and the justification for keeping the post of Full Time Chairman vacant.

The answer given is that it is not vacant and the Secretary is functioning as the Chairman. I wonder whether the answer is convincing. Further this has created dissatisfaction and frustration among 7000 officers in this holding company and further under these circumstances my question is: What action the Minister is going to take so as to remove this anomaly and also to remove the bottleneck in the management of this Coal India.

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN Sir, about the post of Chairman cum Managing Director of Coal India, as soon as the vacancy had arisen steps were taken to select a suitable person and as I told you earlier the post will be filled up in the coming few weeks and already the candidates are being interviewed by the Public Enterprises Selection Board and as soon as the interview is over and the selection is made, the person will be appointed in a couple of weeks.

About the other posts there is no post vacant in the Coal India. In fact, in the Coal India, Director (Com-

mmercial) is already there and there is no other post at the higher level which is vacant in Coal India. That is why when I say about the Chairman even though the vacancy of Chairman is there for the last couple of months, the Secretary in such circumstances is holding the additional charge of the post of Chairman and the Chairman will be appointed in a couple of weeks. About the question of production, the production as I told you has not suffered because of this. After all subsidiary companies are in charge of production normally and there the CMDS are very much in position and they are producing enough coal and there is no scarcity at the pit heads and if there is scarcity in some spots that may be due to a variety of reasons, but definitely coal is available in plenty in the country.

श्री. हरीराम परमार गीदरा अध्यक्ष महादय मंत्री महोदय यह कह रहे हैं कि कोयला की कमी नहीं है। लेकिन कोयला डीक राम पर कहा मिल रहा है? 500 रुपये टन तो कोयला पाए जा मिल रहा है 300 रुपये टन के भाव पर कोयला के मिलन में कमी नहीं है जिस का मतलब यह है कि इट मात्र 250 रुपये हजार कि रहे हैं। निज हदारा में बाद पाई है या जहा गुजान पाए है वहां के लोगों को बहमनन रट पर इट मिलन की बात तो दूर रहा, नहीं दामा पर भी नहीं मिल रही है और न कहीं कायना नियमानुसार डीक राम पर मिल रहा है। तो क्या मंत्री महोदय इस बारे में आवश्यक नदम उठाएंगे जिस से कोयला सही दाम पर लोगों को मिल सक पाए जहा बाई पाई है या वृक्षान पाए हैं वहां, लोगों को इट सही दाम पर मिल सक ?

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN Sir, as I explained before in the House, the statutory price of coal is fixed at the producing point.

When it comes to the market, there is no control on its price and it is for the State Government to bring in necessary (Interruptions) it is absolutely for the State Governments to step in and control the price of coal in the market. When coal is available at the production end it is for the consumers to take it. I had

explained a little while ago that the coal is available at the pit-heads and even out of the four coal-producing companies, under the Coal India, in two companies which have been affected by floods, there is a short-fall in production while in the other two companies where the floods have not affected, the production has gone up by 8 to 9 per cent when compared to last year.

So, there is no question of production being affected because of lack of an official or Chairman. (Interruptions) I cannot help that. As I told you on the last occasion, the cost of production is going up because of various other reasons. (Interruptions) As I told you, the price is not controlled; the price is fixed only at the pit-heads. This statutory price is fixed by Government whereas, in the distribution centre, it is for the State Governments to step in and, if they want, they can bring in the coal under essential list. (Interruptions).

12.03 hrs.

[SMT. PARVATHI KRISHNAN in the Chair]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Kindly listen to the Minister.

Now the Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

*Insufficient drainage of National Highways

*324. DR. SARADISH ROY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any investigation has been undertaken by Government as to insufficient drainage system on national highways specially during the high floods in West Bengal;

(b) if so, the findings of the investigation;

(c) if not, when such investigation will be undertaken; and

(d) measures taken for drainage of excess waters on national highways in West Bengal in view of high floods level during the recent floods there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) National Highways are generally provided with sufficient Cross Drainage system. However in the context of recent unprecedented floods in West Bengal, investigations have been undertaken to assess damages to National Highways and consider remedial measures.

(b) Investigation where completed have indicated need for strengthening and improvement of cross drainage works etc.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Roads were made trafficable at the earliest. Immediate further remedial measures to restore the flood affected stretches of National Highways to pre-flood conditions are in hand. Wherever investigations have been completed, suggested remedial measures such as strengthening and improvement of cross drainage works etc. have been/are being undertaken. It has however to be noted that drainage problems of highways are linked with the overall problem of riverine floods and drainage in any area.

Production of Controlled Cloth

*325. SHRI P. S. RAMALINGAM:
SHRI C. VENUGOPAL:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that mills have let down Government in regard to production of controlled cloth expected of them;

(b) the quantity which they were expected to produce and the quantity actually produced, and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to ensure that the mills conform to the policy laid down in this regard.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI) (a) to (c) Controlled cloth scheme under the new textile policy is being operated on the basis that 100 million square metres of controlled cloth will be produced in the mill sector in a quarter (3 months), of which 50 million square metres is to be assigned to the National Textile Corporation and tenders are to be floated for the balance 50 million square metres from private sector mills. National Textile Corporation is to be assigned additional production to the extent of shortfall from the private sector mills.

For the quarter October-December, 1978 response from the private sector covered about 28 million square metres, of which about 16.81 million square metres was accepted. The shortfall of about 33.19 million square metres has been additionally assigned to the National Textile Corporation. Actual production would be known after the end of December, 1978.

Firing by Pak Troops across the Line of actual control in Kashmir

*333 SHRI KUMARI ANANTHAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) the number of times the Pakistani troops fired across the line of actual control in the Rajouri Section in Jammu and Kashmir since August, 1978,

(b) the number of Indian casualties, if any, and

(c) the action taken to prevent such firings on the part of Pakistani troops?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) (a) and (b) During the period from 1st August, 1978 to 3rd December, 1978, Pakistani forces opened fire on five occasions along the Line of Control in the Rajouri sector of Jammu and Kashmir. There was no casualty on our side.

(c) Such incidents, which are not altogether uncommon, are sought to be resolved at local levels through flag meetings between sector Commanders. Our security forces are maintaining constant vigilance on the border and have standing orders to take firm action where necessary.

Activities of Rajneesh Ashram

*334 SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN.

SHRI M. KALYANA-SUNDARAM:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state,

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to reports appearing in some publications in Delhi and Bombay regarding the functioning of Rajneesh Ashram in Pune, and

(b) if so, the details and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL)

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Appropriate action for violation of specific provisions of law, if any, would be taken.

Offer to manufacture Leather Goods in India by German Govt

*335 SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that German Government have offered to make leather goods in India.

(b) if so, whether India has accepted the offer;

(c) if so, what are the conditions; and

(d) whether any delegation visited India to settle the deal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

(d) No, Sir.

Assistance to West Bengal for Flood Relief

*337. SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the West Bengal State Government has protested both against the quantum and mode of assistance given to that State for flood relief; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) No protest

has been received from the West Bengal Government but Hon. Members from West Bengal have urged in Parliament that Central assistance to the State for repairs and restoration of essential works should be treated as grants instead of advance Plan assistance.

(b) Central Government assistance to States affected by natural calamities has been governed so far by the recommendations of the 6th Finance Commission, and the assistance has invariably been in the form of loans to be set off against Central assistance towards the States' Five Year Plan. The manner in which the outstanding amounts of advance Plan assistance should be adjusted in relation to the 1978-83 Plan is under Government's

consideration. Due care will be taken to see that the State's development efforts do not suffer because of the obligation to repay Central loans in the form of advance Plan assistance in 1978-79.

Production in Badarpur Thermal Plant

*338. SHRI DHARAM VIR VASISHT:

SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the nature of problems faced by the Badarpur Thermal Plant together with the steps taken to solve them more particularly with reference to the recent spate of subversive activities; and

(b) present production figures of its total capacity?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The three operating units of 100 MW each at Badarpur Thermal Power Station have been supplied by BHEL and were commissioned in 1973, 1974 and 1975 respectively. In the initial stages there were many tube failures in the three boilers which reduced the availability of power from the station. Apart from facing certain equipment deficiencies, the units had remained on long outages on different occasions for carrying out repairs of generator transformer, turbine and generator rotors etc. While the National Thermal Power Corporation to whom the management of the power station was transferred from 1st April, 1978 was trying to tackle the technical problems in the operation and maintenance of the plant and exploring the avenues of settlement of various demands of the Badarpur Thermal Power Station staff, it was unfortunate that the labour and supervisory staff went on a strike from 25th October, 1978 to 4th November, 1978 to press for their demands including early finalisation of the

terms and conditions of the absorption of the supervisory staff in the NTPC. Even certain cases of sabotage in the plant area were also reported.

Following steps have been taken by the NTPC management to tackle various problems

(i) Project Renovation programme has been launched to identify the equipment deficiencies and to take measures for rectifying these defects.

(ii) Regular monitoring of the performance of the station has been undertaken.

(iii) Constant dialogue between management and the employees is being held to sort out pending service matters.

(iv) Measures to improve industrial relations are being constantly reviewed.

(v) Security measures have been tightened up in the plant area and the employees have been warned of the serious consequences in case they are found guilty of acts of sabotage.

(b) The Power station had generated 318 million units on 10th December, 1978, and had touched a peak load of 720 MW on that day.

Death Toll in Road Accidents in Delhi

*339 SHRI SHANKARSINHJI VAGHELA

SHRI ISEWAR CHAUDHRY

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether the death toll in road accidents in Delhi is on the increase,

(b) the number of persons killed in road accidents in Delhi per day on an average and how these figures compare with the figures a decade ago, and

(c) the reasons for such an increase in road accident deaths and the measures taken or proposed to be taken to ensure safe road traffic.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S D PATIL) (a) to (c). 651 persons have been killed in road accidents in Delhi during the period from 1st January 1978 to 30th November 1978 as against 694 in 1977 and 587 and 519 in the previous two years respectively. An analysis of the number of deaths in road accidents every year would show that the number is on the increase. On an average about two persons were killed during the last two years (year 1977,

694	year 1978	651
— = 1.90,	(1977-78)	— =
36,		334
1.93) as compared to about one during the		
years 1967 and 1968 (year 1967		173
matter of concern		
		365 = 1.02,
year 1968	400	
	— = 1.09	These
	365	accrue
are a matter of concern		

Among the various causes for the increase in road accidents are the increase in population from around 40.66 lakhs in 1971 to around 54 lakhs in 1978, increase in motor vehicles from around 21,904 in 1957 to about 4,05,181 in 1977, the presence of about 20,000 registered and 30,000 unregistered slow moving vehicles which includes tongas, cycle-rickshaws, bullock carts, and horse carts, existence of narrow and over-crowded streets in the walled city, inadequacy of transport to cope with the abnormal increase in the number of commuters and consequent overloading in public transport vehicles, lack of stringent check of the grant and renewal of driving licence, and inadequacy of traffic police. It is seen that over a period of time, there has not been a proportionate strengthening of the regulatory agencies as compared to the increase in the volume of traffic. Considering all these aspects an Expert Committee has recommended some increase in traffic control staff and their recommendations are under considerations.

Coal Supply to M.P.

*340. SHRI NIRMAL CHANDRA JAIN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether during the last four months, the coal supply to Madhya Pradesh has been reduced to 60 per cent of the actual requirement;

(b) if so, reasons therefor; and

(c) the remedial measures under contemplation in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Question does not arise.

पुलिस के आधुनिकीकरण की पंचवर्षीय योजना

*341. श्री राज केशर सिंह: क्या गृह मंत्री निम्नलिखित जगहों पर दाने वाला एक विवरण सभापति पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा पुलिस के आधुनिकीकरण के लिए एक पंच वर्षीय केन्द्रीय योजना तैयार की गई है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ध्वारा क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मंहल) : (क) तथा (ख) : भारत सरकार ने राज्यों को सहायता करने के उद्देश्य से 1969-70 में राज्यों के पुलिस बलों के आधुनिकीकरण के लिए एक योजना शुरू की थी ताकि उन के पुलिस बल अथवाओं और राज्य पुलिस समस्याओं से निपटने में वैज्ञानिक तरीकों, तकनीकियाँ और आधुनिक उपकरण का अधिक प्रयोग कर सकें। प्रारम्भ में अपने कुछ वर्षों के दौरान इस योजना के लिए निम्नलिखित सामान जैने के लिए 50 करोड़ रुपये की धन राशि राज्यों को सहायताये दी गई थी : —

(1) अथवा अधिलेखों, आंकड़ों और सेवाओं के लिए आंकड़ा प्रक्रिया यशोर्ने ।

(2) व्यापारिक विज्ञान प्रयोगशालाओं और ज्ञान पट्टाल को अन्य वैज्ञानिक सहायता के लिए उपकरण ।

(3) अथवा चिह्न व्यूरो के लिए उपकरण ।

(4) संविध वस्तुओं को परीक्षा के लिए केन्द्रों के लिए उपकरण, ।

(5) वायरलेस उपकरण, टेलीप्रिटर सेवाओं समेत लाइन संचार व्यवस्था का विस्तार संबंधी पूजीगत व्यय और वायरलेस गश्ती वाहन ।

(6) प्रशिक्षण संस्थाओं के लिए उपकरण ।

(7) उन्नत गतिशीलता के लिए वाहन ।

बाद में राज्य व्यापारिक विज्ञान प्रयोगशालाओं के बनों के निर्माण के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता भी दी गई थी ।

इस योजना में 25 प्रतिशत सहायता अनुदान और 75 प्रतिशत ऋण जिसको अवधिगी 1973-74 तक 15 वर्ष की अवधि में की जानी थी के रूप में केन्द्रीय सहायता की व्यवस्था थी । छठे वित्त आयोग द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों के आधार पर केन्द्रीय सहायता के प्रतिमान को 60 प्रतिशत सहायता अनुदान और 50 प्रतिशत ऋण तक जिस की अवधिगी 1974-75 से आरंभ 25 वर्ष की अवधि में की जानी थी उन्नत बना दिया गया था ।

1969-70 से 1978-79 तक की अवधि में राज्यों को दी जाने वाली कुल केन्द्रीय सहायता 50.84 करोड़ रुपये होगी ।

आधुनिकीकरण योजना के कार्यक्रम का पुनरीक्षण करने और योजना के अधिक उपयोगी संचालन के लिए उपाय सुझाने के उद्देश्य से एक अध्ययन दल गठित किया गया था । इस ने दिसम्बर, 1976 में अपने रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत की और उक्त आधुनिकीकरण कार्यक्रम को तीव्र बनाने के लिए 5 से 8 वर्ष तक की अवधि में 106.81 करोड़ रुपये के अनावर्ती परिव्यय और 1.5 करोड़ रुपये के आवर्ती परिव्यय की सिफारिश की है । यह रिपोर्ट सभी राज्यों और तंत्र शासित क्षेत्रों को प्रेषित कर दी गई है ।

केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पुलिस बलों को आधुनिक बनाने के लिए कोई विशिष्ट पंच वर्षीय केन्द्रीय योजना तैयार नहीं की है । पुलिस बलों के आधुनिकीकरण के कार्यक्रम को जारी रखने की जांच सातवें वित्त आयोग द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों के ध्यान में रख कर की जायेगी । कामन प्रवर्तन एजेंसियों के आधुनिकीकरण के लिए अब तक किये गये उपायों को जांच करना, पुलिस संचार, पुलिस संगणक तंत्र, व्यापारिक विज्ञान प्रयोगशाला श्रवार्थ के कार्यक्रम का मूल्यांकन करना और आधुनिकीकरण की गति तेज करने के लिए उपायों की सिफारिश करना राष्ट्रीय पुलिस आयोग के विचारार्थ विषयों में से एक है ।

Durgapur Calcutta National Highway

*343 SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN
Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND
TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) when the planning regarding
Durgapur Calcutta National Highway
was finalised and when actual execu-
tion started,

(b) how far the above roadways
have been completed,

(c) when the necessary funds will
be provided instead of leaving the
construction as it is and delaying it,
and

(d) when the completion of such
a busy link road connecting the
busiest industrial town of West Ben-
gal can be expected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF
SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI
CHAND RAM) (a) The planning
for the Durgapur-Calcutta ex-
pressway was done by the West Ben-
gal Government prior to 1961 and the
construction work was taken up by
them in 1961

(b) The work on the project was
suspended by the state in 1965 after
incurring an expenditure of Rs 202
crores on part land acquisition, earth
work collection of materials, cross-
drainage works etc

(c) and (d) Calcutta-Palyst section
of Durgapur Expressway was declared
as a part of NH 2 in July 1975. It
has not been possible to take up work
on this section due to constraints on
financial resources as the project is
expected to involve heavy invest-
ment. Its taking up and completion
would depend upon the availability of
funds.

Sale of Viggens to India

3184 SHRI A. R. BADRI
NARAYAN

SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-
SHEKHARA MURTHY

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be
pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that US
had not permitted Sweden to sell vig-
gens aircraft to India,

(b) if so, how far this is true,

(c) whether this was brought to the
notice of U S Government and India's
displeasure was conveyed to them,
and

(d) if so, what was their reaction?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE
(SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) (a) and
(b) Yes, Sir, it is true that the Go-
vernment of USA has not permitted
the manufacturers of the Viggen, Saab
Scania of Sweden, to transfer to India
licence for the manufacture of the
engine of American design (Pratt and
Whitney) fitted to the Viggen

(c) and (d) The Government did
not consider it necessary to take up
the matter directly with the Govern-
ment of USA. The matter was
essentially one between the Swedish
and US Governments

**Representations on deteriorating Law
and Order situation in Tripura**

3185 SHRI SACHINDRALAL
SINGHA Will the Minister of
HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether a number of represen-
tations received by the Ministry about
the deteriorating situation of law and
order in the Tripura State particularly
from Khajal where a member of Gram
Panchayat had been killed,

(b) if so, the details of the repre-
sentations received up-to-date date-
wise, and

(c) the details of the action taken uptodate regarding the representations and the result achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL):

(a) and (b). Two representations one from a Member of Parliament and another from an ex-MLA were received.

(c) The representations were forwarded to the Government of Tripura for necessary action. According to the report received from the State Government two persons have been arrested in connection with 'Khoyai' Murder case. State Government have also informed that steps have been taken to maintain law and order.

or at Integrated Rural Development Blocks (IRDB);

(b) how the All India Handicrafts Board is enabling to keep close inter-meshing of the board with the DICs and IRDB;

(c) number of such centres exists and proposed to be set up in the current years/plan period (separately) in Assam and how it is proposed to be intensified further; and

(d) the reasons why more number of DICs not be provided in Assam and particularly in Goalpara District which is the major jute growing Distt. in the country and whose handicrafts are becoming increasingly popular in western markets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) The District Industries Centres are being set up at the district headquarters all over the country in a phased manner. So far 223 District Industries Centre have been approved.

(b) Institutions like the Directorate of Handicrafts, Directorate of Hand-looms and the Khadi and Village Industries Commission have been advised to have close linkages with the District Industries Centres wherever they are involved in grass-root activities;

(c) and (d). So far request for setting up 5 District Industries Centres in Assam has been received from the State Government and approval has been given to the setting up of all the 5 District Industries Centres including the one at Goalpara. Proposals for setting up more District Industries Centres in Assam will be examined as and when requests in this regard are received from the State Government.

पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रियों द्वारा भारतीय महिला का अपहरण

3186. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि चार पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रियों ने दिसम्बर 1978 की एक रात को राजस्थान के पुलिस थाना विजयपुर में गांव भोजपुरी से नेता जाट के घर से उसकी 30 वर्षीय पत्नी कापू का अपहरण कर लिया और एक अंड भी उठा ले गये ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस घटना का व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) सरकार ने इस संबंध में क्या कार्रवाई की है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल) : (क) से (ग) : राज्य सरकार से सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और श्यामश्री लदन के पद पर रख दी जाएगी।

District Industries Centres in Assam

3187. SHRI AHMED RUSSAIN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that District Industries Centres (DIC) are now being set up all over the country and/

भारत प्रमरीको मोर परियोजना

3188. डा० रामजी सिंह : क्या विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) भारत प्रमरीको मोर परियोजना के सफल होने में क्या बाधाएँ हैं ;

(ख) इस विभाग में अब तक क्या सफलता मिली है ; और

(ग) इन परियोजना से भारत का क्या लाभ होगा ?

प्रधानमंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) और (ख) सफल राज्य प्रमरीको सेविस्मन् विचार विनिमय के परिणाम स्वरूप भारत प्रमरीको सह-यातामक अनुसंधान और विकास परियोजनाओं के विकास के लिए एक उपयुक्त संस्थात्मक ढांचा के प्रतिनिधित्व की प्राथमिक ब्यवस्थाई का अब इच्छा जा रहा है । विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी पर भारत प्रमरीको उन मामलों की नवम्बर, 1978 में नई दिल्ली में हुई चौथी बैठक में एक संस्था-के-माध्यमक मागार पर सहयोगात्मक परियोजनाओं के विकास के लिए और ऊर्जा के क्षेत्र में निर्माणित या विरिष्ट शक्ति का प्रतिनिधित्व दिया गया है —

(1) और विद्युत आपूर्ति प्रणालियाँ, प्रवाह बाल्सीय प्रणालियाँ, प्रणाली प्रणाली तथा अन्य माध्यमक ऊर्जा प्रणालियों के उपयोग में प्रयोग क्षेत्र के लिए एंटीडन ऊर्जा प्रणाली ।

(2) हविर्जलाओं का स्थानों के लिए और ऊर्जा प्रणालियाँ का एंटीडन प्रणाली । यह वर थाता गया कि 'वर्तन ऊर्जा सेक्टर' (स्टाट एनर्जी सेक्टर) पर परियोजना के लिए भारत को भारत के बी०ए०० ई०ए०० प्रयोग प्रतिकरण हाता तथा उपयुक्त राज्य प्रमरीको की मोर से जेट प्रणालीय लेबरिटरी, रॉबि-पानियो प्रयोग प्रतिकरण हाता । हविर्जला के और प्रणाली के क्षेत्र में प्रमरीको विज्ञानविद्यालय ने उपयुक्त राज्य प्रमरीको के प्रमरीको स्टेट विज्ञानविद्यालय के माध्यम एक सहयोगात्मक परियोजना का प्रस्ताव दिया है । प्रमरीको विज्ञान से सम्बन्धित परियोजनाओं के लिए उपयुक्त राज्य प्रमरीको ने भारत-प्रमरीको सहयोगात्मक कार्य में सहयोग देने के लिये 10 लाख डॉलर का प्रतिदान किया है । यह वर उप परियोजनाओं को

फिर जानू करने में बहुत अधिक सुविधा मिलेगी वा कि उपयुक्त राज्य प्रमरीको की मोर से जो वन के प्रभाव में पहले रही हुई थी ।

(ग) यह समझा जाता है कि मोर ऊर्जा के क्षेत्र में भारत-प्रमरीको सहयोगात्मक परियोजनाओं का सफलता पूर्वक कार्यान्वित हो जाने पर इन में प्रमरीको क्षेत्र की ऊर्जा मन्त्री प्रावश्यकताओं की सम्पू्ति करने की वांछी ध्येयता होगी ।

Setting up of Industries based on Technology

3189 SHRI S R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) the particulars of the industries based on the technology developed by the Department of Science and Technology and its Research Laboratories or Institutes which have been allowed to be set up without obtaining the usual Industrial Licence during the current year;

(b) the various fields covered by them, and

(c) the number of proposals and their particulars which are at present pending with the Department of Science and Technology?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). During the current year commencing from 1st April 1978, the Department of Science and Technology has issued 7 certificates by which Industrial Units have been allowed to be set up without obtaining an industrial licence. The particulars thereof are given in Statement I.

(c) As on 30th November, 1978, 7 cases are under consideration and particulars thereof are given in Statement II.

STATEMENT—I

Applications/Proposals for which the Certificate of Deicensing have been issued since 1-4-1979.

S No.	Industry/Field	Source of Technology	Items for Manufacture
1.	Electronics	(a) CEERI & CEL (b) CEL (c) IIT's, BARC, IISc & CEL (d) CSIR, IIT's & CEL (e) BARC & CEL	(a) Power Electronics System. (b) Mass Applications Systems (Microwave Ovens). (c) Analytical & Laser Systems. (d) High Technology System. (e) Production Equipment.
2.	Printing	NPL, New Delhi	3-D, Panoramic Display : Picture Cards Portraits and Translites.
3.	Chemicals	RRL, Hyderabad	(a) Glyoxal 40% (b) Sodium Acetate Anhydrous (Bye Product).
4.	Electronics	Electronics Corporation of India, Ltd., Hyderabad.	Microwave ovens for Industrial and Domestic Applications.
5.	Chemicals	NML, Jamshedpur	Electrolytic Manganese Dioxide (Battery Grade).
6.	Electronics	Space Applications Centre, Ahmedabad.	Microwave Communication System for communications satellite station (mobile and fixed).
7.	Pharmaceuticals	RRL, Hyderabad	RH3 (N-Phenylthylanthranilic acid) formulations based on it.

STATEMENT—II

Applications/Proposals under consideration for the issue of a Certificate of Deicensing as on 30-11-1979.

S.No.	Industry/Field	Source of Technology	Items proposed for Manufacture
1.	Electronics	Power Systems and Projects Ltd. Palghat.	Four Wire Group Selection and Inter digital Multicouductor.
2.	Chemical	NCL Pune	Paranitrophenol and Orthonitrophenol
3.	Chemical	(a) CSIRO Bhavnagar (b) Industrial Consulting Bureau (obtained from Industrial Processes (Maharashtra) Ltd.)	(a) Bromine (b) Bromides.
4.	Pesticide	NCL, Pune	Dimethoate Technical and its formulations
5.	Chemical	RRL Hyderabad	Glyoxal 40%
6.	Electronics	BARC, Bombay	LED Panel Lamps LED displays for multi-meters/Desk Calculators/Clocks and various other industrial and test instruments of colour—red green amber and orange.
7.	Electronics	Space Application Centre Ahmedabad.	Digital Time Base Correction Low Cost TV Studio Equipments, UHF Radio, Relay Equipment.

हाथ से बने हुए मालोचों का उत्पादन

3190 श्री सुखराज . स्वा उद्योग मंत्री यह
बतान की कृपा करण कि

(ब) क्या हाथ से बने हुए मालोचों का उत्पादन
बढ़ान का प्रयत्न हो रहा है ,

(घ) क्या इन मालोचों को विदेशों को उपार्जित
करने के मामले में पाकिस्तान के साथ बड़ी प्रविष्टियाँ
हैं ,

(ग) क्या इस क्षेत्र में गार्मीना क काच में लगे
जाने वाले बहिष्कार के उन्नी प्रायों की बनी है,
मोर

(घ) क्या टी० सी० एफ० धार्जि ने सर्वेक्षण
कर के दिखायी की कि गालोचा को मरुत पूरा करने के
लिए उन के बहुत से उत्पादन एक क सपाने को पूराइम
है और यदि हा, तो इन कारों में सरकार का कोन सी
योजना नियमित करण का विचार है और बड़
एक क्या यदि कोई योजना नियमित करने का विचार
नहीं है तो, इसके क्या कारण है?

उद्योग मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (धोमती प्राधा
मासिक) (क) जी, हा ।

(ख) जी हा । पाकिस्तान ने गालोचा का निर्माण
100 से 120 करोड़ रुपये के मरुत स्तर का बिना
या जब कि भारत न 75 से 85 करोड़ रुपये दूसरे
का निर्माण बिना था ।

(ग) जी हा ।

(घ) प्रथम भारतीय टेलीविजन बोर्ड को टी
वी टेली धार्जि द्वारा ३५ क्षेत्र में नियमित विदेशी
सर्वेक्षण के बारे में कोई जानकारी नहीं है ।

Second Bridge at Hooghly

3191 SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD
VERMA Will the Minister of SHIP-
PING AND TRANSPORT be pleased
to state

(a) whether the Calcutta Port Trust
has been acting as Executing Agency
for the total execution of Second
Hooghly Bridge over the Hooghly river
in Calcutta,

(b) whether there has been much
delay in the completion of the said
bridge,

(c) if so, the details thereof and rea-
sons for the delay; and

(d) effective steps being taken to
see that the bridge is completed soon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF
SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI
CHAND RAM). (a) Hooghly River
Bridge Commissioners, a State Gov-
ernment body, is administering this
state project and had entrusted the
work of the bridge proper to the Cal-
cutta Port Commissioners as their
agent. The State Government have
now decided to change this agency ar-
rangement and the work would be
managed by Hooghly River Bridge
Commissioners themselves directly

(b) and (c) Viaducts and approaches
are already in progress. Bridge proper
is expected to be taken up shortly after
the final detailed design has been ap-
proved by the foreign consultants ap-
pointed by the State Government. Out-
standing issues regarding design have
been got settled by the State Govern-
ment by arranging discussions bet-
ween the consultants and the contrac-
tors. Delay in the actual start of the
work has been due to the time required
for finalisation of the detailed design
principles for such an intricate struc-
ture and in sorting out some con-
tractual matters by the State Govern-
ment

(d) Steps are envisaged by the State
Government for settling design issues or
other matters involved through frequent
meetings between the consultants and
the contractors and finalising a date
bound programme for the construction
of the bridge.

Officers on Deputation

3192 SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB
BURMAN Will the Minister of HOME
AFFAIRS be pleased to state.

(a) whether under Government
rules, those appointed on deputation
temporarily to a specific post are re-
quired to be reverted to their original
parent cadre/service/department as
the case may be, on the completion of
the specified period, or on the happen-
ing of specified event, or on the occur-
rence of contemplated circumstances.

(b) if so, the number of officers and personnel at present working in different Government Departments including independent offices, who are at present continuing after the expiry of the period of deputation or the occurrence of contemplated circumstances, indicating separately the number of such personnel in such department/independent office; and

(c) the reasons for their continuation on deputation and the steps being taken to revert them to the parent cadre?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The information is not available in the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms.

Military Engineering College Campus

3193. SHRI V. G. HANDE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that College of Military Engineering Campus Kirkee (Pune) contains various thoroughfares leading to numerous villages and private traffic passes through the main gate of C.M.E. (Pune) which is a security hazard and a menace robbing privacy of the officers with their families in the Campus; and

(b) if so, what remedial steps Government propose to take to divert this private thoroughfare away from this protected defence area?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) There are no thoroughfares leading to different villages through C.M.E. Campus, except for one Village, Bopkhel. This village is surrounded by river Mula towards south and by C.M.E. Campus/Army Camps in other directions and have no other direct outlet to Kirkee/Pune except through C.M.E. Campus. Thus on humanitarian grounds the

College authorities have permitted residents of Village Bopkhel as well as private traffic from that village to pass through the Campus by the laid down route of approximately 2KMs passing in front of only 20 Officer's quarters to reach the main road. There is, however, no security hazard involved as adequate measures have been taken by way of fencing, guards and patrol guards for ensuring the privacy of the officers and their families residing in the College Campus.

(b) As Village Bopkhel has no access from the main road except though the C.M.E. Campus, an alternative route will have to be provided for the residents of that village by constructing a bridge over river Mula by the State Government of Maharashtra. Till such an alternative route is provided it will not be proper to deny access, on humanitarian grounds, to the residents of the above village through C.M.E. Campus to reach the main road.

Gain or Loss due to closure of Coca Cola and Fanta

3194. SHRI S. S. DAS: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what has been the gain or loss to the Government due to the closure of Coca Cola and Fanta in India;

(b) whether Government consider allowing the import of Coca Cola concentrate under Open General Licence or under a Trade Agreement; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI BIJAYI ABHA MAITI): (a) After the date of closure there has been no further accrual of profits or other charges for remittances abroad. It has also increased the market for indigenous manufacturers of soft drinks. . . .

b) No Sir

(c) Does not arise.

Licence to Birla Group for Paper Pulp Plant, Lal Kuan, Nainital

3195 SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that a licence has been issued to Birla Brothers for erecting a large paper pulp plant at Lal Kuan in the District of Nainital in UP,

(b) if so what is the total cost of this project and up to what date it will be established, and

(c) what will be total output at this plant when commissioned and operational?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI) (a) Only a letter of intent has been granted to Li/s. Century Pulp (a division of Century Spinning & Manufacturing Co Ltd) for the establishment of a new undertaking at Nainital in the State of Uttar Pradesh for the manufacture of the following items—

	Tonnes per annum
1 Newspaper	50,000
2 White Printing Paper	20,000
3 Rayon Grade Pulp	20,000

(b) and (c) The total cost of the project is estimated at Rs. 70 crores. It is too early to say as to when the project is likely to be commissioned. It may be expected to reach a capacity utilisation of about 80 per cent which is normal for the paper industry.

Defence Expenditure in India

3196 SHRI DURGA CHAND Will the Minister of DEFENCE, be please, to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that his attention has been drawn to his statement published in the Times of India of 16th November, 1973 in which he is reported to have stated that the Defence Expenditure is the lowest in India as compared to that in other countries, and

(b) if so the names of the countries the Defence expenditure of which has been taken into consideration while assessing expenditure of India's defence?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) (a) and (b) Yes Sir What the Defence Minister stated was that the Defence expenditure in India was amongst the lowest in the World. The country was spending between 3 per cent to 4 per cent of the GNP on Defence whereas most of the countries having relevance to our geo political environment and for which published data is available spend a higher percentage of their GNP. For example according to available information Iran spent 7 per cent to 17.4 per cent of GNP on Defence during the years 1973 to 1976. Pakistan spent 6.2 per cent to 8.4 per cent of GNP on Defence in the same years. Similarly, China is reportedly spending around 9 per cent of GNP on Defence.

Development of "77"

3197 SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state—

(a) how much money and time have the Government, Central Food and Technological Research Institute spent on developing the drink "77",

(b) whether it is a fact that this drink was developed because the bottlers of

blers of Coca Cola were representing drink was developed because the bottle if Coca Cola was closed in India; and

(c) whether there is any substantial unemployment in the Coca Cola plants which have not taken the drink '77'?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b). The drink '77' was not developed by the Government. However, at the instance of the Government the Central Food Technology Research Institute undertook a project in 1974 inter-alia to develop an indigenous substitute for the Cola beverage being made from imported raw materials by a foreign company. Major work in this regard was completed by the end of 1976 and efforts for commercial utilisation were initiated in July, 1977 with market trials at different places. Commercial marketing commenced in November, 1977. As this project covered development of not only cola beverage concentrate but also other popular flavours, separate costing on the development of the drink '77' has not been done by Central Food Technological Research Institute.

(c) Government is not aware of any substantial unemployment in the Coca Cola plants which have not taken up franchise of the drink '77'.

Representation Regarding Energy from Indu Industries, Pune

3198. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Science and Technology have received a representation regarding Energy from Indu Industries, Pune in the month of March-April, 1978;

(b) if so, the action taken by Government thereon;

(c) if no action has been taken so far, the reasons for delay; and

(d) whether the concerned have been intimated of the action taken by Government?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) The Department of Science & Technology has not received any 'representation' from Indu Industries, Pune. However, the Department had received from Shri D. V. Joshi of Indu Industries, Pune a paper entitled 'the atmospheric air and water can be used, a non-exhausting all pervading and non-polluting bonanza for energy'. In this, the author has suggested the design of a machanical system utilizing atmospheric pressure combined with a suction device for raising the level of water and thereby obtaining potential energy of stored water which could then be used for generating power.

(b) The paper was considered in consultation with experts. It is found that the system would consume more energy than it can generate and would therefore not be feasible or viable.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Yes, Sir.

Orders for supply of Transformers to Lucknow Firm by D.E.S.U.

3199. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether DESU has given orders for the supply of 25 transformers to a Lucknow firm despite the General Manager's recommendation against it;

(b) if so, the name of the company and reasons for giving orders to this particular firm despite G.M.'s objection;

(c) whether the earlier transformers were auctioned away after using them only for seven days; and

(d) if so, whether any probe has been conducted into these deals?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN) (a) and (b) Based on the tender enquiries floated through the Press three proposals for the purchase of transformers of different specifications were formally submitted by the General Manager DESU in May 1978 to the Delhi Electric Supply Committee for their decision. The DESU who were competent to take final decision for placement of orders for 75 nos of transformers on M/s Graduate Engineers Lucknow, who were found lowest with respect to the quoted price but not recommended by the General Manager mainly because of the delay caused by the firm in execution of an earlier order and also the technical capability of the firm.

(c) No Sir

(d) Does not arise

Broadcast in Tribal Languages Songs and Musics on AIR, Jeypore Orissa

3200 SHRI GIRDHAR GOMANGO Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) the tribal languages songs and musics and themes introduced and broadcast so far from All India Radio Station Jeypore Orissa

(b) total number of tribals participated in this programme and

(c) programmes pending and proposed for the future programmes from AIR, Jeypore of different tribal languages of Koraput district and time duration provided to broadcast the same

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI) (a) to (c) Air Jeypore Orissa is an Auxiliary Centre of AIR Cuttack. While it relays most of the programmes from AIR Cuttack, it originates programmes only for 1 hour 42 minutes daily. There being a

variety of tribal languages in its jurisdiction it broadcasts composite programme of various tribal languages which include Bhatra Godaba, Gond Saura Parja Gumura Salwa Koya and Donda

So far nearly 13,200 tribals have participated in these tribal programmes. There is no proposal at present for the expansion of the tribal programmes. However after the permanent studios are commissioned and the Station begins to function as a full-fledged Station the possibilities of increase in the duration of the tribal programmes will be taken note of.

Deck Class Fare

3201 SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULKAR Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to refer to the reply given to part (d) of Unstarred Question No 7349 dated 11th 19th April 1978 regarding Konkan Passengers Service and state

(a) whether Government have accepted the recommendation or propose to accept the recommendation of the study group to reduce the deck class fare

(b) the grounds on which the study group made this recommendation to reduce the deck fare and

(c) if the recommendation has not been accepted the reasons for the same

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM) (a) Yes, Sir the recommendation to reduce the deck class fare between Bombay and Panaji has been accepted by Government

(b) The fare has been reduced in order to make it competitive with bus fare

(c) Does not arise.

to the provisions of conduct rules every Government shall—

(a) strictly abide by any law relating to intoxicating drinks or drugs in force in any area in which he may happen to be for the time being

(ii) not be under the influence of any intoxicating drink or drug during the course of his duty and shall also take due care that the performance of his duties at any time is not affected in any way by the influence of such drink or drug

(iii) refrain from consuming any intoxicating drink or drug in a public place

(iv) not appear in a public place in a state of intoxication

(v) not use any intoxicating drink or drug to excess.

Instructions have also been issued directing the disciplinary authorities to take a serious view of violation of the aforesaid conduct rule and to give the severest punishment to those Government employees who are found guilty of violating that rule

Replacement of Cement concrete by Asphalt on Highway No 17

3205 SHRI ANVASAHEB GOIKHINDE Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) whether the proposal to replace the badly-cracked cement concrete portion by flexible asphalt surface between Kashod and Sangamashwar in Ratnagiri district on National Highway No 17 is pending with Government since last year,

(b) whether he has assured the early sanction of the same and

(c) if so, what steps are being taken to make the necessary funds available for this work during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM) (a) to (c) The Government of Maharashtra are modifying the proposals and those are expected shortly. The most affected lengths are likely to be sanctioned in the current year and allotted the required funds. In the meantime every endeavour is being made to maintain a fair riding surface on the road.

Russian Offer of Heavy Water

3206 SHRI SARAT KAR Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that recently the Soviet Ambassador in India has made indication that Russia is anxious to assist India to tide over its heavy water scarcity for running the nuclear power stations, and

(b) if so the detail regarding the progress of negotiations held in this regard between Russia and India?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) (a) No Sir

(b) Does not arise

हिंदी प्रधिकारियों के सेवामात्र में वृद्धि

3207 श्री टी. एन. नगी क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की इच्छा करणगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार की भाषा विभाग द्वारा घने हिन्दी प्रधिकारियों के सेवा काल में वृद्धि करने के लिए परिपत्र जारी किया गया है जो तत्काल प्राप्ति पर पाव कर रहे हों और क्या उक्त परिपत्र में यह भी कहा गया है कि उन कर्मियों को दिनांक 1979 तक जारी रखने के लिए मनुष्य संसाधन विकास विभाग द्वारा

(ख) यदि हाँ तो क्या सरकार का विचार वर्ष 1979 में ही उक्त तय्यारी का एक परिपत्र जारी करने का है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल कश्यप) (क) और (ख) सरकार द्वारा विभिन्न मंत्रालयों, विभागों और उन के प्रमुख कार्यालयों के कर्मचारियों और हिन्दी प्रधिकारियों आदि कर्मियों का एक पृथक राष्ट्रीय सर्वेक्षण बताने का निर्णय लिया गया है। इस की प्रतिक्रिया में जून 20

जुलाई, 1978 को एक परिपत्र जारी किया गया था जिसकी प्रतिलिपि सभा पटल पर रख दी गई है। [प्रश्नालय में रखी गयी। देखिए संख्या एन०टी०—3036/78]।

श्रावेश में जल्लिखित अवधि को 31 दिसम्बर, 1978 से और आगे बढ़ाये जाने पर श्रम से विचार किया जा रहा है।

Supply of Aluminium for Manufacture of Conductors by S.E.B.

3208. SHRI SUKHENDRA SINGH:
SHRI SUBHASH AHUJA:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a round shortage of E.C. Grade Aluminium required by the State Electricity Boards for manufacturing ACSR/AAC conductors for their transmission and distribution programmes; and

(b) if so, what steps Government are taking to meet this shortage?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b). In view of the shortfall in indigenous production of Aluminium, import of Electrical Grade Aluminium has also been arranged to the extent found necessary.

Lathi Charge and Firing to Control Mob Protesting against Forcible Sterilisation

3209. SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages or places where Government stooped to lathi charge and firing to control the mob that protested the forcible sterilisation of men during the Emergency under the 5 point plan of Shri Sanjay Gandhi and also under the then Government at the Centre; and

(b) the number of persons who either succumbed to injuries or died or were arrested or kept in prison in that connection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Retrenchment of Workmen from Pong Dam

3210. SHRI U. S. PATIL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in June 1978 (volume 30, No. 2) issue of Journal of Institution, Military Engineers, in the article Beas Project written by Major General T. V. Jeganathan, General Manager, Beas Project has stated that as many as 10640 workmen have been retrenched from unit II (Pong Dam project) out of 16000 employed workmen there; and

(b) if so, what compensation has been paid to these workmen and how many out of them have been absorbed or given alternate employment?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) About 10640 workers were retrenched in a phased manner from the Beas Project Unit II (Pong Dam) out of the total number of 16000 rendered surplus.

(b) The workers due for retrenchment were given retrenchment compensation as admissible under the Industrial Disputes Act 1947. In addition, under a settlement arrived at with the Trade Unions on 28-6-1977, workers retrenched after 28-6-1977 who were not entitled to retrenchment compensation, not being covered under the definition of 'workmen' were given ex-gratia equal to retrenchment compensation. Further workers who were not entitled to gratuity under the Payment of Gratuity Act 1972, were given ex-gratia equal to half of the gratuity admissible had they been employed in factory establishment.

About 5550 workers were assisted in securing alternate employment upto October, 1978.

चिन्हे राज्यों के लिये नियुक्त

3211 श्री योगिन्द्र राम निरो क्या योजना मध्ये नई योजना को द्वारा क्या कि

(क) योजना प्रमाण द्वारा, नए राष्ट्रीय नियुक्त की तुलना में विभिन्न राज्यों के लिये निर्धारित प्रस्तावित नियुक्त की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है, और

(ख) क्या प्रमाणित विकल्पित राज्यों के लिये नियुक्त की तुलना में विनाशकारी/विच्छेद राज्यों के लिये प्रस्तावित नियुक्त अधिक है जिस से उन्हें विकल्पित राज्यों के बराबर ताला जा सके और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री मोरारी देसाई) (क) और (ख) 1978-83 के लिए राज्यों की नए बर्षों राजस्वों और नए से परमाणु द्वारा उन के बीच में लिए बात बात समझना के पूरा प्रारम्भ की सभी नियुक्त किया जाता है।

Holding of Triple Charge by Secretary Electronics Commission

3212. SHRI BHAGAT RAM Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) whether Secretary, Electronics Commission of India has also been appointed as Secretary, Department of Science and Technology and Director-General, CSIR in addition to his present duties,

(b) whether in the past three Scientific posts used to hold the three posts separately,

(c) whether all the three departments have been merged, and

(d) with what aims and objects, these decisions have been taken and whether one person will be in a position to run three vast departments efficiently?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) (a) Yes, very brief period (from May 1978 to 1-12-1978), Secretary, Department of Science and Technology, during the Director

General, CSIR held the posts of Secretary, Department of Electronics and Chairman Electronics Commission, as a purely interim measure of administrative convenience

(b) Yes, Sir

(c) No, Sir

(d) Secretary, Department of Science and Technology does not hold the post of Secretary, Department of Electronics any longer but holds the post of Director-General, CSIR Government consider that this is conducive to administrative convenience and efficiency

Payment of Power Tax by N.D.M.C.

3213 SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that New Delhi Municipal Committee has stopped payment of power tax to Delhi Municipal Corporation for the power supplied to it and have sought legal opinion in the matter,

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereon, and

(c) steps proposed to be taken by Government to find out a solution to this dispute between the civic bodies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) and (c) The matter is under consideration of Delhi Administration.

Post of Hindi Officer

3214 SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether a post of Hindi Officer has been filled up recently in the Ministry of Defence,

(b) whether the post was filled up by inviting fresh applications,

(c) whether it is also a fact that no chance was given to the eligible departmental candidates and that the proper procedure followed so far for filling up such vacancies was not followed in this particular case; and

(d) if the above facts are correct, what action is proposed to be taken against the erring officers and to remove the grievance of the affected departmental candidates?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) to (d). A post of Hindi Officer was filled on 11-8-78 by operating a panel drawn up on 11-6-77 by a duly constituted Selection Committee for this purpose. The panel had been prepared after inviting applications from eligible officers of all Ministries/Departments of Government of India including the Ministry of Defence. All the applicants were subjected to a written test followed by an interview of the candidates who qualified in the written test, by the Selection Committee.

हिन्दी कर्मचारियों के लिए संवर्ग

3215. श्री रणजीत सिंह : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के मंत्रालयों/विभागों/आदि में राजभाषा हिन्दी से संबंधित पदों का संवर्ग बनाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा कई वर्ष पहले निर्णय लिये जाने के बावजूद, अभी तक ऐसा कोई संवर्ग नहीं बनाया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं और इस बारे में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य संवर्ग (श्री धनिक खान मंजरा) : (क) और (ख) : केन्द्रीय सरकार के विभिन्न मंत्रालयों/विभागों, आदि के हिन्दी संबंधी पदों का एक पृथक संवर्ग बनाने जाने की योजना पर केन्द्रीय हिन्दी समिति की बैठक में वर्ष 1975 में विचार किया गया था। उस के आधार पर प्रस्तावित संवर्ग की रूपरेखा मंत्रालय को गई और अब इसे प्रतिष्ठित रूप दिया जा रहा है। इस समय में नियम संपन्न सेवा भारतीय के विचारप्रयोग हैं। प्रमुख प्रतिष्ठित रूप देने से पहले सरकार के मंत्रालयों/विभागों को संबन्धित उन पर प्रतिनिधित्व आने का प्रस्ताव है।

Uniforms for Class IV Staff

3216. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA MALLICK;

SHRI ISMAIL HOSSAIN KHAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) why the cloth of uniforms of Class IV employees in Central Government is of course quality while those of Staff Car Drivers is of good quality;

(b) whether Government are thinking of replacing the uniforms' cloth of Class IV employees; and

(c) if so, when it will be replaced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL) : (a) There is no difference in the quality of cloth used for summer uniforms of Staff Car Drivers and Class IV employees. However, the cloth used for winter uniforms of Staff Car Drivers viz., blue serge is mill made and therefore different from the Khadi woollen used for winter uniforms of Class IV employees. The Khadi Village Industries Commission, which is the sole supplier of Khadi cloth, cotton and woollen, for Government, has not been in a position to supply the requirements of blue serge woollen cloth for Staff Car Drivers.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise, in view of (b) above.

राष्ट्रीय राज मार्ग संख्या 12

3217. श्री राधकृष्ण जी : क्या नौबतल और धरिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग नं० 12 (नगर प्रदेय) का जितना निर्माण हो चुका है तथा जितना अभी होना है तथा वह कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा ;

(ख) इन के निर्माण कार्य में शीघ्र पूरा करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है, और

(ग) उस राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग पर 14वें प्रोपर्टी-नंज शाय की गडक, नलियाँ आदि का निर्माण कब शुरुआत किया जायेगा।

Scholarships for Doordarshan Staff

3220. **SHRI AHMAD M. PATEL :** Will the Minister of **INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING** be pleased to state:

(a) number of scholarships and names of the countries who offered various types of scholarships for Doordarshan staff during the last three years;

(b) the list of scholarships which could not be utilized by Doordarshan authorities; and

(c) the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Recruitment of Technical Assistants in Joint Cypher Bureau

3222. **SHRI UGRASEN :** Will the Minister of **DEFENCE** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees of various categories of Joint Cypher Bureau had represented to the authorities against the Recruitment Rules for the post of Technical Assistant (GD) requesting the authorities to abolish written departmental test and to raise the departmental promotion quota from 10 per cent to 70 per cent; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government thereon so far?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) Yes, Sir. Representation for abolition of written departmental examination and raising of the departmental promotion quota from 10 per cent to 50 per cent has been received.

(b) The matter is under examination in consultation with concerned authorities.

Demonstration by C.I.T.U. before Headquarters of C.I.L.

3223. **SHRI A. K. ROY :** Will the Minister of **ENERGY** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been demonstration by the CFTU before the Headquarters of all the subsidiary companies of the Coal India Ltd. on 20th October, 1978;

(b) if so, facts in detail;

(c) whether the copy of the memorandum submitted on behalf of the Bihar Colliery Kamgar Union to the B.C.C.L. on the same day has been received by Government; and

(d) if so, action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY : (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) and (b). A number of workers belonging to the union affiliated to C.I.T.U. demonstrated in front of the Headquarter offices of BCCIL and CCL on 20th October, 1978 and a charter of demands was submitted. Most of the demands related to the revision of wages, fringe benefits and other service conditions.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Most of the demands come under the purview of the Joint Bipartite Wage Negotiating Committee which has already started functioning.

Allocation of Funds for Rural Roads for Tamil Nadu

3224. **SHRI A. ASOKARAJ :** Will the Minister of **PLANNING** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any proposal for enhancement of the funds for development of rural roads from the Tamil Nadu Government;

(b) if so, allocation of funds for development of rural roads to each State; and

(c) Government's reaction thereon?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) (a) No such proposal has been received in the Planning Commission.

(b) A Statement is annexed in respect of allocations in 1978-79

(c) The progress of rural roads construction in the States will be reviewed during the forthcoming discussions on States' Annual Plans for 1979-80, and appropriate provision of funds will be made.

Statement

Allocations in 1978-79—Rural Roads and Minimum Needs Programme

(MNP)
(Rs lakhs)

1 Andhra Pradesh	50
2 Assam	535
3 Bihar	593
4 Gujarat	637
5 Haryana	72
6 Himachal Pradesh	522
7 Jammu and Kashmir	162
8 Karnataka	500
9 Kerala	177
10 Madhya Pradesh	613
11. Maharashtra	2200
12. Manipur	130
13 Meghalaya	55
14. Nagaland	95
15 Orissa	600
16 Punjab	1380
17 Rajasthan	800
18 Sikkim	45
19 Tamil Nadu	475
20 Tripura	130
21 Uttar Pradesh	1825
22 West Bengal	308
Total —All States—	11900*

*In addition to the above, the outlays for roads and bridges provided in the State Plans include rural road other than MNP, outlays for which are indeterminate.

ई0 सी0 एन0 को न्यू सतग्राम कोलियरी के कमचारियों का बर्खास्त किया जाता

3225 श्री राज नारायण : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि न्यू सतग्राम कोलियरी, सतग्राम झर, ईस्टर्न कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड के 220 स्थायी कमचारियों को वर्ष 1973-74 में इस आधार पर तीन किन्तों में सेवा से बर्खास्त कर दिया गया था कि उन्हें राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद नियुक्त किया गया था,

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि हिन्दू मजदूर संघा से सम्बद्ध मंच ने प्रबन्धकों के इस निर्णय को चुनौती दी थी और उन व्यक्तियों को नौकरी पर बहाल करने के लिये प्रयत्नोद्य किया था और यह योजना सिद्धान्त रूप में स्वीकार कर ली गई थी,

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि वर्ष 1978 के मास फरवरी मास में ऊर्जा मंत्री और तत्कालीन स्वास्थ्य मंत्री के बीच बातचीत हुई थी, जिसमें दोनों मंत्रियों ने यह प्रावधान दिया था कि सभी बर्खास्त कमचारियों को शीघ्र ही नौकरी पर वापस ल लिया जायगा, और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में अब तक कोई कार्यवाही की गई है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री श्री० रामचन्द्रन) : (क) राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद ईस्टर्न कोलफील्ड्स लि० की न्यू सतग्राम कोलियरी के रेवेनड के कम्पनी ने जवाब देते ही तो कहा कि बहाना 220 व्यक्तियों के नाम राष्ट्रीयकरण के समय भारत में से लिए गए थे । अतः उन व्यक्तियों को नौकरी से हटा दिया गया था ।

(ख) हिन्दू मजदूर संघा से सम्बद्ध युनियन ने उपर्युक्त 220 व्यक्तियों में से 116 व्यक्तियों का काम न देव के तथ्य को चुनौती देते हुए बलकता उच्च न्यायालय में तीन रिट याचिकाएँ दाखिल की हैं । इस प्रकार के मामले न्यायालय के विचारधीन हैं ।

(ग) और (घ) इस मामले पर फरवरी, 1978 में ऊर्जा मंत्री और तत्कालीन स्वास्थ्य मंत्री ने बातचीत की थी । किन्तु ऐसा कोई प्रावधान नहीं दिया गया था कि बर्खास्त कमचारियों को वापस से लिया जायगा । जैसा कि ऊपर कहा जा चुका है, यह मामला बलकता उच्च न्यायालय में विचारधीन है ।

पाकिस्तान द्वारा कच्चा को गई सीमा चौकिया

3226. श्री रामचारी शास्त्री: क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) भारत पाक सीमा पर स्थित उन चौकियों के नाम क्या हैं जिन पर जनवरी से 31 अक्टूबर 1978 के बीच पाकिस्तान ने कब्जा करने की कोशिश की;

(ख) पाकिस्तान द्वारा वस्तुतः कितनी चौकियाँ पर कब्जा किया गया; और

(ग) इन चौकियों में से कितनी चौकियाँ इस बीच खान्सी को वापसी हुई और कितनी अभी भी उनके कब्जे में हैं और उन को वापस पाने के लिये क्या कार्यवाई की जा रही है?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम): (क) उल्लिखित प्रश्न के दौरान पाकिस्तान ने इस प्रकार का कोई प्रयास नहीं किया है।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उत्ते ।

Burn Standard Company

3227. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has received a proposal with a project report from the Burn Standard Company (a Government of India Undertaking) for its Salem works expansion; in-l

(b) whether it is a fact that with the investment of Rs. 4 crores, there will be rural employment opportunity for at least 4 thousand men and women; and

(c) if the Ministry has received the proposal, what is the progress and whether the Ministry will approve the project with a view to generate to rural employment in and around Salem, Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). M/s. Burn Standard Co. Ltd. have submitted a scheme for

rehabilitation and modernisation of their Salem Refractory Unit involving an investment of Rs. 98 lakhs. This investment is expected primarily to improve the mining operation of the unit and does not envisage increase in employment of the order mentioned. The proposals are under examination by Government.

Scarcity of Metallurgical Coal

3228. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is scarcity of metallurgical coal in the country; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to meet the situation arising therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) There has been a marginal shortfall in the production of metallurgical coal this year so far as compared to the production in the corresponding period of the last year. This was mainly due to heavy rains, followed by floods in the Bengal/Bihar area which produces this variety of coal.

(b) The drowned mines are being recovered quickly to bring the production back to normal. The coal companies are also making all out efforts to increase production of the metallurgical coal.

व्यापार गृहों के विरुद्ध जांच

3229. श्री लक्ष्म देव नारायण यादव: क्या यह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो श्रवणा जिले के ग्राम केन्द्रीय खेतीय विभाग द्वारा विक्रय परों के विरुद्ध जांच का प्रतिवेदन विभाग में सम्मिलित है; यदि हाँ, तो वस के क्या कारण हैं और यह कब से सम्मिलित है; और

(ख) किन किन व्यापार गृहों के विरुद्ध केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो द्वारा मत तीन वर्षों के दौरान जांच की गई और किन किन को दोषी पाया गया तथा किन के विरुद्ध मुकदमें चलाये गये?

विनियमित किया गया है। 1-10-1978 से सीमेंट का सार्वजनिक वितरण 11 राज्यों और 2 सभ्य आसित क्षेत्रों में लागू किया गया है। 1-1-1979 से सीमेंट का सार्वजनिक वितरण 5 और राज्यों में लागू किए जाने की योजना है। अन्य राज्य तक मामलों पर विचार कर रहे हैं। सीमेंट के सार्वजनिक वितरण में अचानक गंदे प्रणाली हर राज्य में उनकी रसायन परिवर्तितियों और जलकों के अनुसार अलग अलग है। फिर भी, अधिकांश योजनाओं की विद्यमान आवश्यकताओं के हैं—सीमेंट स्टाफिटों की कानूनी रूप से लाइसेंस देना, राज्य सरकार अथवा उनकी एजेंसियों द्वारा कुछ स्टाफिटों को सीधे नियंत्रित करना, उपभोक्ताओं को सीमेंट की विषयों के लिए परमिट प्रणाली लागू करना, सार्वजनिक वितरण के बारे में मनाह देना हेतु तथा योजना की स्वयंसेवी एजेंसियों को चलाना तथा कच्चाचार को रोफने लिए प्रदाननिक-तंत्र की सुझाव देना।

कुछ राज्यों में सीमेंट पुनः परमिट पर देना जाता है तथा अन्य राज्यों में यह बिना परमिट के देना जाता है।

सीमेंट नियंत्रण प्राप्ति के अधीन के प्रोप सरकार द्वारा उपभोक्ता के लिए अलग अलग स्थान तक रेल भाड़ा मुक्त मूल्य निर्धारित किया गया है। जबकि दावे की धारा 10 के अधीन उपभोक्ताओं के अनुसार राज्य सरकारों, और संप्रदायित क्षेत्रों द्वारा देवे जाने वाले सीमेंट का वीक और ज्वारा विषय मूल्य निर्धारित किया जाता है। बुले सीमेंट का वर्तमान मूल्य स्थान तक रेलभाड़ा मुक्त मूल्य (उत्पादन शुल्क तथा वैकिंग प्रभार को छोड़ कर) 293.26 ₹0 है। सीमेंट का पुराना मूल्य प्रत्येक राज्य को अलग अलग होता है जो विषयों पर स्थानीय कर तथा अन्य प्राकृतिक प्रभावों प्राप्ति पर निर्भर करता है।

(ग) वृत्ति पारस्परिक वैकिंग काला समान प्रभाव जट की वीरिया छनन रोधी नहीं होती इसलिए इसके अन्तर्गत और रखने में वीरियों से सीमेंट निकल जाने से हानि की संभावना रहती है। भारतीय सीमेंट अन्तर्धान संस्थान सीमेंट के छन जाने की वजह से होने वाली हानि से बचने लिए वैकल्पिक वैकिंग सामान के विनियम को कोशिश कर रहा है।

(घ) सीमेंट के परमिट जारी करने में इस प्रकार की हेरफेर की कोई निष्कायन प्राप्त नहीं हुई है। अन्तर्गत सीमेंट वस्तु अधिनियम, 1955 के अन्तर्गत सीमेंट को आवश्यक वस्तु घोषित कर दिया गया है तथा अन्तर्गत तत्त्वों के निष्कायन के लिए राज्य सरकारों को काफ़ी अधिकार दिये गये हैं। राज्य सरकारों ने भी कई मामलों में सीमेंट के अन्तर्गत वितरण को देखरेख के लिए स्वयं सेवी एजेंसियों गठित की हैं। बिना अधिकारियों को सतर्क रहने तथा सीमेंट की कालाबाजारी जैसे कदाचारों को रोफने के लिए हितवाय दे दी गई है।

(ङ) तथा (च). जवना की वेचने लिए व्यापारियों एवं स्टाफिटों को प्रत्येक निमाही में सीमेंट जारी करने की योजना का नियम सीमेंट की उपलब्धता और सम्बन्धित क्षेत्र की आवश्यकता के आधार पर राज्य सरकारों द्वारा किया जावेगा।

Proposed Jute Factory at Salur, Andhra Pradesh

3232. SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the letter of intent issued to the proposed Jute Factory at Salur, in Srikakulam District of Andhra Pradesh for which the foundation stone was to have been laid by the Ex-Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh was cancelled under instructions from the Central Government;

(b) if not, the reasons for its cancellation; and

(c) the details when this factory will start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MATI): (a) to (c). A letter of intent was issued in favour of Srikakulam District Girijan Jute Cooperative Processing Society Ltd. on 28-11-1972 for the establishment of a jute mill at Salur, Srikakulam District in the Cooperative Sector. In 1975, the Government of Andhra Pradesh intimated their decision to implement the project in the joint sector. The State Government requested that the letter of intent, issued in favour of the Srikakulam District Girijan Jute Cooperative Processing Society Ltd., may be transferred to a joint sector project of the Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation. The APIDC have entered into a joint sector project under the name and style of Andhra Pradesh Fibres Ltd. Accordingly, when the letter of intent issued to the aforesaid Cooperative Society lapsed, a fresh letter of intent was issued to Andhra Pradesh Fibres Ltd. on 31-5-76. This letter of intent has been recently converted into an Industrial Licence. According to the

latest report received from the Andhra Pradesh Fibres Ltd., the mill is likely to start production in June, 1980

राजस्थान में सीमेंट की कमी

3233 श्री मोटा सात पटेल : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बतान की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या अधिराज राय्या में, बिरोर कर राजस्थान में सीमेंट की भारी कमी है,

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं,

(ग) क्या राजस्थान में सीमेंट की कमी को दूर करने के लिए कुछ प्रविनमनीय कार्यवाही करने का विचार है, और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उत्तरदायी मंत्री क्या है और परिदृष्टि, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती धामा माहति) : (क) और (घ) राजस्थान में सीमेंट की कमी, कृषि, मकान निर्माण, उद्योग सिंचाई तथा विजली आदि के क्षेत्र की गतिविधियाँ की बढ़ोतरी के परिणाम स्वरूप सीमेंट की माग में मज्जी से वृद्धि के कारण आई देखायायी कमी का एक भाग है।

(ग) और (घ) राजस्थान को 4 78 निमाही में बाड़ राहून कार्य के लिए 1,41,000 मी० टन के सामान्य आवंटन के बजाया 10,000 मी० टन सीमेंट की प्रतिरिक्त मात्रा का आवंटन किया जा चुका है। राजस्थान के साब-साथ प्रम्य नमी राज्यो के सीमेंट आवंटन में देश में सीमेंट के उत्पादन को बढ़ा कर या अधिक मात्रा में सीमेंट आयात करके प्रतिरिक्त सीमेंट प्राप्त होने पर प्रगामी रूप से बढ़ोतरी की जाएगी। सीमेंट उद्योग में प्रतिरिक्त क्षमता स्थापित करने के लिए भी कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं। राजस्थान में सीमेंट का उत्पादन करने के लिए स्वीकृत योजनाओं को एक सूची अनुबन्ध में दी गई है।

विवरण

राजस्थान में सीमेंट सप्लों के लिए औद्योगिक स्वीकृतियाँ

क्रम सं०	पार्टी का नाम	स्थापना स्थल	क्षमता लाख मी० टनो में	टिप्पणी
1	2	3	4	5
1. बड़े सीमेंट सप्ल				
(ए) औद्योगिक साइडेंस				
1	ई० ए० सी० सी० लि० बम्बई	लखेरी	3 66	उत्पादनरत
2	जयपुर उद्योग लि०	सर्राई माधोपुर	10 00	—बही—
3	—बही—	ब्यावर	6 00	साइडेंस प्रति सहायकर
4	जे० के० इंटीरियम लि०	निम्माहेडा	3 00	उत्पादनरत
5	ई० दि हिन्दुस्तान गूबर मिल्स लि०	उदयपुर	2 00	—बही—
6	बी० विरला सीमेंट वर्कस	चित्तौड़गढ़	4 00	—बही—
7	ई० बलम साईंट लि०	भोवर	3 00	कार्य प्रारम्भ हो गया है
8	ई० जे० के० निर्देशितवत्स लि०	निम्मेहेडा (राजस्थान)	4 20 प्रम्य	पर्याप्त विस्तार चल रहा है।
(बी) आयातकर				
1	पी पी० के० इन्डिया	बनारस जिला सिरोही	2 00	आयातकर व्यवसाय हो गया है।
2	ई० हिन्दुस्तान गूबर लि०	बनारस जिला उदयपुर	3.00 (एम०ई०)	—बही—

1	2	3	4	5
3	मै० दिल्ली कृषि एंड जनरल मिल लि०	बनास सिरोही	8.00	—वही—
4	श्री पी० एन० भास्कर	बंदो	2.00	—वही—
5	मै० ए० सी० सी०	पाली जिला जैतवन	6.00	—वही—
6	मै० उदयपुर सीमेंट वर्क्स	बाराज नगर जिला उदयपुर	2.00	विस्तार कार्य हो रहा है
7	श्री के० के० सोमानी	तिरुली जिला सिरोही	5.00	यभी प्रारम्भ होना है
8	मै० स्ट्रा० प्राइमेट्स लि०	बनास जिला सिरोही	4.18	—वही—
9	मै० दिग्विजय सीमेंट फं० लि०	म्यावर जिला प्रमोद	4.00	कार्य अभी प्रारम्भ हो रहा है
10	मै० पुनासुर पेपर मिल लि०	नाम का नाम	3.00	—वही—

छोटे सीमेंट संयंत्र

(अ) प्रारम्भ

1	मै० राजस्थान स्टेड प्राइ० सी०	तरास जिला पाली	0.33	कार्य प्रारम्भ हो गया है
2	—वही—	कोटपुतली जिला जयपुर	0.33	—वही—
3	—वही—	पली रोड अचरा फ्लारली जिला सिरोही	0.33	—वही—
4	—वही—	दिलामपुर जिला जयपुर	0.33	—वही—
5	—वही—	निम्बाहेड़ा	0.33	—वही—

(ब) न० पी० डे महानियोजन में पंजीकृत

1	केसर सीमेंट इण्डिया (प्रा०) लि०	ग्राम परोहितों की भदरी जिला उदयपुर	0.20	कार्य अभी प्रारम्भ होना है
2	श्री भगोहनुनार राजगढ़िया दिल्ली	कोटपुतली जिला कोटपुतली	0.30	—वही—
3	सन्धी मिन्मैन (प्रा०) लि०	तहनील का पाना जिला सीकर	0.16	—वही—

U. S. Aid to India for Rural Projects

tion "\$ million US aid to India for rural projects";

3234. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news report appearing in the *Times of India* dated 12th November, 1978 under the cap-

(b) if so, the facts of the proposal regarding foreign aid proposed for integrated rural development in India, details of the project areas, nature of projects proposed and terms of financing; and

(c) how soon the project is likely to be finalised and the arrangements made for execution of the project?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) (a) Yes Sir

(b) and (c) The US Government has made available an amount of \$2 million to support projects programmes approved by the INDO US Joint Commission which are identified as having the potential for improving the life of rural populations in India. The grant will be used to finance US dollar costs of the approved projects and may include items such as equipment and materials (including prototype hardware) professional services and consultancy exchange and study tours of personnel, con-

duct of Workshops and other approved project costs. At the meetings of the Joint Indo-US Sub Commission on Science and Technology held in New Delhi on 8th and 10th November, areas for collaborative work have been identified (as per Statement attached). Scientific projects in these areas have now to be formulated. All projects which conform to the conditions laid down in the Grant Document and relate to the application for Science and Technology for rural development will qualify for support from this 2 million dollar grant. An interministerial Committee has been set up to look after the management and execution of specific projects. It is expected that projects involving a substantial part of the grant will be embarked upon during the calendar year 1979.

Statement

Areas identified by Indo-US Sub-Commission on Science and Technology

- 1 Agriculture
 - Photo-synthesis biological nitrogen fixation and wildlife conservation
- 2 Medical Science
 - Health services operational research on primary health care, rehabilitation research and fertility control, indigenous system of medicines—herbal medicines.
- 3 Energy
 - Rural energy systems decentralised rural energy systems fluidised bed combustion low grade coal gasification
- 4 Electronics, Materials and Metallurgy
- 5 Earth Sciences
 - Earthquake engineering, satellite oceanography, sedimentation of oceans ozone layer depletion and environmental impact of pollution with special reference to CO₂
- 6 Information Sciences
 - Cooperation in R & D statistical exchange of information scientists and possible cooperation in on line systems and data retrieval

नमक की कीमत

3235 श्री यमुना प्रसाद शास्त्री - क्या उद्योग खाद्य एवं दवायों का उत्पादन करेगा कि

(क) क्या हम समय-समय पर नमक की कीमत 60 से 80 पैसे प्रति किलोग्राम के भाव पर बिक रहा है और यदि हाँ, तो नमक की कीमत में एक बूझ के 10 रुपए हैं और

(ख) कब तक हम इस बात को सुनिश्चित करेंगे कि हमें कब तक उद्योग को देना है कि नमक हमें 60 से 80 पैसे प्रति किलोग्राम के भाव पर बिक रहा है ?

उद्योग विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती श्यामा प्रसाद) - (क) जहाँ सम्बंधित राज्य सरकारों ने बताया है कि नमक राज्यों में जलाई के प्रकृति, 1978 की धरति में चल रहा नमक का मानिक अधिकतम पुटवर मूल्य हम प्रचार रहा है —

विश्व प्रसार, हरियाणा तथा उत्तर प्रदेश में प्रति किलोग्राम में 40 पैसे

बिहार, पश्चिम बंगाल, मेघालय, नागालैंड तथा त्रिपुरा में प्रति किलोग्राम 50 से 60 पैसे, आंध्र - प्रति किलोग्राम 75 पैसे,

1977 की तुलना में, 1978 के दौरान ऊंची उत्पादन लागत (अर्थात् मजदूरी, सामग्री तथा प्रयोग के उपकरणों के मूल्य) दुलाई तथा परिवहन लागत में वृद्धि तथा मूल्य स्तर में हुई सामान्य वृद्धि के कारण नमक के मूल्य में कुछ वृद्धि हुई है।

(ख) नमक की उत्पादन लागत तथा धर्तरेस्थ गाड़ी भाड़ा प्रभारों पर विचार करते हुए इस समय उपभोक्ताओं को एक रुपये में 8 किलोग्राम की दर से नमक का संभरण करना संभव नहीं है।

Rural Electrification in Orissa

3236. SHRI GANANATH PRADHAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals received by Government from the Government of Orissa for electrification under the Rural Electrification programme; and

(b) the details thereof and the number of proposals approved by Government?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b). Since its inception in 1969 the Rural Electrification Corporation has received 181 schemes of rural electrification in Orissa.

124 schemes for a total loan assistance of Rs. 49.43 crores have been approved by the Corporation. These schemes on completion envisage electrification of 11,841 new villages and energisation of 52,058 irrigation pumpsets.

57 schemes for a total loan assistance of Rs. 20.05 crores are being processed by the Corporation.

Liberalisation of Rules of Censorship of Films

3237. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering any proposal to liberalise the Censorship of films; and

(b) whether Government have seen reports in the press in which the President of the Film Federation of India has spoken of the authoritarian functions of the official agencies operating in the cinema world?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) The certification of films is done by the Censor Board under the Cinematograph Act and the guidelines issued thereunder. No changes in this are contemplated.

(b) Yes, Sir. Some reports have come to the notice of Government.

The policy of the Government however is to involve the industry in consideration of all major issues involving identification and solution of the problems facing the industry.

Deterioration in D.T.C. Service

3238. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:
SHRI P. M. SAYEED;
SHRI RAMACHANDRAN
KADANNAPPALLI:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the working of the D.T.C. is deteriorating day by day;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that new Chairman had brought changes in the Administration and they have not been liked by the management;

(c) if so, whether this has resulted in confrontation and both are busy trading charges of corruption and inefficiency and even sabotage; and

(d) if so, what steps are being taken to set the Corporation in order?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) No, Sir

(b) D.T.C. suffers from poor Management. The Chairman has brought about some changes to remedy the

situation in consultation with Government and the Board wherever necessary. This no doubt created dissatisfaction amongst a few affected officers. It is however, not correct to say that these have not been liked by the Management as a whole.

(c) Some of the affected officers have attempted to levy charges against the Chairman through the press. Chairman has also criticized some of the officers on ground of inefficiency and corruption. It is however, not correct that there is a situation of confrontation between the Chairman and the officers of the Corporation.

(d) Does not arise in view of replies to (a), (b) and (c) above. Steps are, however, being taken constantly to improve the working of the Corporation.

Paradip Port

3239 SHRI K. PRADHANI Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) whether Government's attention has been invited to the news item appearing in the Hindustan Times dated the 9th October, 1978 that two union leaders in the troubled Paradip Port have accused the State Government and the Centre for the mess created at the port from where several ships have been diverted to other ports,

(b) whether it is a fact that the State Government are interfering in the day to day affairs of the port, instead of leaving it to the Port Trust, and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM) (a) There does not appear to be any news item in the Hindustan Times (city edition), New Delhi, dated 9th October, 1978 as referred to in the question.

(b) It is not a fact that the State Government are interfering in the day to day affairs of the Port.

(c) In view of the above, this does not arise.

Extension of Electricity Generation in Gujarat

3240 PROF. R. K. AMIN Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) how many schemes for extension of electricity generation in the Gujarat State are lying with Central Electricity Authority,

(b) when the Central Electricity Authority is likely to take decision in this regard, and

(c) the guidelines followed by Central Electricity Authority for sanctioning such projects?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN) (a) and (b) The following project proposals for expansion of power generation in Gujarat are pending with the Central Electricity Authority

1	Lignite based Thermal Power Station in Kutich	MW 2 x 55
2	Replacement thermal project for old and smaller units at Shahpur, Sikka and Kandla	3 x 60
3	Replacement thermal project for old and smaller units at Utran	1 x 120
4	Gandhisagar Thermal Power Station Extn. (3rd Unit)	1 x 210

These projects are being techno-economically appraised in the Central Electricity Authority. Clarifications/confirmations have been sought regarding several techno-economic aspects. As soon as these are received, the CEA would be in a position to complete their techno-economic appraisal.

(c) The Central Electricity Authority are broadly guided by the provisions of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948 in according their concurrence to the power schemes submitted by a State-Electricity Board or a Generating Company. In so far as thermal power generation schemes are concerned, they have to make sure that the location of the generating station is best suited to the region, taking into account the optimum utilisation of fuel resources, the distance of the load centre, transportation facilities, water availability and environmental considerations.

Preservation of Food Stuff through Atomic Radiation

3221. **SRI RUDOLPH RODRIGUES:** Will the Minister of **ATOMIC ENERGY** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any scheme from the Bhabha Institute for long term preservation of food stuff through the use of atomic radiation; and

(b) if so, its reactions thereto and follow-up action taken on the same?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under consideration from the health safety angle.

Capacity and Sale of Britannia Biscuit Co.

3242. **PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY:** Will the Minister of **INDUSTRY** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Britannia Biscuit Co. which comes under Industries Development and Regulation Act 1951 circumvent the Act by manufacturing their products in the factories of others in excess of their registered/licenced capacity;

(b) what is the Registered/licenced capacity of Britannia Biscuits in its

various plants and on what production basis it was allocated; and

(c) whether the sales figure is higher than registered/licenced capacity and how it has been achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) Government has no information in this regard.

(b) and (c). The registered/licenced capacity of Britannia Biscuits in its various plants is given below:—

Bombay Unit: 8,100 metric tonnes per annum

Calcutta Unit: 15,100 metric tonnes per annum

Madras Unit: 3,600 metric tonnes per annum

These capacities have been determined in accordance with the provisions of the amended Industries Development and Regulation Act.

As production is in excess of the licensed/registered capacity, the Company has been asked to reduce its production gradually within a period of 3 years.

Disbanding of N.C.C. Troops

3343. **SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:**

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of **DEFENCE** be pleased to state:

(a) who has the authority to disband the N.C.C. troops;

(b) whether it is a fact that N.C.C. troops are not disbanded during mid-session;

(c) whether the Air Wing of the NCC troops in the Government Co-educational Higher Secondary School, Sardar Patel Marg has been disbanded during mid-session, without assigning any reason;

(d) if so why this departure from the well established practice in this case, and

(e) the steps Government propose to take to remedy the wrong done to this troop?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) (a) The Central Government is the competent authority to disband NCC units troops. However this is normally done in consultation with the State Government/Union Territory Administration concerned.

(b) and (c) There is no bar to NCC units being disbanded during mid session. However it is not a fact that the Air Wing of the NCC of the school in question has been disbanded yet though there is a complaint of lack of adequate response. It is to be hoped that the response will improve making disbandment unnecessary.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

Re instatement of Defence Personnel removed from Service during Emergency

3244 SHRI SHARAD YADAV Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether defence personnel removed from service during emergency have not been reinstated so far and

(b) if so full details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

कृषि धर्मिता एवं शारदाता मजदूरी को निरुद्ध बना में सम्मिलित करना

3245 श्री राम नाथ राही क्या मुह मंत्री यह मजदूरी का हृषा करण है

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार निरुद्ध बना को सूची में रख कर उन कारिगारों का सम्मिलित करने का है जिन मासिक रु 60-70 प्रतिमात्र व्यक्तिय बन सोरा क मना और कारिगारों में काम करते हैं और मयन परिवारा को जीविका कमाते हैं और

(ख) यदि हां तो क्या सूची को उपरोक्त आधार पर फिर उद्धार करने का विचार है ?

यह मजदूरों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक नाथ मन्डल) (क) ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

विद्यार्थियों में जाति प्रतिद्वन्द्वता

3246 श्री प्रमन राम जायसवाल क्या मुह मंत्री यह बनाने को हृषा करण है

(क) क्या एक उच्चस्तरीय सरकारी एजेंसी ने मर्चा, 1978 में अपना एक लघुम भाग सरकार को बताया है कि विद्यार्थियों में विज्ञान जाति प्रतिद्वन्द्वता में उत्पन्न दीर्घकालिक राजनीतिक तनाव बंद बनाने पर सोचा को जाति लगा का विचार बनाना ।

(ख) यदि हां तो क्या उच्चस्तरीय सरकारी एजेंसी क प्रतिबन्धन को मन्त्रालय पर रखा जाएगा

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इन एजेंसी को बताया है पर कोई कारवाही की है और

(घ) यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण है और यदि हां तो उज्जवा म्प्रेष क्या है ?

यह मजदूरों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक नाथ मन्डल) (क) सरकार द्वारा प्रस्ताव 1978 में का हृषा करण एकी कोई रिपान प्रान्त नहीं हुई है ।

(घ) स (घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

**Loan to Cochin Port Administration
for House Building**

3247. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state;

(a) whether the Cochin Port Administration took loan from Government for House Building Scheme and the rate of interest;

(b) whether the Cochin Port Administration recently enhanced the present rate of interest on House Building advance to Port Employees which will accumulate to equal or more than the advance amount;

(c) if so, what are the reasons to enhance the rate of interest;

(d) whether the rate of interest is higher than the interest charged by the Government and its other organisation; and

(e) whether Government will reconsider the decision to enhance the rate of interest as it is a welfare measure of the employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) Cochin Port has not taken loan from Government for the purpose of House Building to its employees.

(b) to (d). The Board of Trustees for Cochin Port has approved a proposal to enhance the rate of interest levied on House Building Advance to the employees from the existing rate of 5 and half per cent per annum fixed on a provisional basis in the House Building Advance Regulations of the Port to the rate of interest equivalent to the rate levied by the Central Government on the loans granted to the Port Trust from time to time plus half per cent for meeting incidental expenses. The above

approval of the Board constitutes an amendment to the Cochin Port house building advance regulations. The amendment has been sent to the Kerala Gazette for notification. After the amendment has been published in the Gazette the Cochin Port will consider the objections, if any, that may be received in pursuance to the Gazette notification and then submit a proposal to the Central Government for consideration.

(e) The proposal when received, will be examined by the Government.

**Inquiry into Police Clash with
Akalis**

3248. SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state;

(a) whether there has been a clash between the police and a Sikh procession on the 4th November, 1978 as a result of which some persons were killed and several others injured;

(b) whether an inquiry has been conducted by Government into the above incidents;

(c) if so, the details of the inquiry report; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a). Some clashes took place between some Akali demonstrators and the police in Delhi on 5th and 6th November, 1978 and not on 4th November, 1978. As a result, 3 persons including one police constable lost their lives while another person died following cardiac arrest. 83 persons including 56 police personnel received injuries.

(b) to (d). No enquiry has so far been conducted into the above incidents. A final view in the matter is yet to be taken.

Coal Production in Mines under ECCL & ECL

3249 **SRI M. A. HANNAN ALHAJ**
SRI SAKTY KUMAR SAR-
KAR
SRI SACHINDRALAL
SINGHA

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state the coal production in the mines under Bharat Coking Coal Ltd and Eastern Coalfields Ltd during the last six month, month-wise?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY
(SRI P. RAMACHANDRAN) The production of coal in mines under ECCL and ECL for the last six months is given below —

Months 1973	(Figures in Lakh tonnes)	
	Eastern Coalfields Ltd	Bharat Coking Coal Ltd
July	17.08	15.15
August	18.33	16.06
September	17.87	15.14
October	16.03	14.60
November	13.12	11.27
December	16.09	15.17

Contract by Shipping Corporation of India with Greek Firm

3250 **DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Shipping Corporation of India has entered into a fresh contract with M/s Motor Oil, a Greek Company, if so, for what purpose and on what terms and conditions,

(b) whether it is a fact that the same company had defaulted earlier

owing the SCI more than 45 million dollars and putting the SCI to a loss of over ten million dollars,

(c) whether the financial position of SCI is now showing losses of over 200 crores, and

(d) what was the intention and purpose into entering a fresh contract with a firm, which had already defaulted in its contract with the SCI?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SRI CHAND RAM) (a), (b) and (d) In 1973, the Shipping Corporation of India Ltd., chartered its vessels "Moti Lal Nehru" and, subsequently a dispute arose between the two parties. As per the contract the case was taken in arbitration in London. The SCI was advised by their solicitors that a commercial settlement will be preferable as the enforcement, even of a favourable award in Greece take several years. In view of this, a commercial settlement reached in July 1973 on the disputes in respect of Charter Agreement of "Moti Lal Nehru" between Shipping Corporation of India and M/s Motor Oil Hellas Corinth Refineries for payment of compensation of US \$ 45 million to Shipping Corporation of India in full settlement of claims and counter claim of both the Parties provides for the following —

(1) Motor Oil would charter two VLCCs of Shipping Corporation of India for four consecutive voyages with option of further four consecutive voyages at agreed charter rates based on the prevalent market rates at the time of agreement. Simultaneously with payment of freight for each voyage under this charter Motor Oil Company will pay to Shipping Corporation of India US \$ 189,000. This will provide a total payment of US \$ 3,024 million for eight voyages for each VLCC to Shipping Corporation of India.

(2) Shipping Corporation of India would charter one medium range tanker from Motor Oil Company for two years at a certain agreed charter rate, which will also be the prevalent market rate. Out of the charter hire payable to Motor Oil, Shipping Corporation of India would retain US \$ one per DWT per month. This will bring in a payment of US \$ 0.836 million to Shipping Corporation of India.

(3) The balance of US \$ 0.64 million will be paid by Motor Oil to Shipping Corporation of India by continuing the payment of US \$ 189,000 until the balance amount of US \$ 0.64 million is paid.

The present arrangement is a modification of the earlier contract. It is a compromise solution of the dispute which had arisen as a result of the earlier contract and the SCI has protected its interests to the maximum possible extent.

(c). In 1977-78, the Shipping Corporation of India has incurred a loss of Rs. 14.74 crores and not Rs. 200 crores.

Production of Motor Cycle Royal Enfield

3251. SHRI R. KOLANTHAIVELU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether 3.5 H.P. Motor Cycle Royal Enfield is manufactured at Madras;

(b) the list of firms which have been allowed to produce this motor cycle;

(c) the list of firms which have the capacity and know-how to produce this motor cycle; and

(d) the reasons for not giving permission to such firms to produce this motor cycle?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) Yes, Sir.

3556 LS—

(b) M/s. Enfield India Ltd., Madras.

(c) and (d). There is no pending application for licence from any party for manufacture of a 350 cc Royal Enfield Motor Cycle.

मध्य प्रदेश के लिये छठी योजना

3252. श्री डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय :

श्री सुभाष झाड़ा :

क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या योजना आयोग ने राज्य राज्यों के सर्व-साथ मध्य प्रदेश को छठी पांच वषरिय योजना (1978-83) के प्रस्तावित प्रकार को अन्तिम रूप दे दिया है ;

(ख) परिष्कार के बारे में निर्णय करने के लिए क्या मानदंड अपनाया गया ;

(ग) योजना आयोग द्वारा निर्धारित विभिन्न राष्ट्रीय लक्ष्यों की प्राप्ति में मध्य प्रदेश से क्या अपेक्षा की सम्भावना है ;

(घ) क्या मूल्य वृद्धि की ध्यान में रखते हुए प्रस्तावित नियतन से मध्य प्रदेश द्वारा प्रस्तावित लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने की सम्भावना है ; और

(ङ) क्या राष्ट्रीय छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना (1978-83) का प्रकार पाचवीं पंच वषरिय योजना के प्रकार से 1.76 गुना तथा 1978-79 की वार्षिक योजना के प्रकार से 5.95 गुना है और क्या मध्य प्रदेश को इसी अनुपात से धनराशि निम्न की गई है ?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) से (घ), मध्य प्रदेश और अन्य राज्यों को 1978-83 की योजनाओं को अन्तिम अन्तिम रूप दिया जाना है ।

(ङ) राष्ट्रीय योजना के प्राप्ति (1978-83) में क्या संकेतित सरकारी क्षेत्र का निवेश पाचवीं योजना (1974-79) से लगभग 1.76 गुना है और 1978-79 की वार्षिक योजना का लगभग 5.95 गुना है । तथापि, 1978-79 की योजना के अन्तर्गत एक भाग अन्तर्गत, 1979 से अन्तर्गत अन्य हो जाएगा । अन्तर्गत उपलब्धता सहित सभी संबंधित बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए राज्य सरकार के परामर्श से मध्य प्रदेश की योजना के प्रकार को निम्न किया जाएगा ।

Take Over of India Ophthalmic Glass Ltd., Durgapur

3253. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that India Ophthalmic Glass Limited at Durgapur in

West Bengal is an industrial unit taken over by Government of India,

(b) whether it is also a fact that it was running at a loss because of lack of modernisation,

(c) if so, what action is being taken or proposed to be taken for modernising this industry and restoring its right to import and distribution of ophthalmic glass,

(d) whether it is a fact that it is the only this ophthalmic glass manufacturing factory in India and is there any proposal under consideration of the Government to shift it from Durgapur, and

(e) if not, what is the reaction of Government to the proposal and recommendation of the Minister, Government of West Bengal as regards modernisation of this industry and restoration of its right to import and distribution of ophthalmic glass?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI) (a) No, Sir Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd, Durgapur (and not India Ophthalmic Glass Ltd, Durgapur) is a public sector undertaking set up by Government of India.

(b) The company is incurring losses mainly because of the outmoded batch process technology still followed by it for the manufacture of ophthalmic glass

(c) Proposal to introduce the Continuous Process Technology for the manufacture of ophthalmic glass is under consideration. It has also been decided to set up an expert group to examine and report on the ways to improve the operational and technical efficiencies of the existing plant.

A committee which was set up to go into various aspects of import export policies and procedures recommended that a manufacturing concern should not be appointed as a canalising agency in respect of items produced

by it. As the recommendations of this Committee have been accepted by the Government, BOGL does not at present canalise the import and distribution of ophthalmic glass blanks

(d) This is the only unit manufacturing ophthalmic glass blanks in the country. There is no proposal to shift it from Durgapur

(e) The introduction of the modern and sophisticated Continuous Process Technology is under consideration. As regards the import and canalisation of ophthalmic blanks, a decision has already been taken that a manufacturing unit will not be allowed to act as a canalising agency of the items produced by it.

Declaration of National Highway

3254 **SHRI F P GAIKWAD**, Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) whether Government of Gujarat has made a proposal to declare any State/Coastal Highway as National Highway,

(b) if so, how many and which of them have been declared as National Highways, and

(c) what are the basis for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM) (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) and (c) One road, viz, Chlodda-Gandh-nagar-Sarkhej road has been declared as a National Highway on the ground that this road connects the Capital of States which is one of the criteria for declaration of roads as National Highways.

मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान और गुजरात में बिजली की कमी

3255. श्री हुसम चन्द कछवाय : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केरल, तमिलनाडु, आंध्र प्रदेश और कर्नाटक के दक्षिणी राज्यों की तुलना में मध्य प्रदेश राजस्थान और गुजरात राज्यों में बिजली की कमी है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उपरोक्त (क) के राज्यों को बिजली की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश, गुजरात और कर्नाटक राज्यों में विभिन्न श्रेणी के उपभोक्ताओं पर कुछ माँग तथा/अथवा ऊर्जा सम्बन्धी कटौतियाँ तथा अन्य प्रतिबन्ध लागू हैं। राजस्थान, केरल, आन्ध्र प्रदेश और तमिलनाडु राज्यों में विद्युत की कोई कमी नहीं है।

(ख) राज्यों में विद्युत की बढ़ती हुई माँग को पूरा करने की दृष्टि से, 1978—83 की अवधि में मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान और गुजरात राज्यों में लगभग 2500 मेगावाट तथा इसी अवधि में दक्षिणी क्षेत्र में लगभग 3300 मेगावाट अतिरिक्त क्षमता बढ़ाने के लिए काम उठाए जा रहे हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, वर्तमान प्रतिष्ठापित क्षमता से विद्युत का अधिकतम उत्पादन करने तथा पड़ोसी प्रणालियों से अधिकतम विद्युत ले लेने के लिए प्रयत्न किए गए हैं/किए जा रहे हैं।

Steps to ensure Control on Power Generation Equipments

3256. SHRI SUBHASH AHUJA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state the steps are being taken by Government to ensure quality control of power generation equipment specially the important ancillaries being manufactured by the public sector and private undertakings in the country; unless quality control is applied, reliability of power generation from new units is uncertain?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI): Manufacturers both in the public and private sectors are in constant interaction with the customers and are conscious of their responsibilities to ensure quality control and improvement

where necessary. BHEL, as the largest producer of boilers and the only producer of large turbines and generators has already introduced the newer and improved generation of boilers in collaboration with one of the most reputed manufacturers abroad. It has also entered into a collaboration with another reputed company for thermal turbo-sets covering a range of 200 to 1000 MW and these sets will have improved performance and quality parameters. All other necessary measures required on the shop floor for vendor items, packing, erection and commissioning are being taken.

BHEL's sub-suppliers for equipments and components for power plants and auxiliaries are selected after very careful screening by a committee consisting of experts from various disciplines. Wherever required, technological help is also given to such suppliers to enable them to supply these components and materials to the quality requirements of BHEL.

The private sector units have also access to foreign technical assistance where required.

सीमेंट में मिलावट

3257. श्री रामजी लाल मुलन :

श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा :

क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्हें मत बर्प समाचार पत्रों में प्रकाशित इस आक्षेप के समाचारों का बता है कि सीमेंट में मिलावट की जा रही है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सीमेंट में मिलावट करने वालों के बिस्तर नरकर द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (कुमारी आभा माहति) : (क) और (ख). आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम, 1955 के अन्तर्गत सीमेंट को आवश्यक वस्तु घोषित दिया गया है तथा राज्य सरकारों के मात प्रनित कर्मों में लगे व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध कार्रवाई करने के लिए पर्याप्त अतिरिक्त उपकरण हैं। आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम, 1955 के हाँ अन्तर्गत जारी किए गए सीमेंट (वित्त नियंत्रण) प्रादेश

1962 के अनुसार निर्धारित मात्रक के अनुसार सीमेंट का उत्पादन तथा/अथवा बिजली न होने पर दण्डनीय नार्चवाही की जाती है। राज्य सरकार द्वारा विशेष शिकायतों को जांच की जाती है और कानूनी नार्चवाही की जाती है।

माद्योमोबाईल उद्योग का राष्ट्रीयकरण

3258. श्री हरपोजिन्द बर्मा क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार ने माद्योमोबाईल उद्योग के राष्ट्रीयकरण का निर्णय किया है,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इतना राष्ट्रीयकरण अब तक कर दिया जाएगा, और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (कुमारो प्रभा माझि) : (क) से (ग) संपूर्ण मोटरवाहनों क्षेत्र को उन्नत करने के लिए विभिन्न उपार किए जा रहे हैं। मोटरवाहनी उद्योग के राष्ट्रीयकरण का कोई निर्णय नहीं है।

चयन से मूल्य में वृद्धि

3259. श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार को मान्य है कि चयन आयोगों ने जूते तथा चप्पल बनाने के उद्योग में घाटे वाले चमड़े के मूल्य इतने बढ़ा दिए हैं कि चमड़ा अधिको के लिए खरीद पड़ा हो गया है,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार ने उन चयन आयोगों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्रवाही की है जिन्होंने अपनी मनी के चमड़े के मूल्य बढ़ाये हैं, और

(ग) यदि नहीं तो राहत देने के लिए सरकार ने क्या काम उठाये हैं।

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (कुमारो प्रभा माझि) : जूते तथा चप्पलों के बनाने में प्रयोग में आने वाले चमड़े के मूल्य में वृद्धि होने के बारे में सरकार को कोई विशेष जानकारी प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते।

भारत कोलिंग कोल लिमिटेड द्वारा प्राथमिक हाइड्रोजन का गैस लघुमा योजना

3260. श्री प्रमोद सिंह बटौरिया, क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या भारत कोलिंग कोल लिमिटेड के विभिन्न प्राथमिक हाइड्रोजन का गैस लघुमा योजना है या कोलिंग कोल लिमिटेड के लिए गैस लघुमा योजना है,

(ख) क्या इस कार्यक्रम का मूल्य अन्य प्रकार के कार्यक्रम से भिन्न होगा, और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यय क्या है?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन) : (क) को नहीं, मन्चे निम्न के कोयले की घटने से ही प्रथम निर्माण मात्र में अपने स्थान पर ही विद्युती प्रयोजनित बटोरानों के द्वारा व पहले ही जल गई थी और इन्हें "प्राथमिक कोयला या गैस" कहा जाता है। जल जाने के कारण इस कोयले के कोयले गुण कम हो गए और साथ ही उनका वाष्पशील घन भी कम हो गया। इस प्रकार की एक सीमा मात्रा मात्र में छोटी गई है और उस 18 व 20 प्रतिशत राश और 6 प्रतिशत वाष्पशील द्रव्य है। इसकी तुलना में भारत कोलिंग कोल लिमिटेड में बनाए जाने वाले हाइड्रोजन में 35 से 40 प्रतिशत राश होती है और वाष्पशील द्रव्य का भी भारी भव्य रहता है। यह प्राथमिक कोयला ऐसे कामों के लिए उपयुक्त है जहाँ अधिक और देर तक चलने वाली जल की आवश्यकता पड़ती है।

(ख) "गैस" को भीम मात्रा निर्धारित नहीं की गई है किन्तु इसकी उत्पादन मात्रा अपेक्षाकृत अधिक होती है क्योंकि इसका स्तर अधिक बढ़ सकता है और इसके लिए अधिक निम्नोत्पन्न पदार्थ की जरूरत पड़ती है।

(ग) इसका उत्तर उपर्युक्त (क) और (ख) में दे दिया गया है।

Lignite Base Power Station at Kutch

3261. SHRI ANANT DAVE,
SHRI F. P. GAEKWAD.

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) whether the scheme for Lignite Base Power Station at Kutch (Gujarat) is under consideration; and

(b) at what stage this power station lies at present?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) and (b) The Gujarat Electricity Board had proposed a scheme for installation of two thermal generating units of 55 MW each at Kutch in Gujarat. The scheme was examined in the Central Electricity Authority and on techno-economic considerations

the Gujarat Electricity Board was advised to examine the feasibility of installing the proposed power station at Kandla instead of Kutch. The Board have agreed to reconsider their proposal. The revised proposal from the Board is awaited.

Report of Baweja Inquiry Commission on Lathi Charge in Tihar Jail

3262. SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the findings, conclusions and recommendations recorded by the Baweja Inquiry Commission which inquired into the Lathi-charge inside Tihar Jail, Delhi on Gandhi Jayanti, October 2, 1975 during the dark days of tyranny and terror of the emergency;

(b) if so, with what result; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Baweja Commission in its findings has drawn attention to certain lacunae in the Tihar Jail such as over-crowding, unhygienic and insanitary conditions and inadequate medical and drinking water facilities etc. It has also commented upon the negligence and inefficiency on the part of some officials incharge of the Jail Administration. The Delhi Administration, after examination of the report, appointed a senior officer to make a comprehensive study of the deficiencies in regard to facilities in the Jail and to suggest remedial measures. Suggestions made by the officer in this regard are being implemented. The Delhi Administration have also initiated action against the officials who appeared responsible on the basis of the findings of the Commission.

Power shortage in West Bengal

3263. PROF. SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether scarcity of electricity is still continuing in West Bengal and the people of Calcutta and other industrial areas are suffering load shedding daily;

(b) if so, facts thereabout;

(c) the effect of load shedding on the industry of West Bengal;

(d) whether the Central Government have enquired into the continued causes of shortage of production and supply of electricity in West Bengal and whether they have offered any assistance to the West Bengal Government for meeting the shortage of electricity in the State; if so, facts thereabout;

(e) whether West Bengal has received supply of electricity from the neighbouring States and if so, the facts thereabout; and

(f) whether the problem of shortage of electricity is expected to be resolved in the State?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) There is a shortage of power in West Bengal and load shedding is resorted to whenever the availability of power is less than the system demand.

(b) A statement-I showing month-wise minimum and maximum quantum of load shedding and the number of days in the month on which load shedding was resorted to in West Bengal State Electricity Board System and CESC system, supplying power to Calcutta City, for the period April, 1978 to October, 1978 is given.

(c) Load shedding does affect the industrial production. However it is not possible to assess the loss in production due to load shedding alone, as there are other factors such as labour situation, availability of raw materials etc which also affect production.

(d) The Government is aware of the difficult power situation in West Bengal. Apart from the meetings that take place from time to time between the representatives of the Central Government and the State Government of West Bengal the Central Electricity Authority keeps constant touch with the State Electricity Board to identify the problems of power shortage in the State and take suitable measures. Some of the steps taken to improve the power supply situation in West Bengal are

1 Better and effective coordination of the four power supply agencies in West Bengal namely CESC, WBSEB, DPL and DVC to ensure integrated operation.

2 Senior Officers of the Ministry of Energy and the Central Electricity Authority have been deputed from time to time for high level discussions with the State Authorities and various power system authorities for finding out ways and means of improving the performance of the thermal power stations.

3 Units No 1 & 2 of 120 MW each at Sandaldih thermal station have been covered under the project renovation programme. The problems being faced by these units have been identified and action is being taken to rectify the same.

4 The State Government have been advised to take necessary steps to shift the working hours of some of the industries from day to night hours so that the night load in Calcutta area gets increased giving relief to the day peak.

5 The Central Government has also permitted DPL and Bandal thermal power stations to freely import necessary spare parts for their coal mills and other plants.

6 New thermal generating units are being installed at Santaldih, Bandal, DPL and Kolaghat in West Bengal. Thermal generating units are also under construction at Titagarh.

7 The Government has also recently sanctioned a scheme for installation of 5 gas turbine units of 20 MW each in West Bengal.

(e) DPL system renders assistance to the West Bengal State Electricity Board System in meeting its power demand. A statement-II showing the peak power and energy assistance received by WBSEB from DPL System for the period April, 1978 to October 1978 is given. CESC power system also receives assistance from DVC and West Bengal State Electricity Board Systems. Details of this assistance for the period April 1978 to October 1978 are also given in Annexure II. Central Government has arranged assistance to be made available from Orissa also. North Bengal has been receiving assistance from Bihar whenever generation in their thermal plant at Barauni is satisfactory. Assam has not been able to help as they themselves are short of power.

(f) In order to meet the growing demand a number of thermal and hydel projects are under construction in West Bengal. About 1470 MW of new capacity would be commissioned during the period 1979-84. As per the latest assessment of demand and availability of power in West Bengal, it is expected that the peaking shortage would be gradually reduced during next few years. In 1983-84 the State is expected to overcome the shortages.

Statement—I

Details of month-wise load shedding in West Bengal State Electricity Board and CESC Systems.

Month	West Bengal State Electricity Board System			CESC System		
	Minimum (MW)	Maximum (MW)	No. of days in the month on which load shedding was done	Minimum (MW)	Maximum (MW)	No. of days in the month on which load shedding was done.
April '78	27	76	26	6	165	28
May '78	2	87	26	15	200	26
June '78	5	58	8	4	147	25
July '78	3	76	19	15	120	29
August '78	13	92	30	5	183	29
Sept. '78	2	121	27	6	210	29
October '78	7	84	25	15	130	25

Statement—II

Details of Assistance given to West Bengal Power Systems from other Power Systems.

Month	Assistance from DPL system to West Bengal State Electricity Board System.		Assistance given to CESC System.			
	MW	MU	From DVC System	From WSEET System	MW	MU
April '78	124	46.59	98	46.0	223	100.0
May '78	115	36.62	98	46.0	237	115.0
June '78	101	25.13	98	40.0	237	131.0
July '78	108	26.47	115.5	45.0	277	129.0
August '78	107	24.50	97	47.0	243	120.36
September '78	136	27.35	99.6	49.0	230	96.0
October '78	78	15.72	98.0	47.0	206	100.0

Supply of coal to Punjab

3264. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA. Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) whether the coal shortage has posed a serious danger to the industries of Punjab, and

(b) how much coal was allotted to the Punjab State for months of August, September October and November 1973 and how much was actually supplied there?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN) (a)

While there have been occasional distress calls from some industrial units in Punjab for rushing coal supplies to avoid loss of production, there is no information to indicate that the shortfall in receipt of coal has posed a serious danger to the industries of that state

(b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House

राष्ट्रीय राजपथ तस्मा 130

1

3265 श्री जगदीश वर्मा । क्या मौजहून मोर परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने को तय करे कि

(क) क्या प्रस्तावित राजपथ संख्या 30 को जो रेलवे लाइन के दक्षिण की तरफ से चलेगी है, बिहार के निम्न से रेलवे लाइन के उत्तर की तरफ से निकालने की योजना है

(ख) क्या हम योजना के परिणामस्वरूप छोटे एवं सीमांत विभागों की उपनाम मूल्यवान तथा निचली जमीन को खतरनाक अधिग्रहण करना पड़ेगा

(ग) क्या यह सब है कि उपरोक्त निश्चित दूर हो जायेगी यदि इस राजपथ की नव्य दानापुर में रेलवे लाइन को उत्तर में मोड़ दिया जाय क्योंकि वहाँ पर गवह को ऊपर उठा कर 60 फुट छोटी सड़क बनाई जा चुकी है और

(घ) यदि हाँ तो उपरोक्त नया स्वरूप क किसपरिणाम को देखते हुए दानापुर से बड़े उत्तर को उठाया इस तरह की मोर्चे में क्या निश्चित है?

मौजहून मोर परिवहन मंत्रालय में प्रसारित राजपथ (क) और (ख) (क) से (घ)

राष्ट्रीय राजपथ 30 का दानापुर-बिहार-प्रायद्वीप बंद अधिकांश सड़कियाँ का इन्होरा रास्ता है (बाह्य मार्ग 3.5 मीटर-12 फीट मोर कच्ची पथरी) मोर रास्तायत के लिए उपयुक्त पर्याप्त है । मोर होते सड़कियों के मोहरे रास्ते के रूप में मोर नर विकसित करने के लिए पर्याप्त जमीन उपलब्ध न होने मोर उसके दोना मोर पदचिह्न छोटी होने के कारण मोर इन भाग के स्तर के जैसा होव के कारण नहा अधिकांशत मामा में गया मोर सोन नदी का दाना भर जाने के कारण जगह धरा जाती है इसका विकास करना कठिन है । इसके पहले कारण में रेल लाइन के दक्षिण में पटना से बिहारा के नए सरोजन की जाच की जा रही है ।

चकि वहाँ कोई ऊंची छोटी (असमिद भूमि का दूनाय छोटी 45 मीटर-150 फीट हाथी) मोर पर्याप्त सीधी मोर बनाव एव सड़कियों के रक्षित भूमि नहा है पत रेलवे लाइन के उत्तर में दानापुर से होकर नया सरोजन बना सभन नहा ।

बिही भी राष्ट्रीय राजपथ स्तर के मोरवन के लिए चाहे वह रेलवे लाइन के दक्षिण में ही सभन उत्तर में हवि भूमि के अधिग्रहण की आवश्यकता पड़गी ।

Dearness allowance paid to Defence Services Personnel

3266 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) what is the rate of dearness allowance paid to Defence Services Personnel as at 40 per cent more, maximum,

(b) what is the rate of dearness allowance given to other Central Government employees and

(c) if there is difference in rates, what is the reason for this discrimination?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) (a) to (c) Dearness Allowance and Additional Dearness Allowance are admissible to Defence Services Personnel at the same rates and under the same conditions as are applicable to Central

Government civilian employees. A statement showing the current rates of Dearness Allowance and Additional Dearness Allowance is attached.

Statement

Dearness Allowance		Additional Dearness Allowance
Pay Range	Rate p.m.	Rate p.m.
(i) Up to Rs. 300/-	36% of Pay	21% of Pay subject to a minimum of Rs. 42/- and Maximum of Rs. 60/-
(ii) Above Rs. 300/- and upto Rs. 2250/-	27% of pay subject to a minimum of Rs. 108/- and maximum of Rs. 243/-	15% of pay subject to a minimum of Rs. 60/- and maximum of Rs. 120/-

*Subject to marginal adjustments in all cases including at higher pay ranges so that the pay plus Dearness Allowance and Additional Dearness Allowance does not exceed Rs. 2400/-.

Indian scientists abroad

3267. SRI S. S. SOMANI: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of Indian scientists are settled permanently in foreign countries; and

(b) if so, the total number of such scientists registered upto the end of August, 1978 in the Indians abroad section in the National Register?

plants in the country during the Sixth Plan;

(b) if so, details such as number of such mini-plants proposed to be established state-wise with names of cities local finalise capacity and offer of investment year-wise phasing and phasing of production etc;

(c) total production capacity of cement plants in the country year-wise for the last three years vis-a-vis actual production reported; and

(d) whether it is a fact that scarcity of cement is likely to affect the various works programmes the quantities and value of cement being imported during the current year and distribution arrangements made priority-wise along with administrative and monitoring arrangements?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). Government have no information as to Indian Scientists who have settled permanently abroad. The number of persons voluntarily registered in the Indians Abroad Section of the National Register upto the end of August, 1978 was 21,108; out of this 10,234 have returned to India.

Setting up of Mini Cement Plants

3268. SRI VIJAYKUMAR N. PATIL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to set up series of mini-cement

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b). Government are presently examining the recommendations of the two Working Groups on the Technology for mini cement plants and the fiscal incentives necessary to encourage the setting up of a number of such plants.

(c) The capacity and actual production of the cement industry during the last three years has been as under—

Year	Capacity	Production	%Utilisation
1975, 6	21 16	17 29	82
1976, 7	21 45	18 85	88
1977, 8	21 87	19 38	88

(d) While there has been a spurt in the demand for cement far exceeding the availability as a result of increased activities in the field of agriculture, irrigation, industry housing and construction activities etc. priority works programme will, however, not be affected for want of cement. A quantity of about 17 60 lakh tonnes will be imported during the year at an average rate of Rs 640 per tonne. The imported cement is taken in the pool along with indigenous cement for purposes of distribution and then allocated to the States as well as Central Government Departments and to private bulk consumers. Government has taken a decision to make prior reservation for the quantities of cement required for irrigation and power projects and have accordingly proposed an allocation of 12 60 lakh tonnes for irrigation and power projects for the period January—March, 1979. From out of the balance, bulk quantities are allotted to each State. It is left to the discretion of the State Government concerned to determine the quantity of cement to be allotted to various categories of consumers.

Deployment of CRP in States

3269 SHRI RASHEED MASOOD
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the names of places in different States in which the Central Reserve Police was deployed during the period 1st November, 1977 to 31st October, 1978 to deal with communal riots?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL)
Deployment is done by the States when the forces are made available to the States. Information is therefore being collected from State Governments and would be laid on the table of the House when received.

Construction of Power Station at Muzaffarpur, Bihar

3270 SHRI D N TIWARY Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) whether the schedule of construction of power station at Muzaffarpur in Bihar has been extended,

(b) if so, the reasons for this change in the schedule, and

(c) what is the new time schedule for completion of construction?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P RAMACHANDRAN) (a)
No Sir

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The two units are targetted for commissioning in July, 1982 and January, 1983.

Loss of Rs. 8 crores to NTC

3271 SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK
SHRI G M BANATWALLA.

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have seen the press reports in the Blitz dated the 18th November, 1978 wherein it has been stated that National Textile Corporation have suffered a loss of Rs. 8 crores,

(b) if so, whether Government have since inquired into the working of this corporation, and

(c) whether any steps have been taken by Government to uplift the working and for smooth functioning of this corporation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA NAITI): (a) and (b): Yes, Sir. No specific investigation as such has been instituted. A close watch is being kept on the working of NTC (WBAN&O) Ltd., and its performance is periodically reviewed.

(c) The following steps have been taken/are being taken, to improve the working and better functioning of this subsidiary.

1. Strengthening of the management of the subsidiary;

2. Implementation of the modernisation programme;

3. Seeking cooperation of the State Government of West Bengal in the implementation of voluntary labour rationalisation programme; and for supply of uninterrupted power.

Documentary on activities of Emergency

3272. SHRI C. R. MAHATA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to screen a Documentary on the emergency activities;

(b) whether Government have also permitted the State Governments to screen a documentary on the emergency activities; and

(c) if so, details thereof and the response of the State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Before any documentary film is released on the theatrical circuit it is required to be certified by the Censors and approved by the Film Advisory Board.

(c) Does not arise.

Reducing Retirement Age of Employees

3273. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to reduce the present retirement age from 58 to 55 years as a measure to generate more employment opportunities; if so, facts; and

(b) whether it is also proposed to change the present administrative set up of services in Ministries and Government offices to make Government service more attractive and promotion-oriented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) and (b). No such proposals are under consideration at present.

केंद्रीय ग्रंथ सैनिक संगठनों में भर्ती

3274. श्री महोलाल :

श्री राज कुमार सिंह :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सी० धार० पी०, ग्राइ० टी० बी० पी० एफ०, टी० एफ० एफ० और सी० धार० पी० एफ० जैसे ग्रंथ सैनिक संगठनों में भर्ती करने के लिए भर्ती विधम क्या है तथा क्या समाचार पत्रों में विज्ञापन दिए बिना अधिकारियों के निकट संबंधियों को विभिन्न नौकरियों दी जाया है और प्रिवाइजों को भी कोई प्रियायत नहीं दी जाता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार उन संगठनों में पुरानी सामन्ती भर्ती व्यवस्था को समाप्त करने और आम जनता को सूचनायें समाचारपत्रों में पढ़ने का विज्ञापन देने का तत्समवादी तरीका अपनाने का है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार का विचार इस संबंध में आवश्यक हियामत कब तक जारी करने का है ?

यह मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक शाह मण्डल) ३- (क) से (ग) उद्देश्य रिजर्व पुलिस बन घोर भारत सिन्ड्रेट सीमा पुलिस में भर्ती केन्द्रिय रिजर्व पुलिस बन प्रविष्टि/ नियमा क उपबन्ध घोर सशस्त्र परा के लिए भर्ती नियमों क अनुसार की जाती है। पुलिसवा सत्ताचार परा में विज्ञापित का जाती है घोर रोडवार कार्यनिर्वा भी अधिमूर्चन का जाती है। भर्ती निरन्तरता के उपबन्धों क अनुसार बन क सन्ध्या जा विवलाय हे प्रसमयता के कारण सेवा में हटा लिए गये हैं सेवा में हटते मार गये हैं। मर गये हैं के पत्रा १ वरीयता की जाती है प्रगत व प्रथमा पर क लिये उपयुक्त हों। विनाशिया के लिय कोई प्रलय सन्ध्या नहीं है।

१ किन्तु उद्देश्य विनाशियों क मान्यता में जो निष्पत्ति वारारिक घोर गणनिक योग्यताएं परा रचना नियमों क अनुसार हट दी जाती है।

२. यहा तक सीमा सुरक्षा बन का मन्त्र है प्रत्यक्ष परा पर भर्ती विभिन्न धर्मियों क निय निष्पत्ति कायकारी अनुक्रमों क प्रचार की जाती है। प्रत्यक्ष परा पर भर्ती माया सुरक्षा बन क नियमों क अनुसार की जाती है। सीमा सुरक्षा बन क परा का प्रचम विज्ञापित किया जाता है घोर अन्य प्रकार मायमा द्वारा उदरा दितन प्रचार किया जाता है। सीमा सुरक्षा बन के कामियों के प्राप्तिता का भर्ती क निवे प्रयोगित ज्ञान रखा जाता है। फिर भी प्रत्यक्षा के मयान शान पर निम्नलिखित रणिया क मयलो को प्राप्तिता दी जाती है —

(i) सीमा सुरक्षा बन क प्राप्ति रिजर्व उपाधि।

(ii) सीमा सुरक्षा बन क प्राप्ति हृत् नाभिकों क प्राप्ति।

(iii) मया मयन सशस्त्रित हान बाव भोया सुरक्षा बन क प्रत्यक्ष परा नाभिकों क पुत्र।

माया सुरक्षा बन क विनाशियों को भर्ती क मान्यता में उद्देश्य योग्यता क विनाशियों को विभिन्न प्राप्तिता प्रणामों को नमिया के निवे हट दी जाती है।

Procurement of Communications Satellites from USA

3245 SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state

(a) how many communications satellites have been procured by India from the U.S.A. so far and

(b) what are the specific reasons for giving our India's options to these satellites from the U.S.A.?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) (a) The only spacecraft which are in the process of being procured from the USA are the two multi-purpose first generation Indian National Satellite System (INSAT I) spacecraft for telecommunication, meteorology and TV, which are scheduled to be delivered during the calendar years 1980 and 1981

(b) For procurement of the INSAT-I spacecraft and allied equipment and services the Department of Space had issued on a world wide basis a Request for Proposals (RFP)/ Global tender. In response to this, the Department of Space received two proposals, both from established spacecraft manufacturers in USA. After detailed evaluations of both proposals the Contract was awarded to the bidder with the lowest cost and which met all the essential requirements stipulated in the RFP

बरोजगारी को दूर किया जाना

3276 श्री ब्रजधन्य तिवारी

श्री बलपत सिंह परते

श्री राम कवर बेरवा

क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताय की हुमा नहीं है कि

(क) वर्ष 1977-78 में बरोजगार लोगों को मज्दा बढ़कर क्या हो गई थी

(ख) प्रमत्त 1977 घोर प्रमत्त 1978 में देश में बरोजगार लोगों को कुल मज्दा क्या थी

(ग) इस अवधि में कितने लोगों को राजगार प्रदान किया गया और

(घ) देश में बरोजगारी समाप्त करने के लिए अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) और (ख). 1977-78 के लिए बेरोजगारी से संबंधित सूचना अब तक उपलब्ध नहीं है। तथापि रोजगार दपतरों के रिक्ति रजिस्ट्रारों में भावेदन-कर्त्ताओं से संबंधित उपलब्ध सूचना से यह विषयई पता है कि मार्च, 1977 के अन्त में उनकी संख्या 102.4 लाख थी, वह बढ़कर मार्च, 1978 के अन्त में 113.5 लाख हो गई और सितम्बर, 1978 के अन्त में और भी बढ़कर 122.3 लाख हो गई। तथापि इन आंकड़ों से बेरोजगारी के संबंध में ठोस स्थिति प्रकट नहीं होती क्योंकि इनमें बहु-संजीकरण और पहले से रोजगार प्राप्त व्यक्तियों का अधिक सच्चे रोजगार पाने के लिए संजीकरण जैसी कुछ सीमाएं होती हैं।

(ग) रोजगार के संबंध में बाह्य सूचना को आपस आधार पर उपलब्ध नहीं है। रोजगार दपतर के आंकड़ों से यह माधुम हुआ है कि अप्रैल, 1977 से लेकर सितम्बर, 1978 तक की अवधि में रोजगार तलाश करने वाले 6.9 लाख लोगों की रोजगार दिशाएं गए।

संगठित रूप से उत्तर भारत में रोजगार से संबंधित प्रत्यक्ष उपलब्ध आंकड़ों से, जो अब और रोजगार मंत्रालय द्वारा एकत्र किए गए हैं, यह स्पष्ट होता है कि 31 मार्च, 1977 को उनकी संख्या 207.4 लाख थी, वह बढ़कर 30 सितम्बर, 1977 की 208.4 लाख हो गई।

(घ) योजना के प्राव्य (1978-83) में रोजगार के कुछ स्तरों की प्राप्ति करने के लिए प्रस्तावित विकास कार्यनीति बनाई गई है। इस कार्यनीति में ये शामिल हैं :—

- (1) रोजगार-प्रधान क्षेत्रीय आयोजना की प्रस्तावना ;
- (2) रोजगार के संरक्षण और वृद्धि के लिए विभिन्न वैज्ञानिक परिवर्तन का विनियमन; और
- (3) पूर्ण रोजगार के लिए क्षेत्र आयोजना का संबंधन।

एकीकृत ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत बाह्य योजना में बहुत विकास के लिए 2000 खण्डों को लिया गया है। इसके अलावा पूर्ण रोजगार के लिए क्षेत्र आयोजना के लिए हर वर्ष 300 खण्ड और लिए जा रहे हैं। इन कार्यक्रमों से ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में काफी अधिक रोजगार के अवसर उत्पन्न होंगे।

ऐसी आशा है कि निवेश और उत्पादन के योजनायुक्त स्वरूप के कार्यक्रम में परिणत हो जाने से 1978-83 की योजना की अवधि में रोजगार के लगभग 493 लाख अतिरिक्त श्रम-वर्ष उत्पन्न होंगे जिससे इन योजना की अवधि में श्रमिकों की

संख्या में हुई वृद्धि को और साधों ही पहले से चली आ रही बेरोजगारी के प्रभाव भाग को कम मिल जाएगा।

Production of Inter Continental Ballistic Missiles

3277. DR. BAPU KALDATE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to produce Inter-Continental Ballistic Missiles;

(b) whether Government have their own system/know-how to produce these; and

(c) whether Government have any foreign collaboration in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) to (c). There is no proposal to produce Inter-Continental Ballistic Missiles. However, the development and production of other Missiles of shorter range, carrying conventional war-heads, is part of our normal Defence plans and programmes.

Congestion in Major Ports

3278. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the main reason for congestion in all the major ports is due to the inadequacy of handling equipments for loading and unloading;

(b) what measures Government propose to take for tackling the problem of port congestion; and

(c) total number of shipdays lost due to port congestion at major ports in the past three years and the latest figures available for the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM) (a) It is not correct to say that the main reason for congestion in the major ports is the inadequacy of handling equipments for loading and unloading. Congestion is due to several reasons

(b) The measures taken to tackle congestion are acquisition of more handling equipments wherever necessary, increase of labour productivity, diversion of vessels etc. A Standing Committee has been set up in the Ministry of Shipping and Transport to have rationalised distribution of imports and exports among the various major ports

(c) According to the available information, the total No of shipdays lost at the various Major Ports during the years 1975-76, 1976-77, 1977-78 are approximately 9968 days, 9956 days, 12464 days respectively and for 1978-79 (upto November 1978), are about 10225 days

Scheme for Regional Land Armes

3279 SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news item of 12th November, 1978 in the Hindustan Times stating that the Planning Commission has drawn up a scheme for Regional Land Armes,

(b) if so, the brief outline of the plan,

(c) the amount of money involved; and

(d) the expected number of unemployed who will be given employment under this scheme?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) (a) to (d) The Government has seen the news report. The possibility of organising surplus

rural labour for employment in sectors in which labour scarcity is experienced or is likely to develop is being examined.

Progress made by the District Industries Centres in Karnataka

3280 SHRI RAJSHEKHAR KOLUR Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state the progress made by District Industries Centre, in Karnataka from the date of issue of the Industrial Policy declaration in general, and particularly, from September to November, 1978?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI) Government have so far approved the setting up of seven District Industries Centres in Karnataka and all of them have started functioning. All the 7 General Managers have been recruited and trained. 19 Functional Managers have been recruited of whom 15 have been trained. Credit Managers for all the 7 District Industries Centres have been deputed by the lead banks

The State Government have delegated most of the powers of the Director of Industries to the General Managers of the District Industries Centres. Industrial Potential Survey Reports are available in respect of all the district except Dharywar. The State Government have taken necessary steps to acquire land for locating the permanent office of the District Industries Centre. The Director, Small Industries Service Institute, Bangalore has been requested to prepare an action plan for Simoga District Industries Centre for implementation during 1978-79

Funds amounting to 26.00 lakhs comprising of Rs 15.50 lakhs as grant and Rs 10.50 as loan have so far been released to the Government of Karnataka under the District Industries Centre Programme

दूर तक मार करने वाले विमानों के निर्माण के लिये जानकारी प्राप्त करना

3281. श्री रामसेवक हुजारे : क्या रक्षा मंत्री वह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हिन्दुस्तान एयरोनाटिक्स लिमिटेड ने दूर तक मार करने वाले सड़ाकू विमानों के निर्माण के लिये जानकारी प्राप्त की है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ तो इस मामले में कहां तक सफलता प्राप्त हुई है ; और

(ग) इस कारखाने द्वारा विमानों का निर्माण अब तक आरम्भ कर दिया जायेगा ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री० शेर सिंह) :

(क) और (ख). विगत वर्षों में हिन्दुस्तान एयरोनाटिक्स लिमिटेड में अति-प्राधुनिक उपकरण युक्त मिलिटरी वायुयानों के निर्माण की क्षमता का विकास का लिया है। जयपुर तथा इस्क्री प्रणालियों के साइरेंस के अन्तर्गत निर्माण के बारे में संबंधित सहयोगियों से अपेक्षित विविध जानकारी प्राप्त करने के लिए पहले की कार्रवाई की जा रही है।

(ग) हिन्दुस्तान एयरोनाटिक्स लिमिटेड द्वारा विनिर्मित इस प्रकार का पहला विमान संभवतः 1982-83 तक सेना को सौंप दिया जाएगा।

Merger of Shipping Corporation of India and the Moghul Lines Limited

3282. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state;

(a) whether the proposal of merger between Shipping Corporation of India and the Moghul Lines Limited has been postponed; and

(b) if so, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) The proposal is still under consideration.

(b) Does not arise,

Export of Machine made Coir Mats

3283. SHRI A. MURUGESAN;

SHRI P. KANNAN:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received the recommendations of the high level Study Team on Coir Industry headed by Mr. Sivaraman; and

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Recommendations of the High Level Study Team are under consideration of the Government.

Foreign Aid received by Krishi Anusandhan Kendra, Tilonia, District Ajmer (Rajasthan)

3284. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Krishi Anusandhan Kendra, Tilonia in Ajmer District of Rajasthan has received lakhs of rupees as aid from foreign sources;

(b) if so, what are the facts thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that a strong demand was made recently to order a proper audit and enquiry into the financial dealings of this Kendra and also to scrutinize its foreign connections and the money it receives from abroad; and

(d) if so, the details and action taken, if any, thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) and (b). The correct name of this organisation is Social Work and Research Centre, Tilonia, Ajmer District.

The details of foreign contribution received by this organisation during the period November, 1976 to May 1978 are as follows

	Rs
(i) Odam (UK)	3 98 0 9 60
() T I Foundation USA)	1 53 608 62
(ii) Bread for the World (West Germany)	1 00 000 00
Total	6 56 683 22

(c) and (d) A question had been asked in the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly about the affairs of the Institute and the State Government is seized of the matter. So far foreign contribution is concerned intimation of the receipt of foreign contribution has been furnished by the organisation to the Central Government under Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act 1978. The question of taking any action therefore, does not arise.

Memorandum from BBJ Staff Union for take over of Company

3280 SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether any resolution/representation has been received from BBJ Staff Union about the mismanagement of BBJ construction Company Limited, Calcutta and demanding nationalisation of the Undertaking or its merger with Braithwaite Company Ltd. and

(b) if so, what is Government's reaction therein and the steps taken for the proper management of the Company?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MATHY) (a) and (b) A representation for the nationalisation or merger with an

existing Government Company has been received from the employees union of BBJ. The representation is under consideration of the Government.

Hindi Typewriters

3285 SHRI MOHAN LAL PIPIL Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a shortage of Hindi typewriters in the Ministry, its attached and Subordinate offices and field formations,

(b) if not, the total number of English and Hindi typewriters separately in each office, and

(c) whether according to the annual programme drawn up by Ministry of Home Affairs for the year 1978-79, 50 per cent of the total requirement of typewriters in a Central Government office located in Hindi speaking area is required to be met by purchasing Hindi typewriters, if so the total number of English and Hindi typewriters purchased by his Ministry during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) (a) and (b) The required information is not readily available. It is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

(c) The total number of English and Hindi typewriters purchased during period 1-4-78 to 30-11-78 is —

English	95
Hindi	53

Direct Route to Sarojini Nagar from Teen Murti etc

3287 SHRI P KANNAN Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no direct DTC route for Sarojini Nagar Market or INA Market from

Teen Murti, South Avenue, Moti Bagh-I, South Moti Bagh and Nanakpura;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to start any trips on this route; and

(c) if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM) : (a) I.N.A. Market is linked to Moti Bagh—I, South Moti Bagh and Nanakpura on Ring Road by the direct services of route 611. There is no direct service between Sarojini Nagar Market or I.N.A. Market end Teen Murti/South Avenue.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The Delhi Transport Corporation is operating direction oriented services. Under this system it is not feasible to link all the localities of the city by direct services when convenient change over facilities are available.

Persons killed by D.T.C. Buses during April to November, 1978

3288. SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARASTE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of persons killed or injured due to accidents involving D.T.C. buses or private buses operating under DTC in Delhi during the period from 1st April, 1978 to 30th November, 1978 and the number of accidents;

(b) the reasons for such a large number of accidents; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to ensure safe traffic?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM) : (a) A statement

showing the accidents figures involving DTC buses and private buses including private buses under DTC operation from 1-4-78 to 30-11-78 is given below:—

Type of vehicle	Total accidents	Persons injured	Persons killed
DTC buses	284	311	57
Other buses including buses under DTC operation	496	530	119

(b) Heavy volume of mixed traffic on the roads and non-observance of traffic rules by the road users. In certain cases negligence on the part of drivers is also attributable to the accidents.

(c) The following steps are taken to ensure safety:—

(i) Driving Test is separately conducted by 2 Motor Vehicle Inspectors by dividing the test into two parts, namely practical driving and theoretical knowledge of the road signs and regulations.

(ii) Rendum re-test of 10 per cent of the applicant declared eligible for grant of licences by a Technical Officer of Gazetted Status is ensured.

(iii) Compulsory display of learned licence both at the rear and front side of the vehicle by a learner driver.

(iv) Proceedings are initiated for suspension/cancellation of driving licence of those involved in serious casual accidents.

(v) D.T.C. has made it a rule to suspend from service immediately a driver involved in a fatal accident.

(vi) A practice of securing verification of character and antecedents of a professional driver given up during the emergency through the Police Department is being revived.

(vii) STA. has suspended route permits of a number of Stage carriages/contact carriage/H.T.Vs involved in accidents/over-speeding and overtaking

(viii) Fitment of governors in DTC Buses

Use of Science & Technology for Betterment of Village Life

3289 SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATURVEDI Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) what specific steps have been taken further to use science and technology for the improvement and betterment of village life, environment and economy,

(b) whether any directives have been given to the Research Centres to give a rural bias and orientation to their research, and

(c) if so, the results achieved so far?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) (a) and (b). The specific steps that have been taken relate to (a) setting up of institutional frameworks for identifying, planning and implementing programmes for the application of Science and Technology for rural development (eg, betterment of village life, environment and economy, (b) giving a clear direction to various laboratories and institutions to ensure that this objective be kept in mind in working out these programmes and wherever possible to orient their work so that rural development constitutes a major thrust area (c) supporting schemes and projects put forward by Governmental as well as voluntary organisations which have the potential for benefiting the rural populations. The main activities so far relate to agricultural sciences; medical research, housing and transportation recycling of waste, unconventional energy sources,

environmental sanitation and pollution control etc. A Sub-Committee in the Department of Science and Technology on rural environment has identified a number of research-cum-field action programmes to improve the rural environment. These projects aim at dissemination of information regarding scientific and technological aspects of water supply, sanitation, health care, housing, waste disposal and recycling etc. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research, has proposed to set up a centre for speedy development and transfer of rural technology, specially for tribal population. The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) has a plan of action for rural technology delivery system for which specific Plan allocations exist, under this, projects in the areas of: agro and forestry wastes; fish culture; animal husbandry rural building materials bio-gas technology-soil reclamation, medicinal plants cultivation and utilisation; etc have been identified. Studies on pollution control in water bodies, use of agricultural pesticides, location of industries, development and testing of technological innovations etc. are programmes specifically oriented to improve environmental conditions in villages. In addition to these there are very good programmes of many Governmental as well as private agencies at Central and State Levels with increasing understanding of the great and relevant possibilities for the application of science and technology for enhancing the quality of life for rural population

(c) Some of the achievements relate to use of blue green algae in rice fields to improve productivity; popularisation of Bio-gas technology, solar grain dryers pottery making, lime industry, collection and processing of edible and non-edible oil seeds establishing of Krishi Vigyan Kendra, low-cost housing materials and house construction in villages bee-keeping; rural roads, public health care and sanitation programmes cultivation of medicinal and aromatic plants; development wide range of pesticides and

herbicides; development of tractors; tissue culture technique; development of post-harvest devices; food packing and processing materials; work on leather and leather goods; water purification-supply and storage; effluent disposal etc.

Compensation to Class IV Employees of Ministry Injured in Road Accidents

3290. SHRI HALIMUDDIN AHMED: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) number of class IV employees of Ministry of Home Affairs who were injured in road accidents on duty in the year 1977-78 upto September, 1978;

(b) number out of them who have been given compensation for injuries on duty; and

(c) number out of those who have not been paid compensation and when it is likely to be paid?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

आकाशवाणी के स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों को अतिरिक्त भुगतान

3291. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान: क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आकाशवाणी के स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों को उनके द्वारा किये गये अतिरिक्त काम के लिये मासिक वेतन के अतिरिक्त अलग से भी भुगतान किया जाता है ;

(ख) इस प्रकार का भुगतान किये जाने के कारण क्या है और क्या किसी अन्य संघर्ष के सम्बन्धियों को भी नियमित आकार पर इस प्रकार का भुगतान किया जाता है ;

(ग) क्या न्यूज रीडर्स को समानार पढ़ने के अतिरिक्त अन्य कार्यक्रम पढ़ने के लिये कोई अतिरिक्त भुगतान किया जाता है ;

(घ) क्या एनौसर्स को भी यह अतिरिक्त भुगतान किया जाता है ; और

(ङ) क्या इस को समाप्त करने का विचार है क्योंकि इन्हें पसपात को बढ़ावा मिलता है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण आशवाणी) : (क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) अतिरिक्त पारिवारिक निम्नलिखित आधारों पर किया जाता है :—

(1) स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों (जिनको मूल शूल्क 750.00 रुपए प्रतिमास से अधिक न हो, किन्तु उनकी छाड़कर जिनका शूल्कमास 650-1200 रुपए और इससे अधिक हो) को समयोपरि गतों के रूप में, यदि उनके लिए उन्हें संचि गए कार्यों को इनके सामान्य काम से पेटों के अलावा करना आवश्यक हो (सीमा 25 प्रतिमास तक) ।

(2) उस हाजत में जब किसी स्टाफ आर्टिस्ट को ऐसे कार्य, जिनको करने के लिए स्टाफ आर्टिस्ट से अपेक्षा नहीं की जाती, निश्चित कार्यक्रम के लिए से नियमित या तैयार आकार पर लगातार से रूप से रूप से बार संचि जाएं, अतिरिक्त शूल्क के रूप में जो उनकी मासिक आय के 25 प्रतिमास से अधिक न हो ।

(3) इसी प्रकार के कार्य के लिए किसी यादृश व्यक्ति को दिए जाने वाले शूल्क के 50 प्रतिमास को दर दर अतिरिक्त पारिवारिक के रूप में यदि किसी स्टाफ आर्टिस्ट को ऐसे कार्य संचि जाएं जो उनकी संचि गए नियमित और जायजिक कार्यों में न आते हों ।

(4) जबकि नियमित सरकारी कर्मचारियों को समयोपरि गतों के अलावा अन्य कोई भुगतान नहीं किया जा सकता, उनको कार्याचिक या प्राथमिक निरुपेक्ष के विशेष कार्य के लिए पारिवारिक के रूप में मानदेय दिया जा सकता है ।

(ग) और (घ) जी, हाँ ।

(ङ) इस प्रकार का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

Separate Police Force for Election Purposes

3297 SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE

SHRI S. S. SOYANI

SHRI SARAT KAR

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal for a separate police force under the Election Commission for handling law and order during elections, and

(b) if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL)

(a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise

Development of Handloom Industry in the Country

3298 SHRI AMARSINGH V RATHA
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) what is the number of handlooms working in India, State-wise, and

(b) the measures taken by Government to protect and develop this industry in the country and particularly in backward areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABILA MAITI) (a) As the Handloom Industry is spread throughout the country, information regarding the number of handlooms working in each State is not available. However, the number of existing handlooms state-wise is given in the Statement attached.

(b) The following measures have been taken by the Central Government for protection and development of handloom industry:—

(i) Handloom Janata cloth scheme

(ii) Intensive and Export Handloom Development Projects for the benefit of weavers outside the cooperative fold

(iii) Share capital assistance for primary handloom cooperative societies

(iv) Share capital assistance for Apex Body of handloom weavers

(v) Assistance for creation of pre loom and post loom processing facilities

(vi) Share capital assistance to State Handloom Development Corporations

(vii) Grant of special rebate on sale of handloom cloth.

(viii) Nation wide publicity programmes and exhibitions and fairs for popularising and boosting sale of handloom products

Central Government is also assisting State Governments for their plan schemes in the handloom sector by providing financial assistance in the shape of block loans and grants for State Plan Schemes.

Statement

Statement showing number of Handlooms State-wise

States	No. of Loom (in lakhs)
Andhra Pradesh	5.97
Assam	5.60
Bihar	2.01
Gujarat	0.74
Haryana	0.57
Himachal Pradesh	0.02
Jammu & Kashmir	N.A.
Karnataka	1.37

States	No. of looms (in lakhs)
Kerala	0.71
Madhya Pradesh	0.53
Maharashtra	1.85
Manipur	2.00
Meghalaya	0.50
Mizoram	—
Nagaland	2.50
Punjab	0.13
Rajasthan	1.42
Orissa	0.87
Tamil Nadu	5.50
Tripura	1.23
Uttar Pradesh	5.09
West Bengal	1.98
Delhi	0.03
Goa	Nil
Dadra Nagar Haveli	Nil
Pondicherry	0.04
Sikkim	—
Total :	38.07

Reduction in cost of C. I. L.

3294. SHRI KACHARULAL HEMRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 420 on the 14th December, 1977 regarding reduction in cost of coal India Ltd. and state;

(a) the steps taken so far in the direction and results achieved; and

(b) what further steps are proposed to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b). Coal India Limited has taken and continues to take a number of measures for effecting economy in its expenditure particularly on the non-productive items. These include the measures suggested by the committee under the Chairmanship of Director General, Bureau of Public Enterprises which went into this question, such as:

(i) control on manpower and improvement in productivity;

(ii) improvement in utilisation of equipment;

(iii) economy in use of stores and power;

(iv) control on inventory and other elements of working capital; and

(v) control on administration manpower as well as administrative expenses

In view of the fall in production on account of floods, power interruptions, shortage of explosives and absenteeism of workers as well as due to increase in dearness allowance and cost of inputs, there has not been an actual reduction of cost.

दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय संस्थान के पास प्रतिव्ययन माहिती

3295. श्री सातजी भाई : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय संस्थान के फायर ब्रिगेड के पास वर्ष 1965 में केवल एक ही प्रतिव्ययन माहिती थी और अब 13 वर्षों से भी अधिक समय पश्चात् से प्रतिव्ययन माहिती है और वे भी प्रायः सराबर रहती हैं ;

(ख) क्या वे माहिती इन्द्रप्रस्थ विमानों केन्द्र के फायर ब्रिगेड 4 में जान लगने के समय इन्द्रप्रस्थ नहीं हुई थी , और

(ग) यदि हा, तो क्या सरकार का विचार है मानव की जांच करने का है ?

बर्नामबो (बी.डी. एम्बरजन) (क) दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय समिति ने 1966 में एक चार टनर (मलिन वजन वाली) बिना या 1 1975 में एक चार टनर को खरीद री ।

(ख) जी हाँ ।

(ग) दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय समिति ने एक टनर को खरीद री दोषी व्यक्ति के खिलाफ प्राथमिक कार्रवाई को जा रही है ।

Purchase of Goods by Central Government Employees Consumer Cooperative Society

3296 SHRI SHIV SAMPATI RAM Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) the terms on which goods have been taken from (i) Arta Textile Mills and (ii) Vimal Mills for sale at the various branches of the Central Government Employees Consumer Cooperative Society Ltd New Delhi

(b) whether the deal with these two mills has been approved by the Purchase Committee and if so when and if not, the officer responsible for making a deal with these mills overriding the functions of the purchase committee,

(c) the payment so far made to each of these mills and the total value of goods of these mills so far has been sold at various branches of the Store and

(d) the measures Government propose to ensure that any deal is first approved by the Purchase Committee before finalization?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL) (a) The goods have not been taken from M/s. Aartee Textile Mills or Vimal Mills, but Vimal Fabrics (suits and shirting) which is brand name of the cloth, manufactured by Reliance Textile Industries Ltd., Ahmedabad has been taken on consignment basis through Aartee Textiles, Wholesale Cloth Merchants who are exclusively authorised dealers for these fabrics for Delhi.

These fabrics are available for sale at only one branch store of the Society viz. the P Block Ralsina Road New Delhi. The goods are received for sale and payment is made only after the goods are sold for the quantity that is sold after deducting the profit due to the branch store. The goods are not purchased on cash basis but are received on consignment basis.

(b) The deal with the firm viz. the Aartee Textiles wholesale Cloth Merchants, Delhi, had been approved not only by the Purchase Committee but also duly vetted and ratified by the Board of Administration of the Society in their meeting held on 22nd July 1978. In view of this the question of holding any officer responsible for the deal does not arise.

(c) A statement indicating the total value of the goods received from M/s. Aartee Textiles Wholesale Cloth Merchants Delhi together with the value of goods sold and the payment made therefor to them by the Society as on 29th November 1978 is given below —

Total value of goods received	Value of goods sold	Payment made to the firm
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1 15 687 13	53 200 39	28 500 53

(d) According to existing procedure all transactions of this type have to be approved by the Purchase Committee and/or the Board of Administration of the Society and their approval is invariably obtained the deal is implemented. No further measures are, therefore, considered necessary.

Electrification of Villages

3297 SHRI RAMANAND TIWARY Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state the number of villages State wise not electrified so far?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): A statement regarding electrification of villages in

different States is indicated in the annexure.

Statement

Sl. No.	States	Total No. of Villages	Villages electrified as on 30-5-1978	Villages not electrified as on 30-5-1978
1.	Andhra Pradesh	27,221	14,910(*)	12,311
2.	Assam	21,995	2,312	19,683
3.	Bihar	67,566	18,811(*)	48,755
4.	Gujarat	18,275	8,360	9,915
5.	Haryana	6,731	6,731	..
6.	Himachal Pradesh	16,916	7,942	8,974
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	6,503	4,064(b)	2,439
8.	Karnataka	26,826	15,325	11,501
9.	Kerala	1,268	1,225	43
10.	Madhya Pradesh	70,883	18,500	52,383
11.	Maharashtra	35,778	22,000(3)	13,745
12.	Manipur	1,949	235(a)	1,714
13.	Meghalaya	4,583	431	4,152
14.	Nagaland	960	252	708
15.	Orissa	46,902	14,232	32,740
16.	Punjab	12,188	12,126(†)	62
17.	Rajasthan	33,305	10,077(*)	23,228
18.	Sikkim	215	48	167
19.	Tamil Nadu	15,735	15,524	211
20.	Tripura	4,727	465	4,262
21.	Uttar Pradesh	1,12,561	33,317	77,244
22.	West Bengal	38,074	11,887	26,187
TOTAL (States)		5,71,251	2,21,027	3,50,224
TOTAL (U. T.)		4,685	1,205	3,480
TOTAL (All-India)		5,75,936	2,22,232	3,53,704

(*) Figure provisional.

(†) 62 villages have been declared uninhabited.

(a) As on 31-3-1978.

(b) As on 30-6-1978.

Licences Issued to Public Undertakings

3298. SHRI B P MANDAL Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether 43 licences and 34 letters of intent were issued during September, 1978

(b) whether changes have been effected in the ownership of 5 undertakings and 19 licences were revoked or cancelled, and

(c) a brief outline the justification of the above actions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI) (a) and (b) Yes Sir

(c) Letters of intent and industrial licences are issued within the framework of Government's industrial policy presented to Parliament in December 1977. Requests for grant of change of ownership of undertakings and revocation of industrial licences are considered in accordance with the provisions of the Registration and Licensing of Industrial Undertakings Rules 1959 and Industries (Development and Regulation) Act 1951 respectively

Delhi Gurgaon Service by DTC

3299 SHRI AGHAN SINGH THAKUR Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) whether DTC started bus service between Delhi and Gurgaon some time back,

(b) if so the reason for its withdrawal, and

(c) what action has been taken on the request of several Members of Parliament to re-start this service?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM) (a) Yes Sir

(b) Delhi Gurgaon being an Inter State route the DTC was operating its services on the basis of temporary permits issued by the State Transport Authority Delhi. The service had to be discontinued w.e.f. 19th December 1978 in compliance of the decision of the High Court on a writ petition filed by a private bus operator restraining the STA Delhi to grant temporary permits to the DTC or any one else till the final disposal of the applications already invited by the STA for grant of stage carriage permits.

(c) The services can only be re-started in case the permits are issued by the STA in favour of DTC. Delhi Administration has indicated that it would be possible to consider request of DTC for issue of the permit only after reciprocal agreement between Governments of Haryana and Delhi has been finalised.

Dredging of River Brahmaputra

3300 SHRI PURNA NARAYAN SINHA Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) whether major scale dredging of the river Brahmaputra will be taken up for the purposes of creating a permanent channel for navigation in the river DEVBRI up stream so that conventional cargo and passenger boats of the Assam Sundabass services may be plied

(b) if so whether the dredging operations will be made over to the Brahmaputra Flood Control Commission or the Dredging Corporation of India and

(c) whether Government propose to invite the collaboration of USSR for operation of HYDROFOIL services as an experiment for development of river craft services in the Brahmaputra since the USSR has made certain offers in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) This Ministry is not aware of any river known as DEVBRI. Presumably, the information is required regarding major scale dredging of river Brahmaputra upstream of Dhubri. If so, there is no such proposal under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There is no such proposal under consideration.

दिल्ली के पुलिस बानों में हिन्दी की टाईप मशीनें देना

3301. श्री भक्तेश्वर लाल : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली पुलिस मुख्यालय तथा उनकी अन्य शाखाओं में टिपोट लिखने का काम करने वाले हिन्दी में किया जाता है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार नहीं शाखाओं में हिन्दी में काम करने के लिए हिन्दी की टाईप मशीनें देने का है ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो कब तक ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इससे क्या कारण है ?

यह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एन० जी० पारित) : (क) से (घ) - दिल्ली पुलिस में काम हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में किया जाता है । बानों / पुलिस चीन्मियों में कुछ काम उर्दू में भी किया जा रहा है । दिल्ली पुलिस के पास 226 टाईप मशीनों में से 104 हिन्दी की टाईप मशीनें हैं और 122 अंग्रेजी की टाईप मशीनें हैं । उर्दू की कोई टाईप मशीनें नहीं हैं । धीरे-धीरे अधिक हिन्दी की टाईप मशीनें देने से प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं ।

Fly over at Delhi Cantt. Nangal Rai Station

3302. SHRI NATVERLAL B. PARMAR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6729 on the 12th April, 1978 and state:

(a) the progress registered so far in getting clearance from the Defence Authorities for the construction of the fly-over at Delhi Cantt. Nangal-Rai Railway crossing;

(b) whether it is a fact that the inordinate delay in the construction of the said fly-over is causing immense hardship to thousands of commuters who have to use this crossing daily; and

(c) the steps that Government propose to take to expedite the processing and implementation of the said project at the said site or at any other alternative site nearby?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) to (c). Efforts are still continuing by the Municipal Corporation to get the necessary clearance from the Defence authorities. The matter has also been recently discussed at an inter-departmental meeting held on the 20th November, 1978. Final decision will depend upon the results of further discussions which are expected to be held shortly.

Bhartiya praturaksha Mazdoor Sangh

3303. SHRI BALDEV SINGH JAS ROTIA Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Bhartiya Praturaksha Mazdoor Sangh, an All India Federation of Defence employees has applied for recognition,

(b) if so, according to the Federation how many trade unions of Defence employees are affiliated to the Federation and what is their total membership,

(c) in case the Federation which is functioning for more than last ten years fulfils all the pre-requisite conditions for recognition then what is the delay in according recognition, and

(d) in case it is not possible to accord formal recognition is it possible to accord recognition on ad-hoc basis?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE
(SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The Federation has informed that 69 Unions with a membership of about 68,000 employees are affiliated to it.

(c) The federation applied for recognition only in March, 1972. In order to verify the affiliation of the Unions to the federation it has been requested to furnish copies of resolutions passed in the General Body Meetings of the concerned Unions expressing their desire for affiliation. The same is still awaited.

(d) There is no provision in the Rules for grant of recognition on ad hoc basis.

हिंदी सप्ताहकार

3305. श्री रामनरेस कुरावाह क्या यह सही यह कहने की इजाजत है कि

(क) क्या भारत सरकार में वर्तमान हिंदी सप्ताहकार को सेवा नियुक्ति के बारे में 21 मई व 24 जून, 1978 के 'साप्ताहिक', 12 जनवरी, 1975 के 'दिनमान', 17 मार्च, 1978 के 'वन', 8 अप्रैल, 1971 के 'इन्स्टीट्यूट बोर्डिंग' और 2 फरवरी, 1978 के 'इण्डियन एसोसिएट' में प्रकाशित समाचारों की भारत सरकार का ध्यान गया है, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इन बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और उन्हें कब तक सेवा नियुक्ति कर दिया जाएगा?

यू. मन्नालक्ष्मी में राज्य सचिव (श्री हरिकृष्ण लाल मन्ना) (क) और (ख) बम्बई, भारत सरकार के एक ही हिंदी सप्ताहकार है जो सप्ताहवार विभाग के संचालित भी है। इसका वर्तमान कालांतर 31 दिसम्बर 1978 तक है।

Chairmen of Public Undertakings
Under Department of Atomic Energy

3306 SHRI L. L. KAPOOR Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state the names of Chairmen of the Public Undertakings under the Department of Atomic Energy with their dates of appointment qualifications and previous assignments before taking up the present post?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) The names of Chairmen of the Public Undertakings under the Department of Atomic Energy, dates of their appointment, qualifications and their previous assignments before taking up the present post, are given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

Name of Under taking under Deptt. of Atomic Energy	Name of Chairman	Date of appointment	Qualifications	Previous assignment before taking up the present post
1. Electronics Corporation of India Limited, Hyderabad.	Dr. H.N. Sethna, Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission & Secretary, Deptt. of Atomic Energy.	August 17, 1972- (Part-time)	B.Sc. (1942); B.Sc. (Tech) (Hon.) (1944); M.S.L. (Mich) (1946); F.A. Sc., F.N.A., F.I.E., D.Sc. (Honoris Causa Degree conferred by Marathawada University) (1973); LL.D. (Honoris Causa Degree conferred by Bombay University) (1974); Doctorate in Technology (Honoris Causa Degree conferred by Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University, Hyderabad) (1974); Doctorate in Science (Honoris Causa Degree conferred by Roorkee University, Roorkee) (1975); D. Sc.; (Honoris Causa Degree conferred by Karnataka University, Dharwar) (1975); D.Sc. (Honoris Causa Degree conferred by Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay) (1975); D.Sc., (Honoris Causa Degree conferred by the Oissa University of Agriculture & Technology, Bhubaneswar) (1976); D.Sc. (Honoris Causa Degree conferred by the University of Mysore) (1976); D.Sc. (Honoris Causa Degree conferred by Utkal University, Bhubaneswar) (1977).	Director, Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Bombay. Member, Research & Development, AEC.
2. Indian Rare Earths Ltd., Bombay.	Shri M.A. Nadi.	March 10, 1978. (Chairman-cum-Managing Director;) (Full time)	M.A. Was a member of the Indian Audit and Accounts Service prior to his appointment in DAE.	Additional Secretary, Department of Atomic Energy, Bombay.
3. Uranium Corporation of India Ltd. (Jaduguda, Bihar).	Dr. Brahm Prakash Member, Space Commission and Director Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre Trivandrum.	October 4, 1967- (Part-time)	M.Sc. (Hons), Ph. D., Sc. D.M. II;	Director, Metallurgy Group, Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Bombay.

Representation by Assam Citizens about Police Harassment

3307 SHRI G M BANATWALLA Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have received complaints and representations that people of Assam are being harassed by the Police and other authorities as being infiltrators and

(b) if so what steps have been taken to end such harassment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL) (a) and (b) Information is being collected from the Government of Assam and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is received from the State Government

Request for Fund for a Coastal Road from Tada to Ichapuram by Andhra Pradesh

3308 SHRI G MALLIKARJUNA RAO Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh proposed to form a Coastal road from Tada in Nellore District to Ichapuram in Srikakulam district and requested the Government of India for the financial assistance, and

(b) if so, the proposed cost of the road estimated and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM) (a) and (b) Yes, Sir It is however a State road and the State Government are therefore concerned with this project. The proposal involves a total cost of Rs. 197.336 crores and the State Government wanted that the World Bank may also be approached for assistance. As it is a State road the State Government have been advised to relook into the proposal carefully and to approach if desired the appropriate authorities dealing with World Bank aid for State road projects.

Officers belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

3309 SHRI S. R. REDDY Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) the number of officers belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Military Engineering Services, the Indian Statistical Service (Grade I to IV) and the Central Engineering Service (Civil) Class I, and

(b) what is the population of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes State-wise in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL). (a) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) A Statement II is laid on the Table of the House

Statement I

Statement showing the number of officers belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Military Engineering Services, the Central Engineering Service (Civil) Class I and the Indian Statistical Service (Grades I to IV)

Name of the Service	No of officers belonging to Scheduled Castes	No of officers belonging to Scheduled Tribes
1 Military Engineering Services	90	10
2 Central Engineering Service (Civil) Class I	50	Nil

3. Indian Statistical Service :—

	2	3	4	5
Grade I	1			Nil
Grade II	2			Nil
Grade III	5			Nil
Grade IV	1			1

Statement II

Population of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes according to the 1971 census and estimated figures in pursuance of Sub-Section (3) of Section 5 of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Order (Amendment) Act, 1976.

India/States/Union Territory.	Population figures as per 1971 census (in lakhs)		Estimated population as at 1971 census pursuant to Section 5(3) of Act 108 of 1976 (in lakhs)	
	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
1	2	3	4	5
INDIA	799.96	380.15	..	..
Andhra Pradesh	57.74	16.58	58.16	22.26
Assam	9.13	15.07	9.13	15.07
Bihar	79.51	49.33	83.86	49.33
Gujarat	18.25	37.34	18.90	37.57
Haryana	18.96	..	18.96	..
Himachal Pradesh	7.70	1.42	8.08	1.42
Jammu and Kashmir	3.81	..	..	..
Kerala	17.72	2.69	20.02	1.93
Madhya Pradesh	54.54	63.87	57.52	98.15
Maharashtra	30.26	29.54	31.77	38.41
Manipur	0.16	3.34	0.16	3.34
Meghalaya	0.04	8.14	0.04	8.14
Mysore (Karnataka)	38.50	2.31	42.77	2.62
Nagaland . . . . .	..	4.58	..	..

	1	2	3	4	5
Orissa	.	33.11	50.72	33.07	50.75
Punjab	.	33.48		33.48	..
Rajasthan	.	40.76	31.25	42.16	31.35
Tamil Nadu	.	73.15	3.12	73.32	4.50
Tripura	.	1.93	4.51	1.93	4.51
Uttar Pradesh	.	185.49	1.99	190.95	Nil
West Bengal	.	88.16	25.33	89.00	26.03
Andaman and Nicobar Island	.	.	0.18	..	0.18
Arunachal Pradesh	.	.	3.69	.	..
Chandigarh	.	0.29	.	.	.
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	.	0.04	0.64	.	..
Delhi	.	6.36	.	..	.
Goa Daman and Diu	.	0.16	0.08	.	..
L. M. & A Islands (Lakshadweep)	.	.	0.30	.	.
Mizoram	.	.	3.13	..	..
Pondicherry	.	0.73	.	..	.

Note —(i) Population of Scheduled Caste in Sikkim declared as such under the representation of Sikkim subjects Regulation (1966) stood at 0.01 lakh as per 1971 Census. This figure is not included in the statement.

(ii) Under the provisions of Clause (1) of articles 341 and 342 of the Constitution of India, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes specified under the Presidential Order, namely, the Constitution (Sikkim) Scheduled Castes Order 1978 (C.O. 110) and the Constitution (Sikkim) Scheduled Tribes Order 1978 (C. O. 111) respectively issued on the 22nd June, 1978 the following castes and tribes are deemed to have been scheduled in relation to Sikkim state.

Scheduled Caste —

- | | |
|----------------|----------|
| 1. Damai | (Nepali) |
| 2. Kami | (Nepali) |
| 3. Majhi | (Nepali) |
| 4. Sarki | (Nepali) |
| Lohar (Nepali) | |

Scheduled Tribes.—

1. Bhutia (including Chumbipa, Dohra, Dukpa, Kagaley, Sherpa, Tibetan, Tremoza, Yelomo)

2. Lepcha.

The population figures of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes according to the above order have not been estimated

Report on Appropriate Import Policy for Synthetic Fibres and related issues

3310 SHRI K. MALLANNA-

SHRI SARAT KAR:

SHRI D. D. DESAI:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the report of the Committee of Secretaries charged with making recommendations regarding an appropriate import policy for synthetic fibres and polyes-

ter filament yarn and related issues has since been submitted to Government;

(b) if so, whether Government have examined its recommendations; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the recommendations which have been accepted by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Government has yet to take a decision on the recommendations made in the report.

Import of Textile Mill Machinery by N.T.O.

3311. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER GUPTA:

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Textile Corporation have imported textile mills machinery during the last three years;

(b) if so, the countries from which the machinery has been imported and foreign exchange involved as a result thereof; and

(c) whether indigenous machinery was not available; and if so, what are the reasons for which the machinery was imported from foreign countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b). Names of the countries from where machinery/spares have been imported during the last three years and the

foreign exchange involved are given below:—

Name of the country	Foreign exchange involved
1. G.D.R. . . .	Rupce payment
2. U.K. . . .	94,671
3. U.S.A. . . .	56,277
4. Czechoslovakia . . .	Rupce payment

(c) Yes, Sir.

Guidelines for functioning of Intelligence Organisations

3312. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that our Intelligence agencies and particularly the I.B. were liberally used in the recent past and continue to be used by the Government of the day to indiscriminately spy on their opponents and even on Ministers and Members of the Ruling Party and do such other patently not permissible things;

(b) if so, whether Government will frame a well defined code of conduct with guidelines for the functioning of our Intelligence Organizations and to maintain a balance between secrecy required in an intelligence system and safeguard against abuses; and

(c) whether our Intelligence Agencies will be brought under Parliamentary accountability on the principles followed in the running of the Defence system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). As the House was informed earlier in answer to Unstarred Question No. 1460 on 29th November,

1978, a Committee has been constituted to review the working of the Intelligence Bureau and the C.B.I. in the light of the observations contained in the first two interim reports of the Shah Commission. The Government is awaiting its report.

विदेशी कर्मों द्वारा पूरा किया

3313. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि

(क) क्या कुछ विदेशी निरन्तरकारी कर्मों ने भारत के औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में पूर्वी लगाने में अपनी भूमिका निभायी है,

(ख) यदि हाँ तो उनका नाम क्या है, और

(ग) उद्भाव औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में भारत में पूर्वी लगाने के बिना क्या कर्मों रोकें हैं और सरकार द्वारा इन सम्बन्ध में कोई योजना कार्यवाही का निर्धारण क्या है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री श्री जे. ए. शर्मा (क) विदेशी माइनेट फर्मों भारत के उद्योगों में निवेश करने हेतु सीधे ही सरकार के पास नहीं पहुँचती हैं। भारतीय कर्मियों विदेशी कर्मियों के साथ प्रतिस्पर्धा करने के उद्देश्य से विदेशी निवेशकों के बिना सरकार की स्वीकृति प्राप्त करने हेतु मान्यता प्राप्त करने की है।

(ख) सरकार द्वारा स्वीकृत महामात्र के संघ प्रस्तावों का प्रयोग वेतों और विदेशी इन्फ्लेक्शन महामात्रों सहित मुद्रास्फीति द्वारा आधार पर जारी की जाती है। अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ इन मुद्रास्फीति में भारतीय कर्मियों का नाम, विदेशी महामात्रों का नाम, वेतों के बर्तन, तथा प्रस्ताव में विदेशी इन्फ्लेक्शन महामात्रों प्रत्यक्ष है यदि दिया होता है। इन मुद्रास्फीति की प्रतिक्रिया दृष्टि से प्रत्यक्ष है।

(ग) विदेशी इन्फ्लेक्शन महामात्रों सहित विदेशी महामात्रों के प्रस्तावों की मुद्रास्फीति के आधार पर समायोजित रूप से जारी की जाती है और यदि वे मोडिफाई में होते हैं तो उन पर स्वीकृति प्रदान कर दी जाती है। इस सम्बन्ध में सरकारी नीति अपना एक ही समायोजित प्राधान्यता के अनुसार है। इस विषय में सरकारी नोटि 23 दिसम्बर, 1977 को इनके के समस्त प्रमुख औद्योगिक नोटि विवरण के तहत 24, 25 तथा 26 में बताया गया है।

बीजपुर में रेलवे सफाई

3314. श्री जयवीर प्रसाद नाथूर

श्री एन.एन. गोपाल

क्या परमाणु ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या बीजपुर में परमाणु बिस्फोट होने जाने के बाद परमाणु पर प्रभावों के लिए बीजपुर क्षेत्र का सरकारी निरीक्षण सम्पन्न कर रखा है,

(ख) क्या बीजपुर पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव होने वाले कुछ कारणों का क्या क्या है और यदि हाँ, तो उनका कारण क्या प्रसार के हैं,

(ग) क्या यह भी मंत्री के शोधन परमाणु में परमाणु बिस्फोटों का कारण बीजपुर का परमाणु बिस्फोट है, और

(घ) क्या बीजपुर बिस्फोट के कारण से इन कार्यों सरकार ने कोई कार्य करे हैं ?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

(घ) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Grace time for payment of bills by Jute Mills

3315 SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state,

(a) whether it is a fact that the Jute Corporation of India permitted 120 days grace for payment of bills by the jute mills without charging any penal interest, instead of 60 days as per agreement with mills and whatever penal interest realised was, shared between the mills paying in time and the Jute Corporation in the ratio of 90 : 10; and

(b) if so, the reasons for showing out of way concessions to the Jute Mill to the detriment of the Corporation's interest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b). The suggestion of the Indian Jute Mills Association that penal interest at the rate of 2 per cent should be levied after 120 days instead of 60 days was accepted as an incentive for prompt payment of the amount due.

The Committee on Public Undertakings in its 12th report on Jute Corporation of India has stated that the grant of this concession to the industry was something very unusual and as such needs to be probed further with a view to fixing responsibility. The report of the Committee on Public Undertakings is under consideration of the Government.

Report on Development of Coir Industry

3316. SHRI GEORGE MATHEW. Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state;

(a) whether the Sivraman Committee has submitted its report regarding the development of the Coir Industry;

(b) if so, will Kerala Government be allowed to study the report and make necessary comments before a decision is taken by the Central Government since Kerala is producing 95 per cent of the coir manufactured items; and

(c) whether State Government Scheme for the development of the coir industry during the Sixth Plan amounts to Rs. 24—24 crores and if so, whether Central Government will allow the State Government to adjust these schemes after seeing the Sivraman Committee report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Draft Five Year Plan 1978—83 proposals from the State Government of Kerala have not been received.

Inadequate Police arrangements for Akali Demonstration

3317. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state;

(a) whether it is a fact that Delhi Administration made inadequate police arrangements to meet the apprehended trouble by Akali demonstration against the Nirankari Samagam held recently in New Delhi; and

(b) if so, whether any enquiry has been instituted in this behalf and what action has Government taken against the officers responsible for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Design for improvement of Bullock Cart

3318. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a final design for improvement of bullock cart has at last been selected;

(b) if so, the steps taken to popularise this design; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) No Sir.

(b) and (c). Because of varying agro-climatic conditions, one design will not be suitable for all parts of the country. Therefore, several groups are working independently and with the help of Government on designs to suit the different route conditions, animal size and draught capability, intensity of use, load levels etc., encountered

in both rural and urban areas. Prototypes are being tested under field conditions. An inter departmental Steering Committee, constituted by the Ministry of Shipping and Transport, under the Chairmanship of the Director General Road Development, to take stock of different aspects of bullock cart development and improvement has not yet made any final recommendation in relation to specific designs.

Appointment of SC and ST Liaison Officers

3319 SHRI B C KAMBLE Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) how many Liaison Officers are appointed in each of the departments in his Ministry, relating to representation in services for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as per Government Brochure, Chapter 15, and since when each of them appointed and the status of each of them

Deptt. of Statistic
(including its
Allied Offices)

1	Director (Administration) Planning Commission	1-10-77
2	Deputy Secretary, Department of Statistics	18-1-77
3	Joint Director, Computer Centre	1-8-77
4	Deputy Director (Admin) Central Statistical Organisation (Industrial Statistics Wing), Calcutta	8-8-78
5	Deputy Director (Admin), Survey Design & Research Division & Data Processing Division, National Sample Survey Organisation, Calcutta	1-1-78
6	Assistant Director, Data Processing Centre, Data Processing Division, Gurukul	13-9-76
7	Assistant Director, Field Operation Division, National Sample Survey Organisation, New Delhi	27-8-77
8	Accounts-cum-Administrative Officer, Data Processing Centre, Data Processing Division, National Sample Survey Organisation, New Delhi	27-9-76

Liaison Officers of equivalent, or other ranks were in position in these offices prior to the appointment of the present incumbents, whose dates of appointment are given above.

(b) Under the Para quoted, inspections are required to be conducted

(b) what are the reports of each of these Liaison Officers under Para 51-A of the said Brochure during the last three years submitted to the Secretary/Additional Secretary and what action was directed by the latter and whether said action as directed was taken and with what result, and

(c) whether Government will lay on the Table of the House the copies of the said reports, directions and the action taken as per (b) above, if not why not?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) (a) The Ministry of Planning consists of 2 Departments viz. (i) the Planning Commission and (ii) the Department of Statistics. One Officer in the Planning Commission and 7 in the Department of Statistics function as Liaison Officers for matters relating to representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The dates of their appointments and designations are given below —

by the Liaison Officers of the Recruitment Hostels which have revealed non-negligence or lapse to need directions at the level of Secretary/Additional Secretary.

(c) Does not arise in view of the answer to part (b) of the Question.

Supply of coal to Thermal Power Stations in Maharashtra

3320. SHRI SANTOSHRAO GODE: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Koradi Thermal Power Station in Maharashtra had to be closed for want of sufficient coal supply;

(b) whether Government are aware that all the Thermal Power Stations in Maharashtra are having inadequate supply of coal thereby hampering the generation of electricity in these Thermal Power Stations; and

(c) the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Government is keeping a close watch on the coal stock position in all the power stations in the country, including Maharashtra State. As per the present information, all the power stations in Maharashtra, except Parli are maintaining reasonable coal stocks. The generation of electricity in the thermal stations in Maharashtra has not been hampered on account of inadequate coal supplies, except of Koradi to some extent.

(c) The following steps have been taken to augment coal supplies to the various power stations:

(i) Ad-hoc coal linkages were arranged for the power stations with low coal stocks from additional sources of coal.

(ii) Railways/C.I.L. were requested to step up supplies of wagon/coal for moving additional quantities of coal to these power stations on priority basis.

(iii) The coal stock position at the power stations is closely monitored by an inter-Ministerial Group and suitable action is taken to augment the coal supplies whenever required.

(iv) High level Inter-ministerial meetings were arranged to remove constraints in movement of coal to the power stations.

(v) The State Electricity Boards were advised to move coal by road, in case of power stations within 60 KMs from the collieries, to supplement the efforts of railways to supply coal to these power stations.

Subsidies to Industries in backward areas

3321. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the policy of subsidies to industries in the backward areas are under review; and

(b) whether Government have set up a committee to revise the criteria for determining the backwardness of different areas?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A National Committee on Backward Areas has been constituted with the following terms of reference:—

1. Examine the validity of the various concepts of backwardness underlying the definitions in use for present policy purposes and recommend the criteria by which backward areas should be identified;

2. Review the working of:

(a) existing plans for dealing with the general development problems of backward areas like Tribal sub-Plans, Plans for Hill Areas, etc., and

(b) existing schemes for stimulating industrial development in backward areas such as the schemes for concessional finance, investment subsidy, transport subsidy, Sales tax concessions, etc., similar schemes in the agricultural and allied fields like

DPAP, and general measures for tackling the problems of poverty and unemployment with a view to find out their efficacy in the removal of backwardness and

3 Recommend an appropriate strategy or strategies for effectively tackling the problem of backward areas, classified, if necessary, according to areas causes or prescribed remedies

Import of Salt

3332 SHRI C N VISVANATHAN Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that once it was stated by him that salt will also be imported

(b) if so, the quantity decided to be imported this year and the countries from which it will be imported

(c) the reasons for import, and

(d) whether any plan has been made to allow unlicensed salt manufacturers to contribute to salt supply?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI) (a) Yes Sir

(b) The import of rock salt from Pakistan has been permitted w.e.f. 24th May 1978 by placing import of rock salt on Open General Licence by all persons, in modification of the Import Policy for 1978-79 which originally permitted the import of rock salt on an actual user basis to the manufacturers of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. The quantity of rock salt to be imported in 1978-79 would be in the region of 1 lakh tonnes

(c) This decision is guided by the need to provide greater balance to the bilateral trade between India and Pakistan

(d) Unlicensed salt manufacturers already contribute about 15 to 20 per cent of the total production of salt in the country

Production of Cement by Private Sector

3323 SHRI A C GEORGE Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether Government propose to entrust to private sector the production of 1178 million tons of cement the share of larger industrial houses therein being 75 million tons,

(b) if so, details of this scheme, and

(c) what led Government to take this decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI) (a) to (c) There is no proposal for allocation of specific capacities for production of cement in the private sector or by the large houses.

Banning of Import and Production of Horror Films

3324. DR. KARAN SINGH, Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) whether views have been expressed regarding the undesirability of allowing the import and production of horror films, and

(b) if so, the attitude of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L K ADVANI) (a) and (b) Some complaints have been received regarding depiction of horror in films, and also import and exhibition of films with such themes. Under the Cinematograph Act and the guidelines issued thereunder, the Central Board of Film Censors while examining films for certification will have to ensure that they remain responsible to the values and standards of our society and that anti-social activities such as violence are not justified.

In their review meetings held in August and October, 1978, the Board of Film Censors have taken the view that the thematic depiction of the supernatural powers of scenes of the same in a manner likely to evoke fury of the supernatural as an evil force or shatter the nerves of the audiences should be disallowed. Government have suspended the exhibition of the films 'The Exorcist' and 'Jadu Tona' for a period of two months with effect from 7th December, 1978—pending enquiry under Section 6 of the Cinematograph Act.

Losses in Government Undertakings

3325. SHRI DHIRENDRA NATH BASU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Heavy Engineering Corporation, National Jute Mill, Jessop & Co. etc. are running at a huge loss;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by the Ministry of Industry to stop recurrence of such loss;

(c) whether it is a fact that due to continued loss in Government undertakings as mentioned above, Government are considering to review the matter of nationalisation of certain industries proposals of which are now in hand; and

(d) whether such nationalisation of Industries without expert advice will lead to serious condition resulting in huge loss of finance to Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI): (a) Both Heavy Engineering Corporation (HEC), Ranchi, and Jessop & Co., Calcutta, have incurred losses in 1977-78. The National Co. Ltd., Calcutta which have been running at a loss, has just turned the corner.

(b) In HEC, steps are being taken to improve production through a series of measures, such as proper production planning and control, proper maintenance of plant and machinery including preventive maintenance and improvement in industrial relations. M/s Jessop & Co. are taking steps to obtain adequate orders from the Railways and other sources with a view to ensuring fuller utilization of existing capacity and also through installation of captive power plants so as to ensure uninterrupted power supply for carrying on the manufacturing activities.

(c) and (d). Government consider proposals for nationalisation of specific industrial units on the merits of each case on the basis of expert opinion and examination of all relevant aspects including future profitability, need for securing continued employment of the workers and the role of the industrial unit in the economy. While Government are taking steps to reduce and eliminate losses wherever occurring in the public sector, this has not occasioned a review of the policy of nationalisation of individual undertakings.

Combined Lists of LDCs, UDCs and Assistants for Promotions

3326. SHRI R. L. KUREEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms maintains the combined lists of LDCs, UDCs and Assistants (category-wise) working in the Central Secretariat and prepare the select lists for promotions to higher categories; and

(b) whether there is reservations for SC/ST communities in promotions in respect of the above categories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) No, Sir. As the Central Secretariat Ser-

VICES were decentralised in 1962, the responsibility for maintaining the seniority lists of the officers belonging to these categories rests with the respective cadres authorities. However a Common Seniority List of eligible LDCs, UDCs and Assistants is prepared by this Department with the limited object of fixing the zones (i.e. range of seniority) for the purpose of making additions to the Select List against the vacancies reserved for seniority quota, but it does not include the names of all the LDCs, UDCs and Assistants working in the Central Secretariat Select Lists for promotions to the higher grades are prepared by the respective cadre authorities from out those included in the zones

(b) Yes Sir

Sale of 77

3327 SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) what are the sale of the drink 77 in the various centres of India and

(b) where has it suffered the most and the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI) (a) The sale of the drink 77 in the various centres of India during the period January, 1978 to October 1978 was of the order of 13,55,029 cases of 24 bottles each

(b) 77 has still not been marketed in all the centres in India and therefore, there is no question of sales suffering in a particular place.

Monitoring and Evaluation of Central Sector Schemes

3328 SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N PATTIL Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) whether Planning Commission during its meeting with the Officers

concerned with the programme implementation of special schemes in the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development in the last week of November, 1978 have discussed the problems regarding the approach and uniformity in concept of monitoring to be done in respect of various special Central Sector Schemes being implemented in various parts of the country

(b) if so, details regarding the existing arrangement scheme wise alongwith the staffing pattern at Central, State and project level and whether any modifications or reforms are being proposed to ensure better monitoring of these projects,

(c) whether Government are considering to set up a common monitoring and project evaluation unit for all these Central Sector Schemes in the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development, and

(d) if not, the other steps being taken to strengthen the monitoring and concurrent evaluation of the Central Sector Schemes?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) (a) Yes, Sir A Seminar on the Monitoring System related to Agriculture and Rural Development was organised by Planning Commission jointly with the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development on 21st and 22nd November, 1978

(b) The existing arrangements for monitoring of Central Sector Schemes in the Department of Rural Development provide for reviewing the progress and overseeing functioning of programmes from time to time at the Central Ministry/Department level by Sanctioning Committees at the State level by coordination and review committees and at the local levels by District functionaries, and by Committees including representatives of local institutions and non-officials. The staffing pattern at various levels varies depending upon the nature and

coverage of the schemes. In the Department of Agriculture, periodical reviews of financial and physical progress are carried out by Divisions concerned in the Department and coordinated by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics.

While reviewing the existing arrangements, the Seminar made a number of recommendations to strengthen the monitoring systems, particularly at the Block and District levels, including preparation of project plans to facilitate better monitoring, improvements in timely reporting and simplification of existing formats etc.

(c) Yes, Sir. The setting up of a common monitoring and project evaluation unit for Central Sector Schemes in Department of Rural Development is being actively considered. A decision has been taken to amalgamate different units engaged in the monitoring and evaluation of various schemes. In the Department of Agriculture, also, the proposal to set up a common monitoring and evaluation unit is under consideration.

(d) Does not arise.

Joint Research by USA, China & Japan for Nuclear Fusion

3329. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware about the reported US-China-Japan proposal for joint research and development in the field of nuclear fusion by those countries; and

(b) if so, his reaction thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Strike by Colliery Workers' Union

3330. SHRI Y. P. SHASTRI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain colliery workers' unions have given a notice to strike during the month of November, 1978;

(b) if so, their demands and the steps taken so far by Government to meet their demands;

(c) whether a period of four years has since elapsed when the wages of the colliery workers were fixed last time;

(d) if so, the date from which their wages will be revised; and

(e) whether the Central Government have negotiated with the unions of the colliery workers in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b). Notices of strike during November 1978 by some colliery workers' unions were given in connection with demands mainly related to wages and allied matters. Certain other notices of strike in individual collieries relate to demands of local nature.

(c) to (e) The present wage agreement which was signed for four years will expire on 31-12-1978. A joint Wage Negotiating Committee has already been formed to discuss modifications and revision of National Coal Wage Agreement and allied issues and this Committee has already started functioning. The date from which the wages will be revised would be negotiated by this Committee.

समान मूल्य के लिए किसानों की मांग के समय में
भगत सिंह के जन्म दिवस पर धरन

3331 श्री राज नारायण . क्या यह सही
यह बताये की क्या करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या समान मूल्य की मांगों की मांग
के सम्बंध में पट्टीर भगत सिंह के जन्म दिवस
पर आयोग क्या समझ की राष्ट्रीय ताम्रपत्रों
के वसूल देने की घोषणा की है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ तो इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

श्री मन्नालाल में राज्य सचिव (श्री दलित सत्य मन्नाल) (क) सरकार का ध्यान इसी की ओर सूचना नहीं है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उत्तरा।

Reservation of Jobs for 'Sons of the Soil'

3332 SHRI K MALLANNA Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have examined the position and decided to reserve jobs carrying monthly salary to certain amounts for sons of the soil and

(b) if so, the details regarding the decision of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DANIK LAL MANDAL)

(a) and (b) The National Integration Council recommended in 1963 that in order that adequate employment opportunities are available to local people and they do not suffer from any sense of injustice, where qualified local persons are available from amongst the people from the State they should be given major share of the employment and employers should be requested to give effect to this objective as a matter of policy. The recommendation was forwarded to all the State Governments all public sector undertakings and all India organisations of employers. Accordingly instructions were issued

that vacancies in Public Sector Undertakings in grades carrying a basic salary of less than Rs. 500 p.m. may be filled through the Employment Exchanges and that such vacancies may be notified to local Employment Exchanges so that they can sponsor suitable candidates out of those registered with such Exchanges. In view of the revision in salaries/scales in Public Enterprises, subsequent to 1963 it has been decided that the earlier limit of basic salary of Rs. 500 p.m. should be substituted by the limit of Rs. 800 p.m.

Karnataka Industrial Cooperative Bank

3333 DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI
SHRI SHYAM SUNDER
GUPTA
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH
MALIK.

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have seen the press reports in the Blitz dated the 16th September, 1973 wherein it has been stated that Karnataka Industrial Co-operative Bank has been cockpitted and has gone into huge losses since it was established,

(b) if so, what are the causes of its loss,

(c) whether any inquiry has since been conducted, and

(d) whether any role has been played by the Reserve Bank of India and if so with what result?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI) (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The Bank has not incurred loss.

(c) The Registrar of Cooperative Societies has ordered an inquiry under the Karnataka Cooperative Society Act. The inquiry is in progress.

(d) On receipt of certain individual complaints, the local office of the Reserve Bank of India, after preliminary inquiry, has referred certain issues to the Registrar of Cooperative Societies for remedial action.

Price rise of paper and supply of cheap white printing paper

3334. SHRI CHATURBHUI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the spurt in printing paper prices has hard hit the publishers, and the prices of general books and text books are likely to rise;

(b) whether publishers are not bringing out books and intend to switch over to other trade; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that cheap white printing paper is not being supplied at controlled prices to the text book publishers by the paper mills?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b). Government had received complaints from publishers about rise in paper prices. There has however been no indication about rise in prices of books or that publishers would stop bringing out books and switch to other trade.

(c) White printing paper is being supplied at a concessional rate to the educational sector and part of it is being allotted to publishers of text books

I.C.S. Officers

3335. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of ICS Officers who are still in service both at the Centre and in the States; and

(b) the date when the last officer of this service is due to retire?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) Two. One officer is due to retire from service on 31st December 1978.

(b) 31st March 1980.

Export of surplus products of ordnance factories

3336. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) what steps have been taken so far to explore the markets in the friendly countries for the export of surplus products of Ordnance Factories including military hardware;

(b) the broad items and the countries to which exported; and

(c) the amount of foreign exchange earned as a result thereof during the last 3 years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). Surplus products of Ordnance factories including military hardware are being exported to certain friendly countries on very selective and commercial basis.

It will not be in the public interest to disclose information in regard to the efforts made to explore the market potential in the friendly countries, the items so exported and the countries involved.

(c) The foreign exchange earned during the last 3 years is as under:—

1975-76 . . .	Rs. 37.42 crores
1976-77 . . .	Rs. 15.44 crores
1977-78 . . .	Rs. 4.59 crores

Refusal by Ex Coca Cola Bottlers to Bottle '77'

3337 SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) names of Ex-Coca Cola bottlers who have refused to bottle the drink '77',

(b) whether it is true that the success of the drink '77' has suffered a great deal because one group of Ex Coca Co's bottlers did not take the franchise for '77', and

(c) whether it is also true that the same group was most vocal about the unemployment which will result from closure of Coca Cola?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI) (a) A Statement showing Ex-Coca Cola Bottlers who have not signed the franchise agreements with Modern Bakeries India Limited for bottling the drink '77' is attached.

(b) Since some of the erstwhile bottlers of Coca Cola have not signed the franchise agreements for bottling '77' with Modern Bakeries India Limited, the latter will have to find new bottlers for bottling and marketing the beverage '77'

(c) The group of companies who have not signed the franchise for bottling '77' were also members of Coca Cola Bottlers Association of India and the Government of India had received representation from this Association about the unemployment which may result from the closure of Coca Cola.

Statement

NAME OF EX-COCA COLA BOTTLERS WHO REFUSED TO BOTTLE "DOUBLE SEVEN"

1. M/s. Pure Drinks (P) Ltd., Industrial Area, Shivaji Marg, New Delhi-15

2. M/s Pure Drinks Limited, 13-C, Asher Road Worli Naka, Bombay-73

3. M/s Pure Drinks Limited, Karmali Estate, 203, Acharya JC, Bose Road, Calcutta

4. M/s Southern Bottlers (P) Ltd., 25, Mount Road, Madras-32.

5. M/s Punjab Beverages, 160, Industrial Area, Chandigarh.

6. M/s Kanpur Bottling Limited, GT Road, Kanpur

7. M/s Soft Beverages (P) Ltd., P B No 194, Madurai.

8. M/s Beverages Food Products, Narangi, Gauhati.

9. M/s Poona Beverages (P) Ltd., Plot No E-25 MIDC, Poona.

10. M/s Krishna Bottlers (P) Ltd., Tank Bund Road, Secunderabad.

11. M/s Pure Beverages (P) Ltd., 71-74, GIDC, Industrial Estate, Naroda, Ahmedabad

12. M/s Jai Drinks (P) Ltd, Nehru Marg, Jaipur.

13. M/s Sanghi Beverages (P) Ltd., Bombay-Agra Road, Indore

14. M/s, Fabril Gazeza, Goa

प्लास्टिक उद्योग का विस्तार

3338. श्री पुराज : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की इच्छा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इति धीरे सिबाई सभी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिये प्लास्टिक उद्योग का विस्तार किया जाने की आवश्यकता है ,

(ख) क्या इन उद्योगों से प्रामोद पर्यवस्था को बढ़ावा देने में सहायता मिलने की सम्भावना है ,

(ग) क्या प्लास्टिक से बनी वस्तुओं के मूल्य बढ़ गये हैं ,

(घ) क्या कच्चे माल के लिये लाइसेंस प्राप्त करने में तथा बड़े उद्योगों द्वारा उत्पादित देश में कच्चा माल प्राप्त करने में कुछ उद्योगों को कठिनाई हो रही है जिसके कारण कई एक बन्द हो गये हैं ,

(क) क्या प्लास्टिक से बने वस्तुओं के निर्यात में वृद्धि हुई है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो प्लास्टिक उद्योग के विस्तार से आगामी 10 वर्षों में कितने व्यक्तियों को रोजगार मिलने की संभावना है तथा इस प्रकार विस्तार योजना को कब चिन्तास्थित किया जायेगा तथा तत्संबंधी और क्या है?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (कुमारी आना मादति) : (क) चूंकि पोलिथीन पाइपों, पोलिथीन फिल्म, प्लास्टिक के बने बेंचे, प्लास्टिक पाइप तथा द्रव्य जैसे उत्पादों का प्रयोग निर्यात हो परंपरागत वस्तुओं की अपेक्षा जूट तथा सिपाई की जरूरतों को पूरा करने के लिये जगहवार बढ़ता जा रहा है और यह कहा ही जा सकता है कि प्लास्टिक उद्योग का विस्तार किये जाने की आवश्यकता है।

(ख) जी, हाँ। चूंकि जूट की प्लास्टिक से बेहतर सिपाई तथा संरक्षण की सुविधाएँ मिलने की संभावना है, अतः प्लास्टिक उद्योग से आगामी वर्षों में निर्यात रूप से सहायता मिलेगी।

(ग) जी, हाँ। किन्तु प्लास्टिक के विभिन्न उत्पादों के मूल्यों में अधिक वृद्धि नहीं हुई है।

(घ) कुछ महाने पहले लघु प्लास्टिक परिकरण एककों को कच्चे माल की अपनी थारो जरूरतें पूरी करने में कुछ कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ा था। पोलिथीन के मामले में ऐसा इसलिये हुआ था कि इनमें से एक फिल्म का कच्चा माल तैयार करने वाले की यह एक बंद हो गये थे। इन एककों में अब पुनः उत्पादन शरणा हो गया है। देश में ही उपलब्ध माल की मात्रा में वृद्धि करने के लिये प्लास्टिक उपयोगकर्ताओं को विभिन्न प्रकार के प्लास्टिक के कच्चे माल का प्रायास करने की अनुमति भी दे दी गयी है। साथ ही ऐसे लघु एकक को स्वयं भागत नहीं करना चाहते उनके साथ के लिये स्टेट केमिक्ल एण्ड फार्मास्यूटिकल अथॉरिटीज का बैंक इस प्रकार के कच्चे माल का भी प्रायास कर रहा है। इस प्रकार अधिकतर लघु प्लास्टिक परिकरणों एकको की उनकी जरूरतों की अनुसार कच्चा माल मिल रहा है और किसी भी लघु एकक के बंद हो जाने के बारे में कोई सूचना नहीं मिली है।

(ङ) जी, हाँ। 1977 की अवधि में 37 करोड़ रुपए मूल्य के प्लास्टिक उत्पादों का निर्यात किया गया था, जबकि वर्तमान वर्ष में निर्यात के ये आंकड़े 30 करोड़ रुपए तक पहुंच जाने की संभावना है।

(च) चूंकि आगामी वर्षों में प्लास्टिक के कच्चे माल की उपलब्धि बढ़ जाने की संभावना है अतः उद्योग प्रस्ताव में परिष्करण एकको की उत्पादों के बढ़ जाने की संभावना है और उनमें कुशल तथा प्रकुशल दोनों ही प्रकार के कामगारों को रोजगार दिये जाने की गुंथायश भी बढ़ जायेगी। ऐसे समय में संबंधी कामगारों दल द्वारा लगाये गये अनुमान को अनुसार पोलिथीन परिकरण उद्योग में 1983 तक कुल मिला कर 8,55,000 तथा 1988 तक 21,52,000 लोगों को (प्रत्यक्ष तथा अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से) रोजगार मिलने की संभावना है।

Losses in Public Undertakings

3339. SHRI SUKHEDEO PRASAD VERMA:

SHRI AHMED M. PATIL:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether large number of public undertakings under his Ministry have incurred losses during the last year;

(b) if so, the details thereof and reasons therefor;

(c) the steps taken by Government to improve their position; and

(d) how many industries have been included during the years 1977 and 1978 by way of taking over the management/or merged with the existing Government Companies under his Ministry with details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MATI): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

News item captioned 'N.L.D.C. faces Bankruptcy'

3340. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news item

in the Financial Express of September 23 1978 captioned "NIDC faces Bankruptcy".

(b) what was the Bank balance at the credit of this Corporation at the end of each of the months since April 1978,

(c) the amount of overdrafts if any, made by the Corporation from the Corporation's bankers during this period and

(d) what is the Government's reaction to this state of affairs in the NIDC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI) (a) Yes Sir

(b) and (c) A statement of bank balances and drawals against overdraft account by NIDC since April 1978 is attached

(d) The NIDC has been experiencing some financial difficulties on account of the outstandings against clients amounting to Rs 73.21 lakhs as on 31st October, 1978. The matter regarding outstandings was considered by the Board of Directors of NIDC on 18.11.78 and the Corporation is following up the matter with its clients for the expeditious recovery of the outstanding dues. The proposal to undertake an independent assessment of the financial affairs of the company has been taken up with the Corporation.

Statement

Statement of Bank balances and drawals against the over-draft account

Month	Bank balance at the end of the month as per Books of Account		Drawals against overdraft account with State Bank of India at the end of the month
	In India	Abroad (Tnpoln)	
	(Rs. in lakhs)		(Rs. in lakhs)
April, 1978			
May, 1978	5.25	2.04	11.92
June, 1978	1.14	0.36	9.51
July, 1978	0.95	0.36	12.26
August, 1978	2.40	0.36	11.59
September, 1978	2.06	0.36	13.76
October 1978	2.94	0.36	12.40
November 1978	1.46	0.001	10.24*
	1.01	0.001	10.24*

* Sum of Rs. 2.75 lakhs had been earmarked against overdraft account for Guarantees issued by the Bank on behalf of the Corporation.

Allocation to States for 1978-79

3341. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Governments of Tripura, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland have submitted the annual plans for the respective States for the year 1978-79;

(b) if so, the details thereof, indicating the outlays sought for different sectors of economy and for different social and educational services and the contemplated targets/growth rates to be achieved;

(c) whether these annual plans have been cleared by the Planning Commission/Union Government, if so, with what modifications if any; and

(d) the central aid sought and that to be given for implementation thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) 'Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Outlays sought for under different sectors of economy, along with the approved outlays by the Planning Commission are given in Statement I laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3038/78]. Contemplated targets/growth rates likely to be achieved are given in Statement II laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3038/78].

(d) Central assistance given to the States/Union Territories under reference is given in Statement III laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3038/78].

Age of retirement

3342. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the age of retirement of Heads of Departments which had been earlier raised to 60 years was later reduced to 58 years,

the normal age of super annuation of Central Government employees;

(b) whether certain Government departments adopted the rule relating to raising the age of superannuation of Departmental Heads, but later did not adopt the rule relating to reduction of the age to the normal retirement age; if so, the names of such departments and independent offices which have not yet adopted the new rule and the reasons assigned therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken to ensure uniformity in the retirement of the Departmental Heads, to bring it at par with the All India and other Central Secretariat services?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) to (c). The age of retirement of Central Government employees was raised from 55 years to 58 years in 1962, on the basis of the recommendation of the Second Pay Commission. In accordance with the provisions of F.R. 56(a), every Government servant shall retire on the day he attains the age of 58 years. Exception has been made in the case of a workman, a ministerial Government servant who entered Government service on or before 31.3.1938 and the Government servant in Group D service or post for whom the age of retirement is fixed at 60 years. A different retirement age has not been fixed for Departmental Heads. As such the questions raised at (a) to (c) do not arise.

Residential accommodation to Army Officers on training in Military Engineering College, Kirkee

3343. SHRI V. G. HANDE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have not provided appropriate type of family residential accommodation to the various Army Officers who are undergoing training in various

engineering courses in College of Military Engineering Kirkee (Pune) and the reasons which force these officers to live in unfurnished JCOs accommodation

(b) whether it is also a fact that JCO accommodation is not properly maintained by the EME and there is wide-spread wild vegetation

(c) whether it is also a fact that no security guard is provided to these army residential areas and it has resulted into various cases of thefts and burglaries and

(d) if so what are the reasons therefor and what steps Government propose to take to provide well protected residential accommodations to these army officers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF. SHER SINGH) (a) There are on an average 500 married officers undergoing courses at the College of Military Engineering Kirkee (Pune) at any one time. Only 200 permanent married quarters were constructed in the year 1965. In order to ease the problem, efforts have been made to reappropriate 128 other quarters as married quarters. The deficiency of the appropriate type of accommodation will be made up when additional construction is taken up as a general measure to wipe out the deficiency of married accommodation in a phased manner.

(b) The JCO accommodation is being properly maintained by the Military Engineer Services to the extent of availability of funds and periodical services are rendered once a year as per the approved maintenance programme. Growth of wild grass around some quarters is inescapable during the monsoon considering the local black cotton soil. However the areas are being maintained regularly by cutting the grass and trimming the bushes.

(c) and (d) All accommodation in the CME campus is looked after by

the gate guards, patrol guards and crowdsmen authorised on the establishment and no reports of thefts and burglaries in the campus have been received.

Concentration of Economic Power

3344 SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) what is the over all policy of Government to curb the concentration of economic power presently in a hand in the country and

(b) what is the Government's latest philosophy to issue more licences to large industrial houses to the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI) (a) and (b) In the Industrial Policy Statement presented to Parliament on 23rd December 1972 Government have clearly enunciated its approach towards Large Houses. This is being implemented in terms of licensing policy and through the strict application of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act. Government have further considered the wider and complex question of the concentration of economic power in the hands of a few and proposals for effectively curbing such concentration are presently being examined.

Auto Tractors Ltd., Partapgarh

3345 SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) the present position of Auto Tractors Limited Partapgarh in Uttar Pradesh in respect of construction and when this project is expected to be commissioned

(b) whether the collaboration terms with Messrs British Leyland Company have been finalised for this project if so what are the major terms of collaboration and

(c) whether the tractors to be manufactured in this factory will be used indigenously or exported also?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI): (a) Necessary land has been acquired and site development, boundary wall and field hostel have been completed. According to the present programme, tractor production is expected to start in 1981.

(b) Approval has been granted to M/s. Auto Tractors Ltd. to enter into a collaboration agreement with M/s. British Leyland Motor Corporation Ltd., of UK on the basis of payment of lumpsum know-how fee of £ 4,37,500 (subject to taxes). The agreement has not yet been submitted to the Government.

(c) The tractors produced by Auto Tractors Ltd. would be mainly for the domestic market.

Rural and Educational Programmes on A.I.R. and T.V.

3346. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state;

(a) whether he made a statement at Fifteenth General Assembly of the Asia-Pacific Broadcasting Union at New Delhi on 27th October, 1978;

(b) if so, details of the future programmes to provide more rural, educational programmes on Radio in the near future;

(c) the frame work of such programmes and will these programmes be put on television also; and

(d) total expenditure on such new programmes?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). During the Sixth-Five-Year Plan, it has been proposed

to extend Farm and Home Units dealing with rural broadcasting to 19 more stations and also support by appropriate programmes the schemes of Universalisation of Primary Education and also the National Adult Education Project launched by the Union and the State Governments.

The radio support to Primary Education and Adult Education, will be from 45 stations phased over the Sixth Plan period. The Adult Education Programmes will be designed in relation to the working and living conditions of the learners and their needs. They will be planned in consultation with the State Resource Centres and other experts in the field of Adult Education.

There is no proposal to put these Programmes on Television since Television Stations are already regularly telecasting rural and educational programmes.

(d) Total expenditure on these new programmes during the Sixth Plan period would be nearly two crores of Rupees.

Pong Dam Project

3347. SHRI V. G. HANDE: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 352 on 9th August 1978 regarding Pong Dam Project and state:

(a) the circumstances which encouraged 228 illegal occupants to retain the already constructed structures and what are reasons for the Pong Dam Project authority for not demolishing the unauthorised structures or acquiring the land and cultivate crop on the unauthorised land for which compensation has been paid to them;

(b) the time by which Government propose to get these unauthorised structures demolished/vacated and progress so far achieved by the Committee headed by the Deputy Commissioner, as referred to in the answer; and

(c) the number of representations Government have received from Members of Parliament on the connivance of project officials and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN) (a) For the construction of the Beas Dam Project, against the full reservoir level of PL 1400, land and properties including structures were acquired through Himachal Pradesh Government upto a level of RL 1410, to avoid hardship to residents in the event of high floods. It is the responsibility of the Land Acquisition Officer of Himachal Pradesh to hand over vacant possession. In the case of these 228 outstees, the possession of the acquired structures on the periphery of the reservoir has not been handed over by the Land Acquisition Officer to the Project Authorities, and therefore, these outstees continue to retain these structures.

(b) The Government of Himachal Pradesh has already been requested to take suitable action in the matter. The Report of the Committee under Deputy Commissioner P&R is still awaited.

(c) A question was answered in the Lok Sabha on 22nd February 1973 and a letter received from a Member of Parliament on the continued occupation of the land acquired for the Project by the outstees.

Inquiry against purchase officer of Engineering Projects India in Kuwait

3349. SHRI K. A. RAJAN Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an inquiry has been initiated against the purchase officer of Engineering Projects India in Kuwait for various irregularities and

(b) if so, what are the details and the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITY) (a) and (b) During a check conducted by the Internal Audit Team of the Engineering Projects (India) Ltd, certain procedural irregularities on the part of the Purchase Officer of the Company in purchases of material were noticed. The Purchase Officer has since been brought back to India and investigation into the irregularities is being conducted. The concerned Officer has tendered his resignation, but the same has not been accepted by the Company and the Officer has not been relieved of his duties. Suitable action will be taken on completion of investigation.

Compensation to Cameramen of B B C.

3319. SHRI UGRASEN Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) and Visnews have demanded compensation for injury and distress caused to their cameramen while filming a report on by-election campaign in Karnataka,

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL)

(a) to (c) Government have received a copy of the letter addressed to the Chief Minister of Karnataka in which the BBC and VISNEWS have demanded compensation. It is for the Karnataka Government to take appropriate action on this demand.

नद्दाय सीमा पर चीन की गतिविधियाँ

3350. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या नद्दाय सीमा पर चीन की गतिविधियाँ बढ़ गई हैं, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) सहाय्य सीमा पर चीन की गतिविधियों से हस्त में कोई महत्वपूर्ण वृद्धि नहीं हुई है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Unemployed Engineering degree holders in States

3351. SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state the total number of unemployed persons State-wise in India in the following categories:

(i) Registered and unregistered Engineering Degree holders; (ii) Diploma holder Engineers; (iii) Other Technical persons; and (iv) skilled and unskilled persons?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): The total number of persons on the Live Registers of the various Employment Exchanges in the States/Union Territories as on 31st December, 1977 is about 1.09 crores as per details given in Statement I laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3039/78]. Out of this, engineering graduates and Diploma holders and other technical persons comprise of 94,979 and their details are given in Statement II laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3039/78]. No separate figures of the unregistered and unemployed engineering graduates are available.

Industrial Projects in Nepal

3352. SHRI SAUGATA ROY:
SHRI V. G. HANDE.

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has signed a memorandum of understanding with the Government of Nepal under which more than Rs. 180 crores are going to be invested by the two countries in industrial projects in Nepal; and

(b) what would be the share of Government of India in this proposed investment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b). The India-Nepal Memorandum of Understanding concluded recently at Kathmandu on 28th September, 1978 refers to new projects and programmes of economic and industrial co-operation between the two countries.

A polytechnic and a regional training institute would be set up by India in Nepal. India would assist in the setting up of a diesel pump sets project and the development of small-scale and cottage industries. Feasibility studies would be undertaken by the Government of India for a paper project and railway infrastructure. Grants-in-aid of about Rs. 9 crores would be provided by the Government of India for the above projects. The government-to-government credit of Rs. 3.5 crores would also be provided for financing the purchase of capital goods from India required for the development of small scale industries in Nepal. It has also been agreed that the two countries would set up a joint enterprise for establishing a cement plant in Nepal.

Expenditure on Mr. Lal Denga's stay in Delhi

3353. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total amount of money the Union Government have expended on the stay of Mr. Lal Denga, the rebel Mizo leader in Delhi during the period of last two years with the break up on main items; and

(b) for how long the Union Government has decided to shoulder the responsibility?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL) (a) and (b) It would not be in the public interest to disclose the information.

Study of sick Industries by 14th AIEI

3354 SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR

SHRI SACHINDRALAL SINGHA

SHRI M. A. HANNAN ALHAJ

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether any study has been made about the sick Industries by 14th AIEI;

(b) if so, the details of the study and the names of the Members of the study team,

(c) whether any action has been taken up-to-date on the basis of the study, and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI) (a) The Association of Indian Engineering Industry has informed the Government that they have not made any study about the sick industries in the recent past

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Loss in Mahalaxmi Cotton Mill

3355 SHRI SACHINDRALAL SINGHA Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether the news item published in "Dainik Basumatil" dated the 12th November 78 regarding National

Textile Corporation brought to the notice of Government,

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that Mahalaxmi Cotton Mill was running at a loss at the time to the tune of Rs. fifty lakhs,

(c) if so, the details of the loss during the last three years, year-wise,

(d) the name of the board of Directors,

(e) whether any enquiry was made to enquire about the loss up-to-date, and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) and (c) Year-wise losses incurred by the Mahalaxmi Cotton Mills of NTC (WBABO) Limited are as follows

Year	Losses (Rs. in lakhs)
1975-76	100 (Audited)
1976-77	43 (Provisional & excluding Bonus)
1977-78	75 Do
1978-79	31 Do
(April Sept 1978)	

(d) Names of the Directors on the Board of NTC (West Bengal, Assam, Bihar & Orissa Limited, Calcutta are as follows —

- 1 Shri Sushil Sain
- 2 Shri S. K. Banerjee
- 3 Shri Harishukesh Banerjee
- 4 Shri Saral Deb
- 5 Shri T. Gosh

6. Shri B. B. Mohanti
7. Shri S. K. Joshi
8. Shri R. P. Chettur
9. Shri R. Sahni
10. Shri N. N. P. Sinha

Location and Production of Jute Mills in the Country

(e) and (f). No enquiry has been made. The main reasons of losses are, however, as follows:—

- (i) Old and Obsolete Machinery
- (ii) Low productivity
- (iii) Excessive labour force
- (iv) Unscheduled power cuts
- (v) Lower utilisation of plant capacity due to power cuts/power trippings.

3356. SHRI SACHINDRALAL SINGHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state the details of the location and production of the jute mills in the country, including the Jute Mill in Tripura, during last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI): Location and production of jute mills, including jute twins units, in the country during the last three years, year-wise has been as under:—

Location of jute Mills (including twine units)	Production (in thousand tonnes)		
	1976	1977	1978 - (upto Oct., 78)
1. West Bengal Districts of Hooghly, Howrah, 24 Parganas (including Calcutta) and West Dinajpur.	1028.1	1028.0	842.2
2. Andhra Pradesh Visakhapatnam, Eluru, Guntur and Srikakulam.	93.3	85.6	78.1
3. Assam Nowgong and Goalpara	4.3	3.3	2.3
4. Bihar Darbhanga, Purnea & Patna	24.7	17.5	11.3
5. Haryana (Twine Unit). Faridabad	4.6	4.8	4.1
6. Madhya Pradesh Raigarh and Raipur	8.1	10.9	9.6
7. Meghalaya (Twine Unit). Barahat	Information being collected		
8. Orissa (Twine Unit) Balasore, Dhanakanal & Koraput	2.7	3.5	3.5
9. Rajasthan (Twine Unit) Naraina	Information being collected.		
10. Tripura Agartala	Production not yet commenced.		
11. Uttar Pradesh Kanpur, Gorakhpur & Gaziabad	27.4	30.5	24.7

Import of high grade raw jute fibre

3357 SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Jute Industry has urged the Centre to import some high grade raw jute fibre in view of the damages caused by the recent floods; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction on that request?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITHI): (a) Yes, Sir. The Indian Jute Mills Association have proposed import of some high grade raw jute.

(b) Government is awaiting multi-wise commitment of their requirements for the imported fibre.

फिस्टर रेट एवं ग्राहक निगमों के मूल्यों में वृद्धि

3358 श्री बीकिया मुख्या: क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की इच्छा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या मैकर्स गोलको फिलिप्स इंडिया लि०, बम्बई 400093 ने नवम्बर, 1978 का एकादश फिस्टर रेट एवं ग्राहक निगमों का मूल्य 10 फिस्टर प्रति वॉल्ट एक रुपये से बढ़ाकर एक रुपये पन्ध्र पैसे प्रति वॉल्ट कर दिया है,

(ख) क्या उपरोक्त बात के फिस्टर और हाई निगमों के मूल्य में प्रति वॉल्ट 15 पैसे का अंतर है और यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) क्या सरकार के विचार में यह अंतर उचित है?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (शुभरी कामा शर्मा):—(क) जी नहीं।

(ख) और (ग) यह बात है कि रेट एवं ग्राहक निगमों की फिस्टर व वॉल्ट निगमों के वॉल्ट के मूल्य में 15 पैसे प्रति वॉल्ट का अंतर है।

बताया गया है कि फिस्टर निगमों की उत्पादन लागत वॉल्ट निगमों की उत्पादन लागत से अधिक होती है। समझा जाता है कि वर्ष 1973 से रेट एवं ग्राहक निगमों की फिस्टर निगमों का मूल्य 10 फिस्टरों के लिए एक रुपया हो गया तथा पाठ्या कृतिगत वस्तुओं को ब्याज में रखते हुए कम्पनी ने नवम्बर, 1978 में मूल्य में वृद्धि कर दिया था। इस वस्तु पर कोई मूल्य नियंत्रण नहीं है।

मैकर्स गोलको फिलिप्स इंडिया लिमिटेड, बम्बई द्वारा निगमों के मूल्यों में वृद्धि

3359 श्री गोविन्दा मुख्या: क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की इच्छा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मैकर्स गोलको फिलिप्स इंडिया लि० बम्बई ने एकादश रुपये रेट एवं ग्राहक निगमों की फिस्टरों का मूल्य बढ़ा दिया था,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसके मुख्य कारण क्या हैं और क्या सभी निगमों कम्पनियों ने अपने निगमों के मूल्य बढ़ाए हैं तथा वॉल्ट उन कम्पनी के ऐसा किया है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो केवल मैकर्स गोलको फिलिप्स इंडिया लि० बम्बई द्वारा निगमों का मूल्य बढ़ाने जाने के मुख्य कारण क्या हैं और अन्य कम्पनियों के ऐसा नहीं किया है?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (शुभरी कामा शर्मा):—(क) सरकार के पास उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार केवल गोल्ड फिलिप्स इंडिया लिमिटेड, बम्बई को रेट एवं ग्राहक निगमों के मूल्य बढ़ाने नहीं मी है।

(ख) और (ग) उपर्युक्त (क) के कारणों में प्रत्यक्ष हो नहीं जाता।

राजस्थान में प्रादुर्भावित क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए विशेष योजना

3360 श्री मोक्षलाल शर्मा: क्या यह सच है यह बताने की इच्छा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार ने प्रत्यक्ष जनता के विकास के लिए विशेष योजना बनाई है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्पश्चात् क्या किया गया है; और

(ख) यह योजना क्या तक सभी राज्यों के विकास के लिए प्रादुर्भावित क्षेत्रों के लिए है या नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक जाल मण्डल) : (क) और (ख). राजस्थान में विद्यमान जनजातीय विकास क्षेत्रों तथा अनुसूचित क्षेत्रों समेत 50 प्रतिशत से अधिक जनजातीय भाषावादी वाले सभी क्षेत्र सीमांकित कर दिये गये हैं और इस क्षेत्रों के लिये जनजातीय उप-योजना तैयार

कर ली गई है। राजस्थान में जनजातीय उपयोजना क्षेत्रों को पांच एकीकृत जनजातीय विकास परियोजनाओं में बांटा गया है जिनके ब्यौरे संलग्न विवरण में दिये गये हैं। जनजातीय उप-योजना पहले ही प्रगति पर है।

विवरण

राजस्थान में एकीकृत जनजातीय विकास परियोजनाओं के क्षेत्रों का विवरण

क्रम संख्या	एकीकृत जनजातीय विकास परियोजना का नाम	सम्मिलित क्षेत्र	भाषावादी		
			कुल	अनुसूचित जनजातियाँ	
1	2	3	4	5	
1.	बांसवाड़ा	पूरा जिला	5032 वर्ग कि०मी०	621382	474872
2.	डूंगरपुर	पूरा जिला	3370 वर्ग कि० मी०	362020	193829
3.	प्रताप गढ़	चित्तौड़ जिले में प्रतापगढ़ तहसील	2172 वर्ग कि० मी०	167652	79701
4.	उदयपुर	उदयपुर जिले में फलसिया, खेरवाड़ा, फौदरा, सारना, सातुन्वार और भासादिया तहसीलें	7741 वर्ग कि० मी०	709710	439533
5.	भाबुरोड तिरोही	तिरोही जिले में भाबुरोड तहसील का भाबुरोड गढ़	838 वर्ग कि० मी०	48953	32469
			19203 वर्ग कि० मी०	1809717	1220454

Decline in Wool Imports

3361. SHRI CHATURBHUI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to high import duty, wool imports have declined resulting in high cost of woollens including blankets; and

(b) if so, the measures adopted by Government to reduce the price?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b). Wool imports have registered a decline during the period April, 1975 to

March, 1978. On the other hand, import of woollen rags and acrylic fibre which are used as raw material by the woollen industry have registered an increase during the same period.

The increase in import duty on raw wool effected in 1977-78 was a measure of rationalisation because the excise duty on woollen yarn was simultaneously abolished and the excise duty on wool tops was reduced. While the decline in imports could be partially due to the prevailing rates of import duty, other significant contributory factors are larger use of acrylic and shoddy as well as the general increase in prices of raw wool in the international market from 1975-76.

Dock Workers Strike

3362 SHRI PRADYUMNA BAL
SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD
VERMA

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND
TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) the period for which the port
and dock workers in the country re-
mained on strike during November,
1978, the total number of workers on
strike

(a)

(b) their main demands and the
nature of agreement reached with
them,

(c) the loss suffered to the country
as a result of the strike,

(d) the major ports which were
badly affected due to this strike, and

(e) the period for which the pre-
sent agreement is valid?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF
SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI
CHAND RAM)

Name of the Port	Period of strike	No of workers went on strike
Bombay	00 00 hrs on 17 11 78 to 24 00 hrs on 28 11 1978 (The supervisory and clerical staff of stevedores however struck work from 19 30 hours of 15 11 1978)	About 20,500 workers of Port Trust and 6925 workers of the Dock Labour Board
Calcutta	00 00 hrs on 17 11 78 to end shift of 29 11 1978	About 3900 workers mainly in the marine department of the Port Trust
Madras	1st shift of 17 11 78 to 1st shift of 28 11 78	About 5877 Port Trust workers and about 1638 workers of the Dock Labour Board
Vishakhapatnam	00 00 hrs on 17 11 78 to 24 00 hrs on 27 11 78	About 1250 workers of Port Trust
Cochin	18 00 hrs on 18 11 8 to 18 00 hrs on 25 11 78	About 80 Port Trust workers and 980 Dock Labour Board workers
Mormugaoor	3rd shift of 16 11 8 to 2nd shift of 27 11 8	About 506 Port Trust and DLB workers
Paradip	00 00 hrs of 17 11 8 to 06 00 hrs on 29 11 8	About 356 workers of the Port Trust
Kandla	00 00 hrs of 17 11 78 to fore noon of 28 11 8	About 1500 Port Trust workers and 2100 registered and listed dock workers

(b) Apart from local demands re-
lating to respective Port Trusts/Dock
Labour Boards the following main
demands were raised —

(1) Revision of Piece rate/Pay
ment by Results Schemes and ex-
tension thereof to new categories.

(2) Rectification of anomalies and
discrepancies arising out of imple-

mentation of the Wage Revision
Committee's Report.

(3) Parity of grades between skill-
ed and unskilled categories

(4) Liberalisation of the rate of
annual increments

(5) Revision of special pay and
allowances

(6) Re-groupment of some scales of pay.

(7) Liberalisation of pension.

(8) Liberalisation of gratuity.

(9) Liberalisation of leave travel concession.

(10) Introduction of a scheme for encashment of leave.

(11) Payment of ex-gratia in lieu of bonus to port and dock workers at 20 per cent of annual earnings.

The above demands were discussed at a meeting held from 24th November to 29th November, 1978 with the representatives of Indian National Port and Dock Workers' Federation; Port, Dock and Waterfront Workers' Federation of India; Water Transport Workers' Federation of India; and B.P.T. Employees Union. Discussions were also held, after its affiliate unions had called off the strike at the major Ports, with the representatives of All-India Port and Dock Workers' Federation and its associates from 30-11-1978 to 5-12-1978. As a result of these discussions, conclusions have been arrived at relating to some of the major pending demands of the Federations identified by them in the meetings. There has not been any formal agreement as such. Port Trusts and Dock Labour Boards have been advised to enter into settlements/agreements with the unions concerned wherever necessary, in the light of the conclusions reached in the discussions.

(c) It is not possible to evaluate the loss.

(d) The strike position in different Major Ports was as follows:—

Bombay: Conventional cargo handling operations were completely paralysed as also clearance of import cargo and receipt of export cargo. There was no inward and outward movement of traffic on Port Railway except that a few trains which were loaded before commencement of strike were despatched. The Oil Terminals

at Butcher Island and Pir Pau, however, functioned normally throughout the strike period.

Calcutta: The strike did not have much impact on the attendance of the cargo handling shore and dock workers as also other Port Trust and Dock Labour Board staff whose attendance ranged between 90 to 100 per cent. However, attendance among the marine categories of staff was poor both at Calcutta and Haldia and movement of ships as well as dredging, river survey and other river maintenance works were, therefore, affected. Conventional cargo handling operations were continuing normally. The Oil Terminal at Haldia was functioning almost normally. Railway operations both at Calcutta and Haldia were also normal.

Cochin: Cargo handling operations came to a complete standstill as mazdoors and gang workers remained absent and sufficient gangs could not be formed for carrying on the operations. Discharge of POL was normal.

Kandla: In initial stages cargo handling operations could not be carried out because of very poor attendance among dock workers. Gradually, with better attendance of dock workers, a fertilizer ship could be handled manually to some extent. Unloading of fertilizers through mechanical marine unloaders as also discharge of POL were normal.

Madras: Cargo handling operations were affected in the initial stages of the strike due to markedly poor attendance of shore workers. Attendance among cargo handling dock workers was also not appreciable. However, the position improved as days passed and more and more Dock Labour Board workers were utilised in cargo handling operations.

Mechanical unloading of ore, movement of ships and mechanical discharge of POL and disembarkation of a passenger vessel continued un-

affected during the strike period. Railway operations were also fairly normal.

Mormugao Although in the initial stages loading of iron ore through transhippers was in progress all operations in the Port came to a complete standstill subsequently as the attendance of the cargo handling staff was almost nil.

Paradip From the beginning attendance among the workers and staff was about 80 to 85 per cent and as such the operations remained unaffected.

Visakhapatnam The operations in the Port were carried on normally from the beginning till the end of the strike except that working of one vessel was affected from 21.11.73 to 27.11.73 due to strike by FCI Godown labour. Mechanical Ore Handling Complex as well as railway operations functioned normally.

(e) Does not arise in view of reply to (b) above.

Increase in strength of R.A.W

3363 SHRI PRADYUMNA BAL
SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA
SHRI SHANKER SINHAJI
VAGHELA
SHRI CHITTA BASU
SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT
SHRI SHIV SAMPATI RAM

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to increase the strength of Research and Analysis Wing and

(b) if so the details and the reasons therefor?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) (a) No Sir

(b) Does not arise

दिल्ली परिवहन निगम की हड़ताल घाटा

3364 श्री प्रद्युम्न बल

श्री मनमोहन जायसवाल

क्या मोहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताते हैं कि

(क) क्या उनका ध्यान दिनांक 8 फरवरी 1973 के टाइम्स ऑफ इंडिया में प्रकाशित इस प्रादय के समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि एक वर्ष में दक्षिण को ले जाने की क्षमता और बसा के बड़े के उपयोग में लगी स सुधार होने व बाद में भी दिल्ली परिवहन निगम अपने सभी स बसों को घाटे को रोक नहीं सका है, और

(घ) यदि हाँ तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और इस स्थिति में सुधार करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं ?

मोहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में प्रचारी राज्य मंत्री (श्री चार राम) (क) जी हाँ।

(घ) हम आपके का होना मुश्किल कारण है जिससे कि विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में भी बसों नहीं हो पाती। आपके के पुनरीक्षण पर सरकार विचार कर रही है।

‘घन्य घन से अधिक लाभ प्रदान करता’

3365 श्री गोविन्द मुन्डा क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या घन्य घन में प्रयोग की जाने वाली कच्ची सामग्री पर निर्माताओं की प्रति बोतल केवल 22 पैसे लागत आती है

(घ) क्या इसकी बिना बोतल भरने वालों का बहुत अधिक दर पर की जाती है और

(ग) क्या इनके परिणामस्वरूप प्राप्त होने वाला अधिक लाभ नियमानुसार वापस दिया है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (कुमारो झाभा धारि) (क) से (ग) मनु के दो पर कोई मूल्य नियत नहीं है। उन्हें मालापरक वस्तु नहीं समझा जाता है। किसी विशिष्ट ब्रांड के मनु के बिकान में हस्तमाल किए जाने वाले साइडिंग का मूल्य अधिकार प्राप्त मालिकों तथा बोतल भरने वालों के बीच विविध बातचीत के द्वारा निर्धारित किया जाता है।

पार्ले यन्त्र धन का उत्पादन

3366. श्री गोविन्द मुष्ठा : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में पार्ले यन्त्र धन का कुल निर्यात उत्पादन होता है ;

(ख) क्या "यन्त्र धन" का उत्पादन पार्ले कंपनी को लाइसेंस प्राप्त धनदा से अधिक है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो लाइसेंस प्राप्त धनदा तबत उत्पादन करने के क्या मुक्त कारण हैं और इसके लिए सरकार का कंपनी के विरुद्ध कृपया में क्या कार्यवाही करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (कुमारो शर्मा साहिब) : (क) मुझे यहाँ के आन्तरिक उत्पादन के आंकड़े सरकार के पास नहीं रखे जाते हैं ।

(ख) जैसा कि सरकार को बताया गया है वर्ष 1977 की अवधि में प्रत्यक्ष पार्ले डिस्टिलेशन लि०, बम्बई जो यन्त्र धन अधिकार प्राप्त (फ्रेन्चाइज) स्वामी है, के द्वारा सभी आँकड़ों के मुद्दे यहाँ का उत्पादन 41.55 मिलियन बोतल या जबकि उनकी वार्षिक स्वीकृति प्राप्त धनदा 30.067 मिलियन बोतलों की ही थी ।

(ग) सरकार को प्रत्यक्ष पार्ले डिस्टिलेशन लि०, बम्बई द्वारा कंपनी स्वीकृति प्राप्त धनदा के वार्षिक उत्पादन करने के प्रमुख कारणों का पता नहीं है । इसके 23 दिसम्बर, 1977 को संसद की सभात रचें गये औद्योगिक नीति विवरण में बताई गई सरकारी नीति के अनुसार तथा उद्योग (नियंत्रण सेवा विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1951 के उपबंधों की शर्तों के अधीन, देया जायेगा ।

Cases against purchase officers
of Mazagaon Docks

3367. SHRI K. A. RAJAN;
DR. RAMJI SINGH:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the CBI has registered three cases against Purchase Officers in the Mazagaon Docks for allegedly obliging a spare parts dealer to the tune of nearly Rs. 2 lakhs; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). CBI has registered three cases against Purchase Officers and others in the Mazagaon Dock Ltd., Bombay, for allegedly violating the prescribed procedure and causing undue gains to the supplier firm in the purchase of spare parts worth over Rs. 2 lakhs.

Investigation has been completed in one case. In the other two cases, F.I.R.s have been filed in the Court and investigation is in progress.

* Vice-den in Laxmi Nagar, Delhi

3368. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government and Police Commissioner of Delhi had received communication regarding Vice den operating in Laxmi Nagar (Trans Jommuna) Delhi; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to arrest the culprits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) and (b). A complaint was received regarding vice-den being run in Laxmi Nagar, Delhi. Enquiries by the Anti-Vice Squad of the Crime Branch of the Delhi Police revealed that one Vijay Malhotra had hired a house in Laxmi Nagar on 29-8-1978 which he vacated on 21-9-1978. His whereabouts are not known and efforts are continuing to trace him. Necessary action under the law will be taken against him as soon as he is traced.

Grievances of Backward Christian Community in Kerala

3369. SHRI SKARIAH THOMAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to long stan-

dung grievances of the backward Christian Community in Kerala,

(b) if so, the facts thereof, and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL) (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House

Short supply of Trucks

3370 SHRI SKARIAH THOMAS Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware of the short supply of trucks, and

(b) if so, the reasons, and the steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY KUMARI ABHA MAITI (a) and (b) There is an increase in demand for chassis of trucks and buses specially in respect of preferred makes relating to TELCO and ASHOK LEYLAND Steps have been taken to increase the availability of commercial vehicles With the progressive augmentation of production it is expected that the situation of short supply will ease appreciably in the near future

बिचारा प्रयोग में अनुदान कमकर्मियों को नियमित किया जाना

3371 श्री गंगा गंग सिंह क्या योजना बनाई गई है कि

(क) क्या बिचारा प्रयोग में अनुदान कमकर्मियों को नियमित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा कोई योजना बनाई गई है जिसमें 10 से 15 वर्षों के बीच की उमिर के लोग शामिल होंगे और जो कि अनुदान पर काम करते हैं ?

(ख) यदि हाँ तो इस योजना के अन्तर्गत अनुदान कमकर्मियों को नियमित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ?

बिचाराधीन एबी कोई योजना है जिसके अन्तर्गत बिचारा प्रयोग में इन कमकर्मियों को नियमित किया जाना चाहा है और यदि हाँ, तो उसके लिए क्या विधि निबध है, और

(ग) क्या सरकार का बिचारा प्रयोग के कोई अन्य व्यवस्था बनाने का है और यदि हाँ, तो अन्तर्गत क्या है ?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) . (क) हे (ख). यह सच है कि योजना प्रयोग में कई अनुदान कमकर्मियों को अभी तक प्रत्यक्ष रूप से नियमित नहीं किया गया है, और वे तदनुसार पर काम रहे हैं । ऐसे 33 कमकर्मियों में 5 वर्ष से अधिक की उमिर पूरी करनी है अन्यथा 17 कमकर्मियों में 10 वर्ष से अधिक की उमिर करनी है और 2 कमकर्मियों में 15 वर्ष से अधिक की उमिर करनी है ।

इन कमकर्मियों को नियमित करने का प्रत्यक्ष अनुदान को भारतीय प्रत्यक्ष सेवा/बाह्यी कार्यकारी सेवा के पैर 4 में नियमित करने का सामान्य व्यवस्था का एक भाग है । इस प्रश्न पर सरकार अभिनन्दन रूप से बिचारा कह रही है । अतिरिक्त रूप से बिचारा प्रयोग के अन्तर्गत के करना होगा ।

Action on Report of Jagannathan Reddy Commission on Nagarwala

3372 SHRI GANGA BHAKT SINGH

SHRI RAJKESHAR SINGH

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have since completed examination of the recommendations of the Jagannathan Reddy Commission which inquired into Nagarwala case,

(b) if so the names of persons and institutions held guilty by the commission or the persons held responsible for different types of charges and

(c) whether Government have completed examination of the above recommendations, if so, when the cases are likely to be filed in courts against the persons found guilty and the reasons for delay in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Scheme from Kerala Government for
Enforcement of Protection of Civil
Rights Act

3373. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA:
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS
be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala State Government has submitted a scheme for setting up of a machinery for the enforcement of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955, for the Union Government's approval; and

(b) if so, what are the details of the scheme and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of Kerala has submitted proposal for strengthening the existing machinery for the enforcement of Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 in the State costing Rs. 2.50 lakhs during 1978-79. This includes setting up of a Special Police Squad headed by a Dy. S. P. and other supporting staff in Palghat Distt. and four Extension Officers; two for Kasargod area (one each for Kasargod and Hosdurg Taluks) and two for Chittur area (Chittur and Palghat Taluks). The proposal is being processed.

Commission on Jail Reforms

3375. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN
KADANNAPPALLI.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

SHRI A. R. BADRI NARAYAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Government have appointed a

Commission on Jail reforms to bring about quick improvement in Jail conditions;

(b) if so, who are its members.

(c) what are its main aims and objects; and

(d) whether State Governments were consulted and have agreed for the setting up of this Commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Does not arise.

Issue of Letter of Intent for Manufacturing of T.V. Glass Shells

3376. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN
KADANNAPPALLI:

SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued a letter of intent to the B.E.L. to manufacture television glass shells;

(b) if so, whether this case was under the consideration of the Government since long;

(c) if so, whether the B.E.L. was given this letter of intent on the basis of the report of high-level working group set in the Industry Ministry;

(d) if so, what were the points discussed by the High-level group; and

(e) when the B.E.L. is likely to start its production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). Several applications were received for the grant of industrial licence for the manufacture of T.V. Glass Shells. The application from B.E.L. was received in 1974.

Since there was scope for licensing only one unit keeping in view the demand for TV Glass Shells in the Country, Government set up a Working Group to examine all the applications and make suitable recommendations. The Working Group considered the technological, locational and economic aspects of the manufacture of TV Glass Shells in the country and recommended the grant of letter of intent to BEL.

(e) BEL has stated that it is likely to start production of TV Glass Shells in 1982

प्रयोग क्षेत्रों में दूरदर्शन सेवा का प्रसार करने की योजना

3377 श्री धनवीर बसिष्ठ और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताएँ कि

(क) क्या योजना प्रयोग के मुद्दा पर उनके मंत्रालय ने दूरदर्शन सेवा का राष्ट्रीय क्षेत्रों में प्रसार करने के लिये दूरदर्शन योजना का पुनरीक्षण किया है, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो संलग्नकी संख्या क्या है ?

योजना और प्रसारण मंत्री (बी. जल. कृष. आ. मंत्री) (क) और (ख) देश के वर्तमान दूरदर्शन इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर द्वारा या नवतथा नवीनीकृत है। उन्होंने बताया कि प्रतिक्रियात्मक योजना है। छोटी पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि के दौरान जो नए दूरदर्शन इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है, उसके द्वारा जो राष्ट्रीय नवतथा नवीनीकृत करने की उम्मीद है, उसके राष्ट्रीय नवतथा नवीनीकृत और नए राष्ट्रीय ।

छोटी पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिए वैचारिक और तकनीकी विकास योजनाओं के आधार, दूरदर्शन ने भी देश में दूरदर्शन बुनियादी ढांचे के विकास के लिए राष्ट्रीय राष्ट्रीय उपग्रह के उपयोग की एक योजना तैयार की है। योजना प्रयोग ने कहा कि किसी भी परियोजना के बारे में प्रारंभिक चर्चा से पहले, एक कमेटी इन योजनाओं पर चर्चा से एक नए नए प्रारंभिक एक कमेटी तैयार की जायेगी ।

Arrests made in Kanjhawala Village Agitation

3378 SHRI DHARMA VIR VASISHT Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) the number of Kisan Satyagrahis arrested in Delhi in connection with the Kanjhawala village agitation, and

(b) the nature of demands presented by the Satyagrahis to the authorities together with positive attempt made by the Government to reach a negotiated settlement, if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL) (a) and (b). 18773 persons were arrested upto 30-11-1978 in connection with the Kanjhawala village agitation. Their main demand is for cancellation of allotment of land made at village Kanjhawala to the landless in 1970 and its conversion into common grazing land. Efforts have been made from time to time, at various levels, for reaching an amicable solution but without any success so far. The matter is now pending in the Delhi High Court on a writ petition filed by the Pradhan of the Kanjhawala Gaon Sabha against the allotment of land.

Extension of D.T.C. Service to Ballabgarh

3379 SHRI DHARMA VIR VASISHT Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Haryana Government had given clearance to the extension of D.T.C. service Delhi Faridabad upto Ballabgarh via Sector-7, and

(b) if so, the hitch in implementing the extension?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Delhi-Faridabad route is jointly operated by the D.T.C. and Haryana Roadways. Since Haryana Roadways has not extended its services to Ballabgarh, the DTC feels that extension of its operation to Ballabgarh will affect its earnings on this route. However, the DTC has taken steps to run two of its services to Ballabgarh on experimental basis and for that purpose STA Delhi has been requested to grant two temporary stage carriage permits.

Setting up a National Laboratory in Madhya Pradesh

3380. SHRI NIRMAL CHANDRA JAIN:

SHRI SUBHASH AHUJA:

SHRI GOVIND RAM NIRI:

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3243 on the 9th August, 1978 regarding setting up a National Laboratory in Madhya Pradesh by CSIR and state the time by which the proposal in question will be given effect to?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): After discussion with the Planning Commission, the objectives and structure of an appropriate research laboratory to be set up by Council of Scientific & Industrial Research (CSIR) in Madhya Pradesh have been settled; the details are presently being worked out. The proposal will be given effect to as soon as the preliminaries are finalized.

Limestone and Bauxite Deposits in Madhya Pradesh

3381. SHRI NIRMAL CHANDRA JAIN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether large areas bearing limestone and bauxite have been reserved by Central Government to be exploited in the Public Sector in the State of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether there is any scheme under consideration of Government for exploiting these deposits in the near future; and

(c) if not, why these areas should not be released for working in the Private Sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b). Certain areas bearing limestone and bauxite have been reserved in different States, including Madhya Pradesh, keeping in view the current and future requirements of the public sector steel and aluminium plants respectively. Such reservations of areas are, however, reviewed periodically.

(c) Does not arise.

Number of Sick Industries taken over

3382. SHRI NIRMAL CHANDRA JAIN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 9855 on the 10th May, 1978 regarding number of sick industries taken over and state:

(a) whether M/s. Pigments and Chemicals Products had in advance sent a complaint to Government about the mismanagement of the company M/s. Inchek Tyres Limited attaching therewith all photostat and original letters etc.;

(b) when this complaint was received and whether any action has been taken on the same; if so, the nature of the action taken.

(c) whether it is also a fact that after Inchek Tyres were declared as relief undertaking under the West Bengal Act, they had promised to pay the old outstandings of P.&C. Products in four quarterly instalments of Rs. 80,000 each and these instalments were not subsequently paid while payment of other big units was made; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY
(KUMARI ABHA MAITI): (a) and
No, Sir

(b) to (d). Do not arise in view of
the above.

Setting up of Trade Centres in M.P.

5502. SHRI NIRMAL CHANDRA
JAIN

DR LAXMINARAYAN PAN-
DEYA

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be
pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that a scheme
for trade centres from Government of
Madhya Pradesh was received in time
by Government of India, :

(b) whether it is, also a fact that
some other States have been allotted
trade centres though their schemes
were received later than Madhya Pra-
desh,

(c) if so, what is the basis of such
allotment, and

(d) when will the justified claims
of Madhya Pradesh be acceded to?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY
(KUMARI ABHA MAITI) (a) and
Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) So far Trade Centres
have been sanctioned for

Dadra (Union Territory)

Ludhiana (Punjab)

Bangalore (Karnataka).

Patna (Bihar)

Jodpur (Rajasthan).

Kanpur (U.P.).

Ahmedabad (Gujarat)

Sagar (J&K).

Chandigarh (Union Territory).

Bhubaneswar (Orissa).

Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh).

The selection of Trade Centres is
based on the development of small
industries in the State, concentration
of export oriented small units, strate-
gic importance of the place in inter-
regional and international trade and
the difficulties faced by the land-
locked States in marketing their
goods. It is not necessary that allot-
ment is based on State Governments
who sent their proposals earlier than
others.

(d) The scheme of establishment of
a Trade Centre at Madhya Pradesh is
under examination and a decision is
likely to be taken shortly

12.00 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REVIEW & ANNUAL REPORT OF INDIAN
RARE EARTHS LIMITED, BOMBAY FOR
1977-78

MR. CHAIRMAN. Now, Papers
laid on the Table. Shri Morari Desai.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI S. D. PATIL): Sir, on behalf
of Shri Morari Desai, I beg to lay on
the Table a copy each of the following
papers (Hindi and English versions)
under sub-section(1) of section 619A
of the Companies Act, 1956 —

(1) Review by the Government
on the working of the Indian Rare
Earths Limited, Bombay for the year
1977-78

(2) Annual Report of the Indian
Rare Earths Limited, Bombay, for
the year 1977-78 along with the
Audited Accounts and the comments
of the Comptroller and Auditor
General thereon

[Placed in Library. See No LT-
3322/73]

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Madam, Chairman, I would like to know about the privilege motion against Shri Stephen.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes. The Speaker is looking into it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It is amply clear that this is a very serious matter.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please don't go into the subject matter of the privilege motion.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: According to Direction, the Privilege motion gets a precedence. You will kindly read the Direction.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Speaker is looking into it. I have read the Direction. Now, Mr. Morarji Desai.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): It has already been done.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. George Fernandes.

JUTE (LICENSING AND CONTROL) FOURTH AMENDMENT ORDER, 1978 AND REVIEW & ANNUAL REPORT OF NATIONAL NEWS-PRINT AND PAPER MILLS LIMITED, NEPANAGAR, FOR 1977-78

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI): Sir, on behalf of Shri George Fernandes, I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy of the Jute (Licensing and Control) Fourth Amendment Order, 1978 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 680(E) in Gazette of India dated the 23rd November, 1978, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3023/78].

(2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions)

under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the National Newsprint and Paper Mills Limited, Nepanagar, for the year 1977-78.

(ii) Annual Report of the National Newsprint and Paper Mills Limited, Nepanagar, for the year 1977-78 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3024/78].

ANNUAL REPORT OF SHIPPING DEVELOPMENT FUND COMMITTEE FOR 1976-77

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI LARANG SAI): Sir, on behalf of Shri Chand Ram, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Shipping Development Fund Committee for the year 1976-77 along with the Audited Accounts, under sub-section (6) of section 16 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958 [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3025/78].

STATEMENT re. WITHDRAWAL OF ADVANCE FROM CONTINGENCY FUND OF INDIA

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI MATI ABHA MAITI): I beg to lay on the Table a statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding withdrawal of an advance from the Contingency Fund of India for payment of Government of India share of the equity capital of Electrical Construction Company Limited, Tripoli. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3026/78]

ANNUAL ASSESSMENT REPORT re. USE OF HINDI FOR OFFICIAL PURPOSES

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): I

beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Assessment Report (Hindi and English versions) on the programme and its implementation for accelerating the spread and development of Hindi and its progressive use for various official purposes of the Union for the year 1975-76 [Placed in Library See No LT-3027/78]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ALL INDIA SERVICES ACT, 1951

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S D PATIL) I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications, (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951 —

(1) The Indian Police Service (Appointment by Promotion) (Fund Amendment) Regulations, 1978 published in Notification No G.S.R. 561(E) in Gazette of India dated the 13th November 1978

(2) The All India Services (Dis-puine and Appeal) Second Amendment Rules 1978, published in Notification No G.S.R. 1415 in Gazette of India dated the 2nd December 1978 [Placed in Library See No LT 3028/78]

REVIEW & ANNUAL REPORT OF RURAL ELECTRIFICATION CORPORATION FOR 1977-78

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI FAZLUR RAHMAN) I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 —

(1) Review by the Government on the working of the Rural Electrification Corporation New Delhi, for the year 1977-78

(2) Annual Report of the Rural Electrification Corporation, New Delhi for the year 1977-78 along with the Audited Accounts and the

comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library See No. LT-3029/78]

ANNUAL REPORTS OF MISHRA DHATU NIGAM LTD HYDERABAD AND BIHAR ELECTRONICS LTD BANGALORE FOR 1977-78 AND TWO STATEMENTS

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF SHER SINGH) I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act 1956 —

(a) (1) Annual Report of the Mishra Dhatu Nigam Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 1977-78 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) A statement explaining that Government are in agreement with the above Report and therefore no separate Review on the working of the company is being laid [Placed in Library See No LT 3030/78]

(b) (1) Annual Report of the Bharat Electronics Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1977-78 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) A statement explaining that Government are in agreement with the above Report and therefore no separate Review on the working of the company is being laid. [Placed in Library See No LT-3031/78]

MR. CHAIRMAN Now we take up Calling Attention Shri N. Chandrababu Naidu

श्री चन्द्रबाबु (चन्द्रबाबु) बधाई है।
रेलवे मंत्रालय में 172 करोड़
रुपये की राशि के अन्तर्गत 400 के लगभग
नियंत्रित व्ययों में से 200 है। बचत की राशि
अभी तक नहीं मिली है। किफायतशील
पद्धति का निर्धारण किया गया है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, that is being looked into. Please look at the Order Paper of to-day. Shri Nirmal Chandra Jain's Call Attention and the Minister's Statement are there. You please discuss this with the Speaker in his Chamber. You know the procedure.

SHRI YUVRAJ: **

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have not called you. Don't record. (Interruptions)** You have not been recorded. You can discuss with the Speaker. Another Calling Attention has been admitted to-day. Not more than one at a day is allowed. Shri Nirmal Chandra Jain.

श्री हुक्मदेव नारायण यादव (मधुबनी) :
हमारा एक विरोधाधिकार का प्रस्ताव था ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can discuss with the Speaker. Kindly see today's order paper. Shri Nirmal Chandra Jain's Calling Attention is there. You can discuss it with the Speaker in his Chamber. You know the procedure. Now, Mr. Jain.

12.05 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED FALL IN FOREIGN TRADE

SHRI NIRMAL CHANDRA JAIN (Seoni): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Commerce and Civil Supplies and Cooperation to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he make a statement thereon:

"The reported fall in foreign trade".

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): Madam Chairman, this statement is of nearly ten pages. I have submitted the copies to both the members. I can

read according to the rules but if you allow me....

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No need to read it out.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You may please lay it on the Table of the House and Members will ask the questions.

Statement

I. According to provisional figures, India's overall exports during April—October 1978, amounted to Rs. 2970.7 crores as compared to corresponding figures of Rs. 3009 crores during April—October, 1977, showing a marginal decline of 1.2 per cent. For corresponding periods, provisional data for imports show that in April—October 1978, imports were of the order of Rs. 3612 crores as compared to Rs. 3155.86 crores during the corresponding period of last year. The marginal decline in exports has been due to the developments both in international and domestic economy. The main reasons are (i) Recessionary conditions prevailing in the developed countries and the protectionist measures adopted by them; (ii) considerable fall in international prices of important export commodities like tea, coffee, cashew; (iii) fall in rupee value of the dollar thus showing smaller export realisation in rupee terms; and (iv) reduction in exportable surpluses which has been caused by various factors like:—

(a) Increase in domestic demand in the case of iron and steel, textiles, cement, etc.

(b) Shortage of power.

(c) Transport bottlenecks and congestions at ports.

(d) Industrial unrest and lockouts and strikes.

(e) Unprecedented floods in many States like UP, Bihar, West Bengal, etc.

[Mr Chairman]

(f) Reduced availability of imported raw cashewnuts

(g) Difficulties faced by exports due to certain local policies like pricing of raw cashewnuts, restriction on movements of cashewnuts and husk (cork) and heavy sales tax on exportable commodities like pepper

(h) Acquisition of new science and technology and new capabilities which have certain difficulties in having more exports to rupee trade countries as imports from such countries have come down.

(v) deliberate policy of Government to restrict/control export of certain commodities to enable sufficient domestic availability at reasonable prices and to thus reduce the social cost of exports

2 In spite of these difficulties during current year, exports in our dynamic sectors have improved their performance and have shown buoyancy and increased growth. For instance according to available estimates exports of gems and jewellery, finished leather, garments, and processed foods have shown growth rates higher than 20 per cent during the first few months of this year as compared to the corresponding period in 1977. The rate of growth in exports in important sectors such as engineering goods, jute manufactures, marine products and handicrafts are also high and encouraging.

II. Government have kept constant watch on the trend of our exports and have already taken a number of decisions and initiated action on series of others with a view to bringing about basic structural changes in our foreign trade so as to lay the foundations for a stable and sustained growth in exports. While devising any such measures, emphasis on making available the articles of essential consumption to the domestic consumers at reasonable prices has not been allowed to be relaxed.

Some of the important measures taken to step up exports are as follows —

(1) ROLE OF EXPORT ORGANISATIONS

The role of export organisations like STC, VIMTC, HHEC, ECGC, TOA and TFA have been re-defined to make them not only more action-oriented but also instruments for the growth of export sectors of the economy particularly in the small scale and cottage industries sectors. They have been entrusted with the responsibility of facilitating the availability of essential inputs, providing market intelligence and marketing support including credit cover to these sectors.

(2) ROLE OF EXPORT PROMOTION COUNCILS AND COMMODITY BOARDS

The Export Promotion Councils and Commodity Boards are also being energised to play a more dynamic role in servicing the exporting community. Their procedures also are being simplified with a view to providing them greater flexibility in operations.

(3) CCI&E—CHANGE IN ROLE

The organisation of the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports is being revamped and assigned a promotional role in the export sector.

(4) TASK FORCES

Task Forces have been constituted to look into the problems of dynamic export sectors like —

- (i) Leather & Leather products,
- (ii) Gem and Jewellery,
- (iii) Handicrafts,
- (iv) Electronics,
- (v) Project exports,
- (vi) Furnitures,

(vii) Agriculture products;

(viii) Export Services;

and (ix) Exports from small scale sector.

Reports in respect of 4 of these sectors viz., leather and leather products, gem and jewellery, electronics and project exports have already been received and action initiated.

(5) VALUE ADDED ITEMS

Emphasis is being laid on the export of items in value-added form rather than in primary form. This will lead to increase in employment as also increase in export earnings.

(6) INPUTS AVAILABILITY

For strengthening the export production base, it is necessary to provide for availability of essential inputs at reasonable price. This is intended to be ensured through a stable import-export policy over a period of time.

(7) IMPORT POLICY LIBERALISATION

The import policy has been liberalised to facilitate availability of imported inputs at international prices. Import licensing procedures have also been considerably simplified and in a number of cases completely done away with so as to reduce the time taken in acquiring essential inputs.

(8) COMPENSATORY SUPPORT

With a view to provide stability and in order to maintain competitiveness of our exports in the international market, a policy of giving cash compensatory support to selected items for a period of three years has already been announced. The whole pattern of determining cash compensatory support and selection of items is being redesigned taking into account the general principles recommended by the Alexander Committee.

(9) STRENGTHENING OF PRODUCTION BASE

Exportable surpluses will be generated by strengthening and expanding the production base for selected items both in the industrial and agricultural sectors. Obstacles coming in the way of export production are being removed. Export oriented units specially the ones being established for 100 per cent exports are being encouraged.

(10) LONG-TERM MEASURES

As a long-term measure the priorities for allocating funds for the selected export sectors are being considered by the Planning Commission for inclusion in the next Annual/Five Year Plan. In the agricultural sector, emphasis will be laid on increasing the production of plantation crops (tea, coffee, rubber, cardamom), fresh fruits and vegetables, onions, potatoes, spices, niger seed oil seeds, marine products, etc. for export purposes.

(11) INVOLVEMENT OF STATE GOVERNMENTS

It has been decided to encourage and secure greater involvement of the State Governments in the export effort. Detailed discussions will be held with them individually and collectively. Meetings will soon be held with the Chief Ministers and other concerned Ministers.

(12) DIVERSIFICATION

A study of country-wise potential for exports has been undertaken and emphasis is being laid on diversification of markets as well as commodities.

(13) RATIONALISATION OF OFFICES ABROAD

Foreign offices of Export Promotion Organisations and Commodity Boards are, to the extent possible, be-

[Mr Chairman]

ing brought under one roof for achieving better coordination in their activities. This has already been implemented at New York and Paris.

(14) ROLE OF COMMERCIAL REPRESENTATIVES

The offices of our Commercial Representatives abroad are also being geared up to play a more dynamic role in providing market intelligence support to exporters, follow-up action and feed-back etc.

(15) The manual regulating the working of the Commercial Representatives abroad is also being completely revised so that they can provide better and more responsive support to the export effort.

(16) QUALITY CONTROL

Quality control regulations and pre-shipment inspection procedures are being revised and the relevant Act and Rules amended.

(i) to make the procedures less cumbersome and to provide flexibility taking into account the change in commodities and the requirements of our export markets.

(ii) to gear up the system regarding monitoring of quality control arrangements and enquiry into complaints and

(iii) to provide for deterrent punishment to erring exporters who shipped sub standard products.

(17) JOINT VENTURES

Revised guidelines have been issued governing establishment of Indian joint ventures abroad. Proposals will now be considered for establishment of not only industrial joint ventures but also others relating to consultancy, trading, wholesale and retail marketing, exploration of minerals and service ventures like hotels, restaurants etc.

(18) TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE

Efforts are also being made to improve the transportation infrastructure available to the exporting community. Air Cargo Complexes are being established at locations nearer the places of production. This will also relieve some pressure on the existing exit points. For sea cargo, efforts are being made to simplify procedures, introduce containerisation, enlarge the frequency of shipping services and to keep freight rates stable and reasonable. Shippers Councils are also being strengthened so as to improve the bargaining capabilities.

(19) Institutional fora have been designed by constituting committees called SCOPE-SHIPPING, SCOPE-AIR and SCOPE-RAIL for enabling discussion and better appreciation of the concerned transportation problems.

(20) FREE TRADE ZONE

Procedures regarding Santa Cruz and Kandla Free Trade Zones have been simplified so that all proposals receive expeditious consideration. Import of capital goods, raw materials, Components etc. for units in the Free Trade Zones have been placed on the Open General Licence list. A committee was constituted to examine the problems and policies which hindered the growth and development of these Free Trade Zones. Action has already been initiated on the interim report received.

(21) EFFORTS IN MULTILATERAL FORA

Our efforts in various multilateral fora such as UNCTAD and GATT continue unabated for securing better trading environment for developing countries.

(22) EFFORTS AT BILATERAL LEVEL

At the bilateral level, efforts are being made to increase trade in both directions to mutual benefit. This is being arranged through meetings both at the official levels as well as at the ministerial level.

Country-wise strategy is being planned both for imports and exports.

It is somewhat encouraging to note that the provisional export figures for the latest month for which figures are available viz. Oct. 78, shows an export of Rs. 348.8 crores as against the corresponding provisional export figure of Rs. 329.8 crores for October 1977.

III. IMPORTS

Precise item-wise information regarding imports made during 1978-79 is not yet available. The large value items of import are mainly Pol, Fertilizers, Edible oils, Capital equipment etc. Constant vigilance is kept in consultation with the GDGT and other concerned Ministries to ensure that import of only such items are permitted as are not adequately or effectively available indigenously. Efforts are also being made for increasing domestic production of items which are currently being imported for meeting essential consumer or industrial requirements. To some extent, import costs have also increased on account of inflationary trends in foreign countries.

As already indicated earlier, while Government has liberalised imports selectively, it is also keen on regulating the growth in imports, in keeping with its objective of self-reliance. It is in the light of these considerations that we have recently decided to place under canalisation the importation of edible oils. In addition, I have already started discussions with the Ministry of Agriculture and the Planning Commission on measures to accelerate implementation of programmes aimed at increasing oilseeds production.

Given the inherent potential of our country, stability in our policies, simplified procedures and a constructive and promotional attitude the Government are confident that it shall be possible for the country to overcome the present situation and to attain a sustained growth in exports to meet not only our import requirements but also our needs for development.

श्री विमल चन्द्र जैन : महोदय, मैंने माननीय मंत्री जी के बक्तव्य को बड़े ध्यान से पढ़ा है। निम्न वर्षों में हमारे विदेश व्यापार का स्थिति चिन्ताजनक हो गई है। जहाँ एक ओर घातक बढ़ा है वहाँ निर्यात के दर में कमी आई है। 1976-77 में हमारा निर्यात \$145.78 करोड़ था जो 1977-78 में 5376.19 करोड़ हुआ। 1978-79 के अर्धवर्ष में निर्यात तक पहले के मुकाबले 2970.7 करोड़ से 1.2 प्रतिशत कम 2497 करोड़ निर्यात रहा। इसे ही मंत्रालय के आँकड़ों के आधार पर, 16 वस्तुओं के निर्यात में कुछ बढ़ोतरी हुई है परन्तु 11 वस्तुओं के निर्यात में बहुत अधिक कमी आई है। 11 वस्तुएँ ऐसी हैं जिनपर हम निर्यात के लिए बहुत अधिक निर्भर करते हैं। इन वर्ष हमारे निर्यात का प्रारंभिक अनुमान 5750 करोड़ था परन्तु अब राफता है कि हम 5250 करोड़ तक ही पहुँच पायेंगे।

गत वर्ष हमने अपने व्यापार में 27 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि की थी परन्तु इस वर्ष की बढ़ोतरी दर सिर्फ 3.4 प्रतिशत की अनुमानित है। इस वर्ष 5250 करोड़ के बटने 6000 करोड़ के घाटा का सामना है निश्चित ही यह मसला चोकाते वाला है। अगर सिर्फ इतना ही होता तो ठीक था कि कमी कमी हमारे विदेश व्यापार में गिरावट आई है और फिर बढ़ जाती परन्तु मामला इतना खराब नहीं है। गिरावट बहुत अधिक आई है। छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत में भी हमारे विदेश व्यापार की बढ़ोतरी की दर सिर्फ 7 परसेंट ही पाई गई है जबकि पाचवी योजना की प्रतिशत बार वर्षों में यह दर 10 परसेंट थी। छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के आरम्भ में हमारा निर्यात 1976-77 में 5146 करोड़ से 1982-83 में 7750 करोड़ स्वयं अनुमानित है और घातक 5076 करोड़ ने 10500 करोड़ संभावित है। क्या यह सच है ?

MR. CHAIRMAN, Please put your questions no.w.

श्री विमल चन्द्र जैन : महोदय, मैंने माननीय मंत्री जी के बक्तव्य पर कहा है :

"I recognise the exports as an important vehicle to achieve the goal of self-reliance and economic stability."

[श्री निर्मल चन्द्र जैन]

इस दृष्टि से यदि देखा जाये तो हरियन एक्सपोर्ट मार्केटिंग के समझ में धारिया जो कर था वह इस बात को पूरा नहीं करता है जो महामहिम रणधीर जी ने व्यक्त की है। यह भाषण कोई नहीं देता जो नहीं देता है। धारिया को ने सिर्फ इतना कह है कि नई नीति का निर्धारण हो रहा है।

MR. CHAIRMAN Please office to the question (Interruptions)

श्री निर्मल चन्द्र जैन हमारे घोर से निर्यात बढ़ाने और आयात घटाने का कोई विशिष्ट उपाय नहीं हो रहा है। मनेज्मेंट कमेटी की रिपोर्ट अभी विचारधीन है। आयात निर्यात बैंक का समझा भी विचारधीन है। करीब पांच करोड़ की भारतीय निर्यात की वस्तुओं विभिन्न देशों में पाठम पर हेल्ड-अप पड़ी हैं। इन सब के बारे में आदर्शपूर्ण मंत्री को क्या योजना बना रहे हैं? मैं इन योजना में निम्न-लिखित बातों के समावेश का अनुरोध करता हूँ।

1. आयात निर्यात बैंक की शीघ्र स्थापना की जाए।
2. मनेज्मेंट कमेटी नीति सम्बन्धी रिपोर्ट तुरन्त लागू की जाए।
3. निर्यात को जाने वाली वस्तुओं पर रेल रिपोर्ट की दरों का पुनर्निर्धारण हो।

MR. CHAIRMAN Mr. Jain, please conclude now.

श्री निर्मल चन्द्र जैन. निर्यात नीति को नीति को बन दिया जाए। की ईक जोल्ट बढ़ाये जायें।

इस घोर उपाय की जो ऐसी वस्तुओं का पता लगाया जाये ताकि निर्यात की या उन्हें घोर इस बात के लिए राज्य सरकारों की कृपायता की जाए।

कोशिश मनेज्मेंट की एक ऐसी उपस्थिति बने कि हमें ऊपर उपाय घोर यम मंत्री को बालिश हो कि हमें इस उपाय के बने पर ही नीति यह बनने है घोर उपाय का बढ़ना ऊपर, बिना किसी बर्बर के सम्बन्ध है। साथ ही साथ शोधार्थि धारिया के जो पैदावार बनी है।

इसका नतीजा महोदय इस बात पर घोर एक उपाय नीति निर्धारण करने घोर बन एक यह नीति निर्धारण हो जायेगी?

श्री मोहन धारिया : मनापति जी, जैसे निवेदन मैंने किया है, जो गिरावट आई है उसके क्या कारण हैं और कौन से उपाय हम कर रहे हैं, उनका पूरा ज़ोर हमने दिया है। मैं दोबारा उसको दोहराना नहीं चाहता। जैसा मैं ने बताया है, सीनेट और स्टील का एक्सपोर्ट हम कर नहीं सकते हैं क्योंकि हमारे पास उसकी ज्यादा जरूरत है। एक साल में स्टील का कन्सुमन लगभग 14 प्रतिशत बढ़ गया है। इसके साथ साथ कापी, कपड़े, चाय ऐसे जो हमारे घरेलू एक्सपोर्ट के आइटम में उनकी इन्टरनेशनल प्राइस में भी काफी गिरावट आई है। यह सब कारण मैंने उममें बताया हैं। इन सब बातों के बावजूद हमने ठोस कदम उठाए हैं। मनेज्मेंट कमेटी में मैंने वास्टीट्यूट की भी और उनकी रिपोर्ट के आधार पर भी जो कदम उठाने हैं वह कदम भी हमने उठाए हैं। हमने टास्क फोर्स एक्साइट किया था और उनकी रिपोर्ट के आधार पर भी हमने कदम उठाए हैं। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम एक नया मार्केटिंग बेस दे रहे हैं जिनमें क्वॉल एक्स्पॉर्ट को बढ़ाने के लिए नहीं बल्कि मंत्री जो प्रारंभ हैं उनका ख्याल करके एक्सपोर्ट को बढ़ाने की बात है।

माननीय सदस्य ने कुछ और नवाज जो पूछे हैं उनके जवाब मैंने दिए हैं। एक्सपोर्ट इम्पोर्ट बैंक की जो बात है वह विचारधीन है। फार्मेशन मिनिस्टर के साथ विचार विमर्श चल रहा है। इन समस्तों है कि जिस रीति से हमारे यहां एक्सपोर्ट इम्पोर्ट बढ़ रहा है उसके लिए किसी खास मशीनरी की व्यवस्था करना जरूरी है। इसके लिए एक्सपोर्ट इम्पोर्ट बैंक हो या बैंक में कोई प्रलय से इनकी व्यवस्था की जाए, इस पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

इसके बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि खाद सचिव की रिपोर्ट तैयार है और पास हो वह हमारे पास भी जायेगी। उनके आधार पर हमारी कृषि की जो पैदावार है, जो प्रोसेस फूड है या जो दूसरी प्रोसेस मार्किटिंग है उनको भोजन के लिए हम ज्यादा से ज्यादा कोशिश करें ताकि हमारे किसानों को अच्छा पैसा मिले और साथ ही अच्छा फारेन एक्सचेंज भी मिल सके।

SHRI JYOTIRMAY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Madam Chairperson, unfortunately, even after thirty-two years of independence, we are following exactly what the Britishers did, that is colonial pattern of trade and commerce with foreign countries. When we sell our goods, we operate in buyers' market and when we buy, we buy in the sellers' market. Export of raw material and import of finished goods is the formula that we are following even after thirty-two years of independence and the total economy of this country, specially in the foreign

trade, is absolutely controlled by foreign multi-nationals and capitalist countries.

12.14 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Sir, many raw materials are exported under different names showing them as finished or semi-finished goods—items like leather, engineering goods etc. I know, a sewing machine that is exported without any paint and without any brand name lands in London for five pounds and the same sewing machine is sold there through the show room after putting a brand name and a coat of paint for twenty-five pounds. This is the foreign trade practice we are following. The heavy export incentive given ran into no less than Rs. 1000 crores. I have got the details; you can see how it is increasing every year: in 1974-75 it was Rs. 67.18 crores; 1975-76 Rs. 133.22 crores; 1976-77 Rs. 226.62 crores; 1977-78 Rs. 311.28 crores and 1978-79 Rs. 233 crores.

Now look at the items: engineering goods, Rs. 81.63 crores; Foods Rs. 10 crores; textile ready-made garments, hosiery and knit-wears Rs. 81.80 crores; jute manufactures Rs. 13.01 crores, etc. But the most important point is that while our textile exports are going down, the cash compensatory support is increasing. Will the Minister explain this; for 1974-75 it was 0.1099.99 lakhs; 1975-76 Rs. 3401 lakhs; and 1976-77 Rs. 8483.43 lakhs.

The Public Accounts Committee in 1973-74—I do not know about the position afterwards because we were State guests from 1975—wanted to make a deep probe into the export incentive scheme payments. One of the biggest beneficiaries of this is Ramnaq Singh of Maruti Ltd. There are so many others. The export incentive scheme is nothing but a fraud on the Exchequer. It is a hidden loss on the Exchequer. The trade deficit for six months now, comes to Rs. 588 crores;

but that is not all. You have also to add Rs. 233 crores, which is the budget provision for export incentives. This is one of the black deeds of the Government since 1974-75, feathering the nests of the big export houses and import houses in GATT countries. The import bill of 6 months rose by 25 per cent, and the volume is enormous.

How is it that we claim self-sufficiency? Between April and November 1977, I give the value in lakhs, of our imports—Wheat Rs. 56.67 lakhs; soyabean oil—why is it that this country should be required to import edible oils after 30 years of independence? It is not required—Rs. 15,418 lakhs; mustard oil including rape-seed oil Rs. 14,331 lakhs; palm oil Rs. 15,420 lakhs; other distillates Rs. 3114 lakhs; medicinal and pharmaceutical products Rs. 4485 lakhs; iron and steel Rs. 15,968 lakhs—after 32 years of independence; raw cotton Rs. 15,044 lakhs; and non-ferrous metals Rs. 12,226 lakhs. (Interruption) I am trying to make out a point. We are talking about self-sufficiency, and this is the picture. For the whole year 1977-78, the trade deficit is about Rs. 690 crores or about Rs. 700 crores, because we are all the time, while selling, operating in the buyers' market; and while buying, operating in the sellers' market.

By the end of September 1978, the convertible reserves stood at Rs. 4605 crores, which is Rs. 105 crores less than the figure for 1977-78. This is because of the export of human labour and brain drain. It is a shameful thing for any country. These human labour and natural resources, put together, would have generated a considerable amount of national wealth. The economy has started sliding back since the last few years; and this Government has not been able to put any check on this. Government has miserably failed as revealed in the Public Undertakings Committee. Invoice manipulations had reached at least a thousand crores of rupees a year and

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

the director and the deputy director who was caught red handed by the Committee, Shri Kaul, still remains at large manipulating papers sitting in the office. Invoice manipulation is one of the worst evils that the country is facing; that is a big drain on our exchequer, one main reason of our adverse trade balance is invoice manipulation. During the Emergency Mrs. Indira Gandhi gave out a circular asking the customs and the enforcement directorate not to prosecute the large business houses if they were caught doing invoice manipulation. Government have stated that there is a considerable fall in the international price of items like tea, coffee, etc. Mr. Mohan Dharma who devotes a lot of time at his desk could take the trouble of looking into the documents, I drew up a chart of 14 tea consuming countries. It was established in the document based on figures collected from different embassies in various parts of the world that we do not get even one-fourth of the end price of our tea products. If tea is sold in Calcutta at Rs. 12 a kg. that tea is sold at Rs. 70 in Denmark and at Rs. 80 a kg in America. We have visited shoe making factories. There is the STC. A shoe which is costing Rs. 120 a pair is exported from India, the western capitalist countries are selling it to the consumer at Rs. 600 a pair. This is your foreign trade. Kindly tell us what you propose to do to sell finished goods at the end price and get our price minus the marketing cost in the respective countries and what action you propose to take against invoice manipulations, especially the enforcement directorate officials who have been seriously indicted, Mr. S. P. Jain and Mr. T. Kaul.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA. The decline in exports has been a matter of concern to the country. It has been said by Mr. Bosu that the old colonial pattern of our export-import trade still continues. I would assure Mr.

Bosu that ever since I have taken over, we have taken several decisions to reorient the old trade pattern and we would very much like to see that export-import trade is patterned according to the interest of the country. With a view to have diversification of markets and diversification of various items, we felt that we should have a dialogue with various countries and also diversification of markets of several products. It is in this context that we have identified dynamic areas for exports.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU. I am sorry to interrupt you, you know very well this year the tobacco growers have lost not less than Rs. 60 crores and all the benefit had been reaped by multinationals.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER. You have had your full say, please resume your seat.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA. At the same time hon. Member will appreciate that many times I have taken his advice in correcting policies. Is it not true?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU. It is true. (Interruptions)

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA. There are some qualities in Mr. Bosu and it will take a long time for you to appreciate them. We have bilateral trade with the countries in some areas and probably there is direct linkage between our exports and their imports where-by middlemen are stopped and multinationals who have established their own cartels there are brought to the minimum. We have taken some steps and various task forces have been appointed by the ministry. We have initiated action in all these areas. Without establishing proper production base in the country and having proper exportable surplus to be exported, it shall not be possible for us to be competitive and to have our entry into various markets. Simultaneously with a view to break down those monopo-

lies, we have taken up these issues at the multinational or bilateral levels and the House will be happy to know that India is one of the countries leading the developing world today in attacking these protectionist trends and telling the developed countries bluntly that because of their protectionist measures, they are doing great harm to the economy of the developing countries. We have also brought to their notice that by raising the standard of living in the developing countries, they will be getting a better market for their science and technology and that by adopting these protectionist measures they are harming the developing countries and they are also harming themselves. Some of the countries have taken note of these arguments and because of that we could get many of our quotas increased and in many areas, the matters are still under consideration.

A point has been made by the hon. member about cash compensatory support. I do agree with the hon. member that whenever this support is to be given, it should be on the basis of some specific criteria and it should be for supporting that particular commodity or article in getting entry into the foreign market. It cannot be given to those who are well established in their exports. Unfortunately it had happened so in the past, but now we have adopted new criteria. Cash compensatory support is necessary wherever the present taxation structure in the country or whenever the cost of inputs in the country do not make our exporters necessarily competitive. To that extent, care will be taken and it is being done on a selective basis. I can assure the House that wherever our exports of particular articles have been established, we would not like to give any cash compensatory support whatsoever. It is to give the strength in the beginning in the initial period that this support will be given and not otherwise.

So far as over invoicing and under-invoicing is concerned, it is indeed a

very hard task. Here even though we are trying to make all possible efforts, the House is well aware of the linkages and it makes this whole task very difficult. Even then it is our desire that those indulging in this under-invoicing and over-invoicing should be brought to book and necessary steps are being taken in that direction also. Wherever they are caught they are being prosecuted.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: S. B. Jain and T.N. Kaul have been caught sheltering, shielding, aiding and abetting under-invoicing by Singhanias to the tune of Rs. 49.5 lakhs in one case. They are still at large and no action has been taken. This is a very shameful matter. They should have been handcuffed and put behind the bars.

SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU (Katwa): Singhanias and Kanorias have snatched away amounts to the tune of over Rs. 2 crores. I say this from the report of the Committee on Public Undertakings.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: My friends will please appreciate that these are the commissions of the past. Now it is for us to rectify them and we shall try to rectify them. (Interruptions).

चौधरी बलवीर सिंह (होशियारपुर) :
मालू पैदा करने वाले तो मर मरे क्योंकि
उन्हें अपनी कोस्ट प्राइज नहीं मिल रही है।
इसलिए आप मालू का एक्सपोर्ट तेज
कीजिए। 25,000 टन की बजाय कम से
कम 5,00,000 टन एक्सपोर्ट होना
चाहिए। (ध्वजध्वनि)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Balbir Singh, please take your seat. I am not going to allow anybody to interrupt now. Mr. Minister, you are not obliged to reply to anybody who stands up without my permission. If there is one member who is trying to interrupt, 5 or 6 members get up simultaneously and interrupt. If some-

(Mr Deputy Speaker)

thing like that happens nothing will go on record Mr Dhama may continue.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA So far as the import policy is concerned it has been mentioned by the hon. Member that we should allow the import of such things which are widely needed in the country or to have new science and technology imported into the country. I entirely share the feelings of the hon. Minister.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU The Agriculture Minister is sitting behind. We are importing palm oil. Everything we are importing.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA In this connection as the House may be aware, we have taken a decision to canalise the import of edible oil. We would like to give remunerative prices to the farmers so that within the next three or four years within the country itself we will produce enough so that there will be no necessity whatsoever to have import of oil. That is why we are giving a support price of Rs 135 for groundnut, soyabean and sun flower. We would like to have increased production here and bring down the imports. That is why Government have taken a decision to canalise the imports. If there are any cases of unnecessary imports if such cases are brought to my notice, I shall immediately take steps to see that such imports are not allowed.

We agree with the view of the hon. Member that our foreign exchange should not be littered away.

Regarding dynamic exports in various areas I have in my note given all

possible steps that were taken. A point was raised regarding tobacco and potato. Government have taken a decision to allow in the initial stage the export of potato to the extent of 25,000 tonnes. Only yesterday I had a discussion with Shri Barnala and I have told him that I have no objection to exporting any quantity of potato, if care is taken of the domestic

price of potato. In fact, I would be happy to encourage the export of potato and I have announced it. (Interruptions)

In the case of onion, the House would be happy to know that we have taken a decision and we shall export at least 75,000 tonnes, and perhaps more if we could take care of the domestic price in the country.

So far as agricultural production is concerned, for the first time the Commerce Ministry has constituted a group under the Chairmanship of the Secretary, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, to find out the areas where we can make exports. On the basis of that report, we would first like to expand the base of production, which will lead to increased exports. I have taken up the matter with the Planning Commission, and I shall take care to see that whatever could be exported out of what is being produced in the country in a planned manner is exported, while at the same time ensuring the fulfilment of the domestic needs. There is also a proposal under discussion that sugarcane should be directly converted into alcohol and exported to foreign countries. That is also being discussed. All possible steps would be taken. To some extent there is some marginal shortfall in our foreign exchange earnings from our exports. All steps have been taken on a scientific basis. We shall have substantial exports every year so that we can provide employment to a large number of people while giving a remunerative price to our farmers.

1235 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

NINETY-FOURTH AND HUNDRED AND
SECOND REPORTS

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO
(Hanamkonda) I beg to present the following Reports (English and Hindi

versions) of the Public Accounts Committee;

12.36 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) EXAMINATION OF SUGGESTION FOR MIXING ALCOHOL WITH PETROL

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We take up matters under rule 377. Shri Surendra Bikram,

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI (Anantnag): I have written to the Speaker in regard to 377. I have not received any reply.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is between you and the Speaker. Please don't ask me. The letters that you write to the Speaker will not be replied to in the House.

12.35½ hrs.

INDIAN STANDARDS INSTITUTION (CERTIFICATION MARKS) EXTENSION TO KOHIMA, WOKHA, ZUNHEBOTO, MOKOKCHUNG AND PHEK DISTRICTS BILL

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): On behalf of Shri Mohan Dharia, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to extend the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Act, 1952, to the Kohima, Wokha, Zunheboto, Mokokchung and Phek District in the State of Nagaland.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to extend the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Act, 1952, to the Kohima, Wokha, Zunheboto, Mokokchung and Phek Districts in the State of Nagaland."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL: I introduce the Bill.

SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM (Shahjahanpur): Our country being predominantly an agricultural country, it has been supplying sugarcane in abundance to sugar factories which supply molasses to the alcohol-producing distilleries. The production of alcohol has been increasing year after year with very limited usage in the industry and other areas. The position is that the nation is facing the problem of excess and surplus alcohol which at the moment the State Trading Corporation is exporting. To solve it, I suggest that the Government must immediately consider and permit alcohol mixing with petrol in the proportion of 25:75 which will give efficient service to the petrol-based automobiles. Alcohol being cheaper, the Government must levy more tax on this commodity to bring it on par with the price of petrol. If such a decision is taken, it will ease the petrol shortage and solve the excessive alcohol production in the country. We anticipate that alcohol production will continue to increase with the modernisation of distilleries and availability of more and more molasses. If necessary, vehicles can be allowed to use alcohol as fuel with a little change in their engines. The alcohol to be released for this purpose

into the unsatisfactory working of IARI due to abuse of authority and mal-practices by the authorities and serious discontentment among the lower staff. It is reported that nearly half of the farm areas in the Agricultural Institute has not been sown with any crop during the rabi season of 1977-78. The research students and the staff were denied minimal field facilities for their consideration. The matter is serious enough to call for a thorough probe into the working of the IARI.

The Minister of Agriculture may please do the needful.

(v) REPORTED SCARCITY OF COAL, KEROSENE AND FIREWOOD IN DELHI

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, it is almost a regular feature during this part of the year in Delhi that acute shortage of poorman's fuel—coal, kerosene and firewood—is created by the influential traders, of course, in connivance with certain quarters in official hierarchy. Otherwise, there is no reason why this phenomenon should occur every year during winter season. Although officials are claiming that there is no shortage of kerosene in the city but long queues of consumers waiting from morning till late in the evening for a small quantity of kerosene would belie this claim. The supply of kerosene oil is very erratic.

The price of firewood and coke has gone up and is being sold in black market. This artificial scarcity is created only to make money by the interested traders. The Government has to come with a heavy hand upon such unsocial elements and ensure that commodities, like, fuel are made available to the people not only in Delhi but elsewhere too without any difficulty.

I would like the Minister to make a statement in this regard.

(vi) DISPOSAL OF ACCUMULATED STOCK OF SOLID WOOLLEN AND COTTON CLOTH AND READY MADE GARMENTS BY KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES COMMISSION

श्रीहुमन देव नारायण पादव (मधुवती) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, खादी ग्रामोद्योग कमिशन द्वारा संचालित खादी भवन, कनाट सर्कस, में लाखों रुपए का रेडो-मेड सुटी और ऊनी कपड़ा सड़ कर बर्बाद हो रहा है। कपड़े के संस्कार में तैयार कपड़े में इतना कीड़ा लग गया है कि लाखों रुपए के कपड़े बेकार हो रहे हैं। जहाँ हर साल इतनी बर्बादी हो रही है, वहाँ उन बेकार कपड़ों को समय पर बेचने की व्यवस्था नहीं की जाती है। खरीद करने की व्यवस्था में भी गड़बड़ है। एक ही व्यक्ति को करोड़ों रुपए का माल खरीदने का अधिकार है। अगर थोड़ा बर्बाद कपड़ा समय पर दान में समुचित कटौती कर के बेच दिया जाये, तो लाखों रुपयों का लाभ होगा और कम दाम में गरीबों को कपड़ा भी मिल जायेगा। दात तौर पर बेकार कपड़ों की बिक्री के लिए एक कार्डर होता जाए। सरकार प्रत्युदात देती है, परन्तु उसका सदुपयोग नहीं हो पाता है। सारे देश में इसी तरह की दुर्घटनाएँ हैं।

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): On a point of order regarding 377. Many Members from this side as well as from the other side may give notices under rule 377, maybe, on the same subject, and it is the Speaker who, in his wisdom, decides which is to be allowed. I do not know what procedure is adopted. I had given a notice under rule 377 regarding the bankmen's strike notice last week. The same subject has been allowed to be raised now by another Member. We do not receive any information. We would like to be enlightened by you or by the Speaker on this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have heard what you said. You had given a notice last week. That is what you said. The procedure has been that we keep these things pending for the whole week and on Friday they lapse. If you give fresh notice, it will be taken up again. Perhaps you did not give fresh notice. That is what must have happened, and somebody else must have given notice on the same subject this week.

SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI (Anantnag). I have received a letter from the Lok Sabha Secretariat stating that it is a State subject and that it cannot be permitted to be taken up under rule 377. But the same subject has been allowed to be taken up by another Member.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER It must have been put in a different form to involve the Centre also. You must be very careful while writing the statement.

SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI The only difference was that the man was killed.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER Shri Bhanu Pratap Singh

श्री धनप्रताप यादव (हाजीपुर) एपी
सम्बन्ध में एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। 77
हम जाना चाहते हैं कि वह क्या महोदय की तरफ
से प्रस्ताव नहीं किया जाना है। उन पर किसी तरह
की कार्यवाही की जाती है या नहीं ?

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER I am not entertaining any more point of order. I have called Mr Bhanu Pratap Singh to move his motion.

12.47 hrs

SUGAR UNDERTAKINGS (TAKING OVER OF MANAGEMENT) BILL.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU
PRATAP SINGH) Sir, I beg to
move*

"That the Bill to provide for the temporary taking over in the public interest, of the management of certain sugar undertakings in certain circumstances, be taken into consideration"

With a view to ensure the timely commencement of crushing operations

for the current sugar year 1978-79, which began on October, 1, 1978, and to ensure the clearance of the accumulated cane arrears, an Ordinance was promulgated on November 9, 1978, empowering the Central Government to take over, for a specified period, in the public interest, management of defaulting sugar undertakings. The Bill before the House is to replace the Ordinance and I move that the Bill be taken up for consideration by the House.

Hon Members may recall making of a policy statement by my colleague, Shri Barnala, on August 10, 1978, announcing the Government's decision removing controls on prices, distribution and movement of sugar with effect from August 16, 1978. The Government had taken these measures primarily in view of the large sugar availability in the system, record production of about 63 lakh tonnes of sugar in 1977-78 season and the need to step up the consumption of sugar further. The House will be happy to know that domestic consumption of sugar in the sugar year that has ended on September 30, 1978, amounted to 449 lakh tonnes registering an increase of nearly 20 per cent over the previous year. This is a record not only for sugar but perhaps for any other commodity in respect of sharpest increase in domestic consumption in a single year. The sugar prices have also been ruling at very subdued levels since the decontrol of sugar. As against the range of Rs. 310 to Rs. 355 per quintal for free sale sugar immediately prior to the announcement of decontrol of sugar, they have come down to a level of Rs. 216 to Rs. 246 per quintal as on November 25, 1978. Domestic consumption of sugar is also slated to rise significantly further and an indication of this is already available from the situation that has obtained since decontrol. In the first two full months after decontrol, namely September and October, 1978, domestic consumption was of the order of

* Moved with the recommendation of the President.

9.7 lakh tonnes as against 7.2 lakh tonnes in the corresponding period last year.

Alongside these favourable factors, there was also a disquieting trend of mounting increase in the arrears of cane prices despite the efforts of the Government to liberalise the availability and terms of bank credit. The arrears of cane price for 1977-78 sugar season, as at the beginning of the 1978-79 sugar season on October, 1, 1978, amounted to over Rs. 53 crores. This constituted 6.7 per cent of the price due for the cane purchased in the last sugar season and as against the level of 2.5 per cent due in the corresponding period in the previous year. As at the beginning of November, 1978, the arrears have come down somewhat to Rs. 46.56 crores, but still the Government consider them to be very high necessitating early clearance.

Follow up action under the Ordinance has already been initiated. The Rules thereunder have been issued on November 13, 1978 and also laid on the Table of the House. Notices have already been issued to 100 sugar undertakings to show cause as to why their management should not be taken over by the Central Government under the Ordinance. Of these 120 have been covered by notices under the criterion of delayed start and 8 in respect of cane arrears while 34 undertakings are covered by both the criteria.

From what I have stated, it will be seen that the Bill seeks to protect the interests of the consuming public, as also the sugarcane growers and to maintain production and availability of sugar, which is an essential commodity. As such I commend the Bill for the consideration of the House and its early passing.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for the temporary taking over, in the pub-

lic interest, of the management of certain sugar undertakings in certain circumstances, be taken into consideration."

SHRI VINAYAK PRASAD YADAV (Saharsa): I beg to move:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 31st December, 1978." (1)

SHRI A. R. BADRI NARAYAN (Shimoga): A situation has arisen in this country which necessitates the hon. Minister for Agriculture to bring this Bill before this House. There has been excessive sugar cane production in the country, thanks to the various schemes adopted for improving production in the sphere of agriculture by the then government and now a situation has arisen where about 65 lakhs tonnes of sugar cane are now grown in this country. Nearly about a third of this excessive production has been more than the capacity of the country to consume. I personally think this situation should have been anticipated by the government. When there is an excess production and the cost of production has gone up so high and when the excise duties are also high and the cost to the consumer has gone very high, the government should have anticipated what we should do with this surplus sugar that is grown in the country. I think the government should have anticipated this excess and should have thought well in time to see that this is exported to countries outside. Now there is a terrible glut in the sugar market and the sugar cane growers as well as the sugar mills have been put to a very very difficult situation. The solution for the situation should have been that the government should have thought about it well in advance and they should have exported sugar in sufficient quantities. I may tell even now that the sugar that has got to be exported has not been done so be-

[Shri A. R. Badri Narayan]
cause the S T C has been very very
tardy in sending the sugar outside our
country v

This is the situation now. What have we got to do under such circumstances? To run a disease and that disease has got to be remedied. Does the Government think that this preventive measure of taking over the mills will solve the difficulties? So this remedy which the Government has thought of, that is to take over the mills and to run them, is a remedy worse than the disease. Suppose when the millowners are faced with a situation like this, you compel them and ask them to work. What happens? What is the disease? How should we set it right? You should have thought about it well in advance. Instead of thinking like that why should you coerce them to a particular course of action? Also what the Government has got to consider is whether they could do anything, either to reduce the excise duty and devise ways and means of reducing the cost of production. There are other remedies that Government should think of rather than to take over these mills. Suppose you take over the mills. What happens? How to pay back the arrears accumulated which run to the extent of Rs 53 crores? You have also got to pay off the losses which every year you are going to incur and how would you rehabilitate the sick mills? You have to pay for the labour. After all, you do that. What is going to happen? How would you solve this problem? By taking over the Mills or by forcing them to act in a particular manner how would you remove the hurdles or, the difficulties or handicaps that the sugarcane growers or the sugar mills face. So, I would suggest that the remedy is not to take over the mills but to find out the causes for this state of affairs. We are all very happy that our farmers have taken to progressive methods of agricultural production, they should get sufficient price for their sugar-

canes. The cost of manure has gone up, the cost of cultivation has also gone high. Such being the case, you must think of reducing the excise duty. If such ameliorative measures are taken, perhaps it would be possible to face competition. So, I would suggest that you think of how best to reduce the cost of production so that the consumers also are not put to difficulties. You think of exporting this outside this country. This is a matter which has got to be thought of very seriously and not summarily disposed of by saying that you are taking over the mills and you are trying to clear the arrears and all that. It is a commitment which is too much for the exchequer of this country. You have thought of a Bill and no doubt you want to get over this situation which the country is facing. But, as I told you just now, this is not a remedy. The remedy lies elsewhere. You have to find it out and it is for a body of experts to go into this question and see how best to reduce the cost of production and how best to decrease the cost of marketability of sugar and also to see that we do not take over the sick mills and place ourselves in a condition much worse than the sugar millers who have been pushed to the corner on account of this serious situation. So, I commend that if this Bill is passed, you would make use of it as a rod to threaten the mill owners that if they misbehave you will take over; but taking over itself is not a remedy.

130 hrs.

So, Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, this Bill which has been brought has not been well-conceived. It should have been thought of in a more detailed manner and proper remedies should have been thought of.

श्रीधरमदन तिवारी (श्रीगोदावरी) उपाध्यक्ष
महोदय मैं इस विषयक का स्वागत करता हूँ। एक
मासने में सरकार ने इस बिल को ला कर केंद्र-संसद
के द्वितीय में पेश कर दिया है जो उद्योग है उस के द्वितीय में एक
महत्वपूर्ण कदम उठाया है, क्योंकि, मान्यवर, प्रतीति
वर्षों से कि कानून देश में पेश किया कर उत्तर प्रदेश
में सरकार के द्वारा मैं क्या किसानों की धारा बनी

दयनीय स्थिति है। प्रती भी 40-45 करोड़ रुपए के करीब गन्ना किसानों का गन्ने के दाम का बकाया है, जिस में 34 करोड़ रुपया कुल बकाया रह गया है और उस में जो केन्द्र सरकार ने 20 करोड़ रुपया राख्यों को दिया, ताकि जो को-ऑपरेटिव के आधार पर फैक्ट्रियां चलती है या जो फैक्ट्रियां सरकार के कब्जे में हैं, इन की तरफ जो किसानों के गन्ने का बकाया है, उस का भुगतान करायें और यह सिस्टम बराबर चलता रहा तो किसानों के ऊपर दोहरी भार रही—एक तरफ तो गन्ने का जो दाम तय होता है, उस में भी अन्वय और दूसरी तरफ जो दाम तय हो गया और गन्ना किसानों ने मिलों को दिया, उस के बाद भी उस दाम का भुगतान नहीं हो पाया है। इस के लिए सरकार की कोई जवाबदारी नहीं है—यह बड़ा विचित्र नियम है कि जितना कर्जा बैंक दें या सरकार की तरफ जो टेक्स हो, ये मिल-मालिक सब का भुगतान कर देते हैं, अपना शक्ति निकाल लेते हैं और उस के बाद यदि गुंजाइश होती है या इन की कम्प्लियन्स होता है, तब तो गन्ने के दाम का किसानों को भुगतान हो जाता है, बरना वह रोक निरस्त जाता है। यह स्थिति ज्यादा दिन तक कैसे चलेगी और बात तोर से जो हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी इलाके और बिहार के इलाके हैं—वहाँ की मिलों की हालत तो और भी ज्यादा दयनीय है। ये मिलें 100 वर्ष से ऊपर की हैं, इन का प्रोडक्शन लगातार घटता गया है, इन की मशीनें बहुत पुरानी हो गई हैं, खंजड़ हो गई हैं—इस के कई कारण हैं एक तरफ इन की प्रोडक्शन गिरने का कारण इन की पुरानी और किसी हुई मशीनरी है, दूसरे तरफ जो पिछली सरकार की थी, जनता पार्टी के आने से पहले जो सरकार थी, वह नीति के मामले में साफ नहीं थी, कई मुद्दों से बोला करती थी। कभी कहा गया कि हम इन मिलों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करेंगे, कभी मिल मालिकों से चुनावों में चले के रूप में अपना लिया गया। इस तरह से इन को छूट करने की पूरी छूट दे दी गयी। जब नीति में द्विविधा हो, संकल्प में द्विविधा हो तो उस का असर बहुत से मिल मालिकों पर भी हुआ। इस दर से मिल मालिकों ने और सरकार द्वारा जो समाप्त प्रकार की उन्हें छूट दी गयी, उस के सब पर उन्होंने उन पैसे का इस्तेमाल बचाने मिलों के प्राधुनिकीकरण में करते, उन्होंने से दूसरे धंधों और रोजगार में किया। इस तरह से चीनी मिलें बंटाए होती रही। बहुत सी मिलों से वे मशीनें भी निकाल कर ले गये।

अब मान्यवर, सवाल यह उठता है कि अगर यह स्थिति चलती रही तो इस का परिणाम क्या होगा। इस का सब से पहले प्रसार किसानों पर पड़ता है। दूसरा असर यह होता है कि सरकार इन को स्वयं माइनेराइज करे या इन मिलों को मरने दे। अगर ये मिलें बंद जाती हैं तो इस का असर भी वहाँ के किसानों पर पड़ता है, गांव की ग्राम व्यवस्था पर पड़ता है। एक यही एक दम है जिस के चल पर वहाँ का किसान अपनी आर्थिक हालत को सुधार सकता है।

मान्यवर, गन्ना एक बेरिजेबल कम्पोजिटी है। अगर समय पर गन्ने को पैदा नहीं जाता है तो वह बचाव हो जाता है। पिछले साल लाखों रुपए का गन्ना बचा दिया गया क्योंकि गन्ना मिलें पैर नहीं सकीं। कपास की 3638 LS-9

तो एक जगह से दूसरी जगह ले जाया जा सकता है या पहुंचाया जा सकता है अगर गन्ना एक जगह से दूसरी जगह पहुंचाना कठिन होता है। मान लीजिए पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में मिलें खत्म हो जाती हैं तो वहाँ का गन्ना हम दूसरी जगह नहीं पहुंचा सकते हैं। अगर वहाँ की मिलें खत्म हो जाएं, मर जाएं तो इस का असर वहाँ के किसानों पर पड़ेगा।

मान्यवर, 1965 में एक सैन शूगर इन्क्वायरी कमीशन विधायक गया था उस ने भी हमारे इलाके की मिलों के बारे में कहा है। उस ने भी कहा है वह मैं कोट करता हूँ—

“The Sen Sugar Enquiry Commission, 1965 has clearly said that it is a paradox that the Southern industry owes its growth and development to the favourable pricing policy and other governmental measures. The growth of the Southern industry had been at the cost of the Northern Sugar factories. It was given many advantages and the Government had held it in many ways for realisation of better sugar prices than the Northern Sugar industry.”

It is true that sugar factories in North are situated very closely to each other and because of the lack of development work on cane, road, drainage and irrigation, the availability of cane to each factory could not be increased. The lower utilisation of their capacity was the main cause for their financial assistance.”

यह सारी स्थिति उस ने बताया है। हमारे वहाँ गन्ने का उत्पादन बहुत अच्छा होता है। मैं आप को पाद दिलाता चाहूंगा कि उत्तर प्रदेश में मेरा जिला वस्ती मम्बर एक पर है जहाँ कि गन्ने का सब से अच्छा उत्पादन होता है। बिहार में हरिनगर भी मम्बर एक पर आता है। वहाँ भी सब से प्रज्ज गन्ने का उत्पादन होता है। हम इतना गन्ने पैदा कर के क्या करेंगे अगर उस को खपत के लिए, उस को पिराई के लिए, व्यवस्था नहीं होती।

मान्यवर, आप को जान कर आश्चर्य होगा कि बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश में एक को नयी मिल नहीं खली है। जो भी सुविधाएँ इन वर्षों में दो पानी चाहियें थीं वे नहीं दी गयीं। इसलिए यह आवश्यक है कि मिलों को भारने के बजाय इसकी पुनर्जीवित करने का ऊपाय खोजा जाना चाहिए। वहाँ आप को मायिक सहायता देनी चाहिये लेकिन पुराने तरीके पर नहीं। इस कमिटीमें के साथ आप सहमत हैं कि मिलों को मोडरेनाइज करना होगा। अगर मिल मालिक इस को करने में सक्षम होते हैं तो निर्माण हो कर इन मिलों के मैनैजमेंट को क्षम को अपने कब्जे में ले लेना चाहिये। एक और बात भी है।

[श्री ब्रजमण्डल त्रिपाठी]

जिन मिलों का सरकार ने लिया है या जो मिलें रिजर्वेशन में हैं वे भी सरकार के ऊपर एक बोझ बन गई हैं। उन्होंने ने बना कर के साथ वो नहीं दिया है। केवल प्राइवेट मिलों पर ही किसानों का गंधे का बकाया नहीं है बल्कि सहकारी मिलों, मजदूरी मिलों पर भी किसानों के गंधे के बकाया है। चाहे सरकारी मिलें हों या सहकारी मिलें हों या प्राइवेट मिलें हों एक नीति प्राप्त की जाए और पर बनानी होगी कि इन मिलों को किस तरह से माइनेराइज किया जा सकता है। इन मिलों से दिन भर से पुर्णनी भण्डारों की जरूरत नहीं भण्डारें लपटाई जा सकती हैं और इन के नया उपाय हो सकते हैं, यह धार को उप करना चाहिये।

रिजर्वरी या बचाल को पैदा होना है। रिजर्वरी को देख कर ही गंधे के साथ भी उप बिन्दु जाते हैं। हथ मज से अच्छा गन्ना बोयें, पत्तों का अच्छा बीज बोए, अच्छा पानी उस पौधे में अच्छी धारा दें, अच्छी बिजली प्राप्ति सब का इंतजाम कर दें कि मजदूर मिलों को भण्डारें पड़ना होंगी, पिछो हई होंगी, दो वे उनकी रिजर्वरी नहीं दे सकती हैं। पान इन चीज का बुरासा किसान को सहना पड़ता है। इन के लिए पान बिन्दुदार है। अगर उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने चाहे बाढ़ रुकने पर का पान खर किया है। इस को से कर बहुत से मिल मासिक हाई कोर्ट में चले गए और से ने बाए। पान किसान इतना समझ नहीं है, इतना समझ समझ नहीं है, पान इस पर भी वह मुश्किल कर मजदूर का और वह मजदूर का कि उस का कपूर का है, उस के गंधे का कपूर का है। यह जो प्रमाण उस पर हर नयी के से और हर स्तर पर होना है यह बन्द होना चाहिये। सरकार को इस के बारे में कोई ठोस करण उठाने चाहिये।

पान ने इन्फ्लेशन की नीति घरवाई। इन नीति का एक पक्ष ही अच्छा है कि चीनी की छपट बढ़ गई है जैसे पान के माकड़ा से पना बनता है। लेकिन उस के साथ साथ इन का कुछ अमर हमारे मित्रों पर और गंधा रिजर्व कर भी पड़ा है। अगर चीनी को बिल्कुल मुला छाड़ दिया जाए, लगभग छाड़ दिया जाए तो उस का परिलाम होना कि उस की नीमों बहुत कम हो जाएगी। जो प्राइम पान ने स्टीपेंडेंट की थी, जो नीम पान ने निश्चित की थी 2 रुपये 75 पैसे उस से साथ नीमों बहुत नीचे चली गई हैं, 2 रुपये पचास पैसे, 45 पैसे 40 पैसे और 35 पैसे तक जा गई हैं। 2 रुपये 75 पैसे में एन्ध्राप्रदेश इयूटी, बनबलन प्रावि सब टैक्स अर्जियन से। सब बकि पान बन बोले पान पर है इन बावले मिलों की रिजर्व निम्नलि नी बिम्बी है। मजदूर को पिना, रजिशन पान, निम्नलि पर काबर दर का उठाना अंतर न पना हो बल्कि बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश की मिलों पर इन का बहुत बुरा प्रतिफल पान पना है। पान का सोच बावले पान कर पना है। पड़ली बान यह है कि पान रेगुलेशन रिजर्वेशन कर सकते हैं। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये कि एक ही बार में पूरे मासिक को पना कर दिया जाए। सब एक ऐसा ही हुमा है। बिना का परिणाम यह हुमा है कि पान निर फर है। इस बावले पान कोश को एंजिनिंग को रेगुलर कर और इन तरह से बान बावले को बंद कर सकते हैं।

नीम, पान, दो इन्फ्लेशन में पान एन्ध्राप्रदेश की बावले और छोटी इकाई के पान पर

निर्धारित करते हैं, बड़ी इकाई में और छोटी इकाई साथ एन्ध्राप्रदेश इयूटी में फर्क करते हैं। मैं चाहता हू कि उसी प्रकार से पान को इन मिलों में भी फर्क करना चाहिये। इसी प्रकार से और भी पान सुविधाएं उनको दें लेकिन सुविधाओं के साथ गर्त यह होनी चाहिये कि वे सुविधाएं बीच मजदूरी के लिए नहीं, दूसरी चीजों में सुविधा के लिए नहीं दी जानी चाहियें बल्कि मिलों की मशीनरी को माइनेराइज करने के लिए ही उन सुविधाओं का उपयोग हो। मिलें इनके बारे में प्रदर्शकिय दें और पान भी इस की जाव करते हैं कि इन सुविधाओं का इस्तेमाल मशीनरी को माइनेराइज करने के लिए हो रहा है या नहीं। किसान और मिलों का हित, देश और सरकार का हित सब एक दूसरे से गुंथे हुए हैं। इस दृष्टि से इस पर पान को नए तरीके से, अन्तिमारी तरीकों से सोचने की आवश्यकता है। इस का कारण यह है कि हमारे प्रायः जीवन का, उस की इकोनोमी का यहो पना एक भाग है। इन चीजों को पान को मरने नहीं देना चाहिये। इस से पान की पुनर्जीवित करना चाहिये, इस को नई जिंदगी प्रदान करनी चाहिये, इस को आधुनिक बनाने का प्रयत्न करना चाहिये।

इन गंधों के साथ मैं इस विषय का स्वागत और समर्थन करता हू।

SHRI K SURYANARAYANA
(Eluru). Sir, the main object of this Bill is to ensure that sugar mills start crushing cane without undue delay, so that the interests of the cane growers are protected. As I understand it, for the last several years, the sugar-cane growers, particularly cooperative sugar factories, have represented to the previous Government and this Government. They have not been given due consideration. They have huge overheads. There are nearly 86 mills, including those in UP and Bihar which are leading in this regard. The reason for this position is that the sugar cane growers are not capable of paying the cane price fixed by the State Governments. The Andhra Pradesh Government has directed the factories to give Rs 120 irrespective of the rates fixed by Government, viz., ranging from Rs 850. When we raise it here, we are told that it is the look-out of the State Government. When we raise it there, they say it is the responsibility of the Central Government.

The sugar factories, particularly the cooperative sugar factories have

no voice in this country. It is an industry which is simply producing and supplying to the Government of India. In my opinion, it is only the Government of India which has been benefited. It is taking away the excise duty without providing any service to the people and to the growers, or providing inputs. The cost of production in the factory has also gone up because of the recommendations of wage board etc. This is my experience. The sugar industry is at present in a bad shape. That is why the Government has come into the picture after many years. Last year, at the beginning of the cane crushing season, viz., 1st October 1977, the sugar mills were having a carry-over stock of 15.75 lakh tonnes of sugar from the previous crop. The year 1977-78, upto 30th September, produced a record crop of about 182 million tonnes of sugarcane. The production of sugar also broke all previous records and was 64.72 lakh tonnes against 48.40 lakh tonnes produced during the previous year. The releases of sugar from the sugar mills during the crop year, 1977-78 were 44.76 lakh tonnes of sugar for internal consumption and 2.53 lakh tonnes for export, or a total of 47.29 lakh tonnes. Thus, at the end of the crop year i.e. 30-9-78 the mills were left with a staggering stock of 33.13 lakh tonnes. This is an unprecedented stock of sugar with the mills, and this has created numerous problems for them. Their godowns are full to the brim and they are incurring huge interest etc. charges on the stocks held by them.

Just now, the Minister said that the open market price was Rs. 220. Taxes and excise duty come to Rs. 39 or Rs. 40. Thus it comes to one-fourth. Before we replace this Ordinance by this Act, Government should consider how to get rid of the taxes.

The open market prices of sugar fallen steeply. The new sugarcane

crop is also reported to be almost as big as that of 1977-79. The Government is rightly applying pressure to the sugar mills to start crushing of cane early, to safeguard the interests of the cane growers. The sugar mills are in a really difficult position. According to my information, they have been given notice that they will be taken over if they do not start crushing by 30th November. In some areas the season has not yet started. Without noticing the variations in local conditions, they have given notice and come out with an ordinance. That is why it has come in the Press that 165 factories are to be taken over. Without knowing the facts, without caring for the local conditions, they pass an order. We the farmers do not hold any brief for the mills because the mills are not looking after the interest of the growers. Sugar industry has come down to a halt because all these years, they were having the old, rotten, out-moded machinery in U.P. and Bihar; they are 50 or 60 years old. They cannot crush more than a very limited capacity. They have not been modernised though in the olden days they reaped heavy profits. Now they have come with this proposal. Why three years only? Why do they not nationalise them straightaway? Do they want to modernise the mills and remove the old machinery and put the old management? Do you want to spend public money for this and then give them back to them? I am prepared to ask for their nationalisation and even in 1969 the entire Congress, when the Congress was one, we passed a resolution for nationalising the sugar industry. But neither the previous government nor this government had considered all those things. We have been encouraged to start cooperatives. Several times I wrote to the previous government and to this government also. They want to eliminate middlemen so that the cane growers could get a remunerative price for their crop and consumers could

{Shri K. Mayashevaryana}

get sugar at reasonable prices. The farmers have now become bonded labour bonded shareholders. Even though they have paid their share capital that has already been deducted every year they are told that they must pay Rs 5 extra for all these things Rs 5 per tonne. This is additional share capital, when the share capital has already been exceeded. There is the bylaw and other things but people do not know ordinary men do not know only some people officials know the exact position. We passed that bylaw and now it has come to my neck in the society because every time they are asking. In 1958-59 the number of cooperative factories were 69 and private factories were 136 together there were 205 factories in 1977-78 co-operatives are 129 and private 158, together they are 287. All the 129 factories are modernised they are running. Some factories are there, local conditions vary. The Government of India's policy has ruined the sugar industry in South India. In Andhra in 1974 when we started cooperative factories the price was 149, agreed price in the entire country. All of a sudden you appoint a committee ICS Officer is appointed he does some calculation or miscalculation. On what basis have they calculated and arrived at 117? I asked that question then. In UP and Bihar it was fixed at a particular level to satisfy some officers some people there to satisfy a Minister in the then Cabinet. Now this Government also is doing the same thing. They can nationalise the whole thing. This is the only industry which has been organised on cooperative lines to get benefits to farmers.

This industry has been ruined so far as farmers in South India are concerned. Yesterday I raised the question of the price of wheat and the price of rice. There is no differentiation between the earlier Government and this Government so far as agriculture is concerned. When I raised the issue four or five years ago, they said that in UP and Bihar the per-acre yield of

sugarcane is less than in South India. Suppose I grow something for which the local climatic conditions are not suitable, suppose I grow apple and I do not get even one apple, will you give compensation to me? In that way if you want to help the farmers in northern India please give money from the exchequer. You should not help them at the cost of the farmers in South India because you have developed these crops only recently. Andhra has produced sugarcane as early as 1847 in the Godavari area. One Mr Cotton surveyed the Godavari area and has given the figures in this book entitled "The Engineering Works of the Godavari Delta—A descriptive and historical account" published by the Madras Government in 1896. Here Mr Cotton says

'I should not omit in this paper to mention that the prosperity of Rajahmundry has now as sound a foundation as possible in a foreign trade of the safest kind. It has now six staple articles of commerce, viz. (1) Sugar to England, (2) Rice to Bourbon England and France, (3) Gram to Bourbon, (4) Tobacco to various places, (5) Hemp to England and (6) Oilseeds to England and France.'

He has also given a statement showing the value of goods exported by sea from the District of Rajahmundry from 1843-44 to 1850-51. Articles worth lakhs of rupees have been exported every year. That is the tradition of Andhra. That shows how they were advanced even in those days and how they were sacrificing irrespective of the price or income they got. The Andhra sugar industry now has been ruined. One factory in Andhra - The Bhimadole Cooperative sugar factory of which I am the Founder Chairman has no capacity to pay one instalment to the Industrial Finance Corporation, even though it has crushed cane or five full seasons. The Government of India and the State Government are standing surety for our loans, but they are not collecting the money from them.

They want to attach only the shareholders' property. I have paid Rs. 10,000 towards share capital after borrowing from the banks and by way of interest alone I have paid Rs. 8,000 in the last six years.

Instead of appointing several commissions against politicians, I request the Government to appoint a commission against some of the sugar factories who have spent more than our factory I demand this from Bernalaji. The Finance Ministry, the Home Ministry and the Agriculture Ministry promised several times to order an enquiry but they have not acted. I want to give a list of 2 sugar factories which were commissioned in 1974-75. I have spent only Rs. 3.3 crores only on my factory, out of which Rs. 1.47 crores were spent on machinery, whereas some factories have spent Rs. 4 to 6 crores out of which Rs. 2 to 3 crores were spent on machinery. I want the Government to enquire into this matter.

I have been representing many times "Please allow us free sale" and they did not agree. But now that the farmers in northern India are suffering, they have come out with the introduction of decontrol.

So, I would request Shri Barnala to enquire how they lost in 1975. Though our Co-operation Minister has also sent a team and the have examined the position, they have not given any report.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Unless he concludes, I will call the next speaker.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: I hope the Government will give due consideration to all my suggestions, particularly enquire how those who have spent more have benefited and how those who have spent less have lost. This is my only request.

श्री यमुना प्रसाद शास्त्री : (टीका) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, वित्त विधेयक पर हम लोग चर्चा कर रहे हैं यह एक गद्दी दिशा में कदम तो है लेकिन वस्तुतः यह

कोई स्थिति इतना नहीं है। हमारे देश में इन चीनी मिलों ने बड़ीसे बड़ा राशि कमायी है और इस कमाई के लिए उन्होंने न केवल गन्ना उत्पादकों को लूटा है बल्कि उपभोक्ताओं को साथ भी उन्होंने बहुत बड़ा अत्याचार और कोपण किया है। इतना ही नहीं, इस सरकार को भी उन्होंने ने धोखा दिया है। हम देखते हैं कि गन्ने को जब कभी कीमत तय की जाती है तो कभी तो उत्पादकों के साथ ग्याय नहीं किया जाता, इस बात पर विचार नहीं किया जाता कि वस्तुतः उत्पादन का खर्च कितना है। गन्ना उत्पादन के लिए किसान को जो भी खर्च करना पड़ता है कभी भी वह पुरी राशि तय नहीं की जाती है और फिर जो तय भी होती है वह भी उन को मिलती नहीं है। सभी पिछले साल हम लोगों ने देखा कि वरिष्ठ राज्य सरकारों ने बारह साढ़े बारह रुपये प्रति डिवटल गन्ने का भाव तय किया लेकिन किसानों को यह किमत मिल नहीं सकी क्योंकि उन को विवश कर दिया गया कि ये कम भाव पर अपना गन्ना बेचें। पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश में तो स्थिति यह है कि गन्ने का प्राथमिक भाग तो जांडसारी बगैरहके लिये देखा जाता है जिसमें तो उन को लूट होती है, पूरा पैसा उन को बड़ा मिलता ही नहीं और जो गन्ना वह चीनी मिलों को भी देते हैं उस में भी जो बहुत बड़े बड़े किसान हैं वह तो सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित की हुई कीमत या जाले हैं लेकिन जो छोटे किसान होते हैं उन को तो मिल गेट से परिचय मिलती नहीं है, उन का गन्ना बड़ा बड़े किसान खरीदते हैं। वह चार रुपये, पांच रुपये और पिछले साल तो साढ़े तीन रुपये प्रति डिवटल के साथ से भी छोटे किसानों ने गन्ना खरीदा गया। इस तरह किसानों की लूट हुई। किसान बरबाद हो गया। उन की आर्थिक स्थिति समूल नष्ट हो गई क्या कि किसान तो उसे खर्च करना पड़ा और चार रुपये साढ़े चार रुपये प्रति डिवटल उसे कीमत मिली। इतना ही नहीं, वेता कि पूर्ण वस्ताओं ने कच्चा और इस के पहले भी इस पर बहुत हो चुकी है, कुछ गन्ना तो लोगों को जवा देना पड़ा क्योंकि उनकी खरीदने वाला कोई नहीं था। पिपरा हो गए, तापार हो गए उन को यह हालि उठानी पड़ी। यही नहीं, जो कुछ भी यह छोटी मोटी रकम है, एक तो इतनी कम यह रकम होती है, वह भी समय पर उन को मिलती नहीं है। ये चीनी मिल भालिक गन्ना खरीद लेते हैं, लेकिन सब को पैसा देते नहीं हैं। अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा कि पिछले साल का 53 करोड़ रुपये बकाया है और सन् 52 से देखें तो जो करोड़ रुपये से भी ज्यादा रुपया मिल पाईकी के कवर बकाया है। गन्ना उत्पादकों को यह नहीं मिल।

किसान किन्तु तरह से गन्ने का उत्पादन करता है कर्ज लेता है, किन्तु तरह से खाद देता है, किस तरह से कोटनजक देवाइयां देता है, पानी देता है, विजली कैसे उस को मिलती है, डीजल किन्तु तरह से मिलता है, बीजल पाप से किन्तु तरह से वह पानी देता है, इन सब बातों पर विचार करे तो मालूम होगा कि किसान की बहुत बड़ी दुर्दशा है। किन्तु उत्पादन-खर्च है, और किन्तु उसे मिलता है? हर तरह से उस की मार है। एक तरह उत्पादन-खर्च के बराबर कीमत उस को तय न हो और फिर वह भी कीमत जो तय हो वह उस को मिले नहीं और फिर जो खर्च करने वह खरीदे तो

[श्री यमुना प्रसाद सास्त्री]

उस को भी अधिक कीमत पर खरीदना पड़े, हर तरह से उस को घाटा ही घाटा उठाना पड़े, हर तरह से उस को मार ही मार पड़े यह तो बड़ी बात हो गई कि—

बहु गृहीत पुनि बात बस ता पर झोड़ी मार।

ताहि पिमाइये बारणी नरहु बाहु उपचार ॥

हर तरह से उस को आर्थिक स्थिति को नष्ट करने का यह काम चला हुआ है। यह सरकार उन्हें संरक्षण नहीं दे पाती है और यह सरकार मित मालिक तो खैर, उन को सड़ने पर तुले हुए ही हैं और इन का मुआवजा देखिये तो बहुत सीधी सी बात है, इस प्रतिष्ठित से कम तो रिक्करी मापन ही चढ़ी होती हो, यह एवरेंज है। बड़ी ग्यादा है नहो कुछ कम हो सकता है और सारे बारह रुपया प्रति विक्टर देखें तो 1 रुपया 25 पैसे होना है, उस पर हम मसाला मजदूरी वगैरह लगा लीजिए तो 1 रुपया 60 पैसे किलो से अधिक कीमत होनी हो नहीं चाहिये। लेकिन पिछले दिनों जब दोहरी मूल्य प्रणाली चल रही थी तब वे चार रुपये किलो और माड़े चार रुपये किलो चीनी बेचते रहे जिन पर कोई रोक नहीं थी। जो खेती की चीनी उन से तो जली भी उस का 2 रुपये 35 पैसे या उन से कुछ कम का माव दिया जाता था और कहा गया कि वे घाटा वह रहे हैं। उन्होंने घाटा कभी नहीं मचा है। पिछले साल एस्पाइन में भी काफी राहत दी गई जिस के कारण उन को परबो रुपया मुआवजा हुआ। एक्कर एस्पाइन में भी राहत और उबर भीमत्र ही ग्यादा, इन तरह से खुले बाजार में बेचने पर उन्हो ने और भी ग्यादा गुनाहता बमाया। इस प्रकार से किसानों का लूटा गया। इन के बाद भी किसी दिक्कत होनी है कि वे किसानों का मग्रा समय पर पैसे नहीं लाक लाचार हो कर किसानों को अधिक नुकसान उठाना पड़े। अगर किसान का गन्ना जखरी परोद लिया जाये तो वह उस भूमि में रही की कोई दूसरी फसल को ले। इस प्रकार से उन भूमि का एक दूसरी फसल के लिए भी उपयोग हो जाये। लेकिन आज बूख कर किसान को बिकस किया जाता है ताकि वह उस में दूसरी फसल न बो सके।

हमारी सरकार ने एक भाइयों निकाला है कि अगर चीनी मिलें समय पर पैसेई भुक्त न करें तो सरकार उन का तीन साल के लिए धरने हाथ में ले लेनी मान ले यह ठीक किया कि सरकार मिलों को अपने हाथ में ले लेगी ताकि किसान समय पर अपना मग्रा बेच सकें और निर्धारित भाव उन को मिल सके—इतनी बात तो ठीक है। लेकिन तीन बर्ष के लिए ही क्यों? चूँकि के बाद फिर भाव मिल लोटा देते। इतनी बड़ी इया क्यों? फिर एक बजे भी बात यह है कि उन को भाव मुआवजा भी देते और तीन बर्ष के बाद मिल भी लोटा देते। इन विधेयक के अनुसार भाव तीन बर्ष के अधिक मिल धरने पास रोक नहीं सके। अगर भाव सौ टन में कम पैगई को धमका होगी ता पांच को दफा और अगर इस में अधिक को धमका होगी तो सारे 12 थीं रुपए तक का मुआवजा दिया जायेगा। उन की माली भी नहीं पा जाय, उन का मुआवजा भी मिलता रहे और तीन बर्ष के बाद फिर अपनी मिड पर जाय—यह मैं समझता

हू बहुत ही मपर्याप्त बंदन है। यह कोई मही कदम नहीं है। यह तो उन के पायरे के लिए है। राष्ट्रीय आर्थिक नीति के अनुसार भी यह कदम नहीं है।

यदि भाव किसानों का पायदा देना चाहते हैं तो उस का एक ही तरीका है। भाव गेहूँ और ज्वार के लिए समर्थन मूल्य तय करते हैं। पिछले साल गेहूँ के लिये 112 50 रु 0 का भाव था। यदि किसान का इन से कम दाम मिले तो सरकार उस को खरीद लेती है लेकिन गन्ने के लिए क्या है? गन्ने का भाव भाव ने 10 रुपया निश्चयन तय किया है। अगर इस से कम मूल्य पर मग्रा बिकता है तो उस के लिए भाव के पास क्या उपाय है। जिस से किसान को उस रुपए का भाव मिल जाय? ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है कि उस गन्ने को भाव खरीद लेंगे क्योंकि भाव उन को खरीद कर करेंगे क्या? भाव के पास कोई मित नहीं है। इसलिए हम का एक ही समाधान है कि चीनी मिलों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाय। जहाँ पर सहकारिता के माध्यम पर चीनी मिलें बनाई जा रही हैं वहाँ पर किसानों के हितों का संरक्षण होता है तथा मजदूरों के हितों का भी संरक्षण होता है। बिहार सरकार ने चीनी मिलों को अपने हाथ में लाने का प्रस्ताव निर्णय किया है। प्रधान मंत्री को ने भी उस की घोषणा की थी लेकिन दूसरे प्रदेशों में जहाँ पर सरकार ने मिलों को अपने हाथ में नहीं लिया है, जहाँ पर मिलों का समाधीकरण नहीं किया गया है वहाँ पर इस विधेयक के द्वारा भाव किसानों के हितों का संरक्षण नहीं कर सकेंगे। इस का एक ही उपाय है कि भाव मग्रा उत्पादों, जिनमें में आम काटो बाबें मजदूरों तथा उपभोक्ताओं का एक संगठन बनायें, सहकारी समितियों का निर्माण करें और उन मिलों का प्रबंध हमेशा हमेशा के लिए उन के हाथ में दें। इस के प्रतिफल कोई दूसरा चारा नहीं है। अन्यथा किसानों के हितों का संरक्षण किसी तरह से भी भाव नहीं कर सकेंगे।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन तो करता हूँ लेकिन साथ साथ माननीय भगो जी से निवेदन करता हूँ कि हमारे बरताता जो और भानु प्रताप सिंह जी भी दोली ही किसान हैं किसानों के हितों के प्रति जागरूक रहे, हमारी सरकार भी अपने को प्राणीय हितों तथा राष्ट्रीय विकास के प्रति उत्तरदायित्व मानती है जिसके लिए हमने बचन भी दिया है ऐसी स्थिति में इस प्रकार का छोटे मन से किया गया उपाय न तो किसानों को विशेष लाभ दे सकेगा और न ही चीनी उद्योग को कोई लाभ पहुंचा सकेगा। हम व्यवस्थित रूप से चीनी उद्योग का विकास भी नहीं कर सकेंगे। आज हमारे पास 65 लाख टन चीनी है, हम उस को विदेशों में भी नहीं भेज सकते हैं क्योंकि वहाँ पर कीमत कम है। केवल सारे 6 लाख टन चीनी का बोझ हो पाया है फिर बाकी चीनी का क्या होगा? सारे 44 लाख टन चीनी की खपत हमारे देश में होगी लेकिन बाकी चीनी का क्या होगा? पिछले साल का चीनी का मध्यम प्रलेप है तो एक अव्यवस्थित देश से हमारे देश में यह काम चला हुआ है। इसको व्यवस्थित रूप से करना है तो इसका एक ही उपाय है कि इस पर सभाय का पूर्ण नियन्त्रण या राष्ट्रीयकरण हो, तभी हम अपने उद्देश्य को, जो हममें धोपित किए गये हैं, पूर्ण कर सकेंगे।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR (Dindigul):
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I welcome this Bill subject to the condition that it is brought with bona fide intention and with the object of safeguarding the interest of the farmers who are undergoing untold hardships and difficulties in South, especially in Tamil Nadu this year.

I need not mention repeatedly that this Government is discriminating in the fixation of price for paddy grown in the South compared that fixed for wheat, which is nearly three or four times the price fixed for rice. It is done with the object of supporting wheat and not to support rice grown in the South. Even in the language issue, you are discriminating. Therefore, I request that the Government should not discriminate in the price fixation. I would request the Government to consider very sympathetically the payment of a higher price to the farmers in Tamil Nadu.

Specifically speaking, this year, the price has fallen in Tamil Nadu due to various reasons which are well known to the hon. Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture, Mr. Barnala and the hon. Prime Minister.

A few weeks back, Mr. Kolarthai-velu, the hon. Minister of Agriculture in Tamil Nadu, and Mr. Ponnaiya, the hon. Minister of Transport, called on the Prime Minister and the Minister of Agriculture. I come to understand that they pleaded with them for enhancing the price fixed for cane and also for subsidy. I am told by them specifically that neither the Prime Minister nor the Agriculture Minister were sympathetically considering their request. This is a very peculiar situation. I am told that the Prime Minister was not even hearing the hardships and the difficulties of the farmers in Tamil Nadu. I strongly condemn such an attitude of the Prime Minister and the hon. Minister of Agriculture.

I request the Government to pay bonus to the employees of the various

mills in sugar industry. Speaking from my personal experience, though I am not an employee of any sugar mill, I have got some practical experience, which I had from my constituency, from Tamil Nadu and from various States in the South, I would say that the employees working in mills in the sugar industry are not being protected as compared to those in mills in other industries.

Regarding the payment of bonus, Tamil Nadu Government could pay a certain amount this year. The State Government could pay fifty per cent of bonus for Deepavali and fifty per cent for Pongal. For that also the State Government represented and pleaded strongly for Central assistance so that they could pay the full amount for Deepavali. But this also seems to have been denied by the Central Government. If you are going to deny all the requests and all reasonable bona fide recommendations of the Tamil Nadu Government, I do not think that you are having any interest in safeguarding the interest of the farmers of Tamil Nadu, much less of the South. I want to emphasise this point repeatedly. I may not be wrong and failing in my duty by saying so.

In every mill, as we all know, the farmers are contributing a certain amount to the mills as their deposits. The mills are taking Rs. 5 or Rs. 10 for every supply of cane in course of their supplies to the mills for crushing. There is, therefore, a lot of money accumulated with the various mills in every farmer's name. I am told by the farmers that even the interest accrued in favour of their contributions is not being paid to them. In Tamil Nadu, the State Government was paying the interest accrued in favour of the contributions made by the farmers by way of bonus to the farmers who were members of those mills by supplying cane grown by them to those mills. I request the Central Government to consider this point favourably and give a considerable aid and finan-

[Shri Bijoy Mondal]

been made that rupee one per tonne be given to the mill owner. But where there is loss why should Government pay to the mill-owners this amount? I do not know why the Government has taken this step to pay them. So in this context I suggest that a national sugar policy should be declared by the Government and if required sugar industry should be nationalised so that

11.01 hrs

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

MR. SPEAKER You will continue later after the privilege matter is over

14.02 hrs

MOTION RE THIRD REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES —Contd

MR. SPEAKER Now we take up further consideration of the privilege matter

SHRI JYOTIY OY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) I gave notice of a privilege motion against Mr Stephen. You were not in the Chair

MR. SPEAKER I have called for his comments Mr Govindan Nair

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai) I am on a point of order. That is with regard to this motion

I think we are departing from the practice that has been in vogue in the House of Commons and even in this House to a certain extent. Therefore I am drawing your kind attention to it. After the consideration motion is adopted the first thing or the House to do is to hear the alleged offender or contemner and then alone the House can go into the substance of the matter. That is not being done. The Chair's duty is to call upon the alleged con-

temner or the offender to first make the submission and in the light of the submission the House can go into a meaningful discussion of the substance of the matter

Then again Mr Speaker, the practice that is in vogue in the House of Commons and which has been followed in this House in the case of Mr Mudgal is that after the motion was made and the alleged offender had made the submission, the alleged offender was asked to withdraw from the House so that in the absence of the person affected a proper discussion could take place. Therefore it would be my submission to you that you should call upon Mrs Gandhi to make her submission in this regard

AN HON MEMBER Why not the other two?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA Yes, and the other two also. Now she happens to be in the House. I came to learn that she would be making her submission at 3 O'clock and therefore, I wanted to draw attention to the practice in this regard. So you should call upon her to make the submission and also the others. I think their attendance should also be ordered. Then the affected persons should be asked to withdraw from the House when the House goes into a full consideration of this. Then in the light of those submissions the House can proceed to discuss the matter. That is my submission. You should follow the practice. If you want I can refer to the procedure in the Lok Sabha in 1951 as it was followed then in the Mudgal's case. The same practice should be adopted

MR. SPEAKER: We have followed a particular procedure uptill now. We have heard many members. Therefore, I propose to hear some of the leaders of the Parties...

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:
But this is the practice followed.

MR. SPEAKER: Quite right. But we have followed another procedure till now.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA
When?

MR. SPEAKER: The whole of yesterday we had.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:
Why cannot you call them even at this stage?

MR. SPEAKER: I do not propose to do it.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:
This I am not able to understand—why the Chair should make a departure. May I submit that the departure can only be to this extent that in this House there are a number of motions.

In the House of Commons, there is only one motion; there are no other motions, so, the Chair has a duty to call upon the hon. Members to move their motions. That of course can be done. But, after the motions are made, then the first duty of the Chair is to call upon the alleged contemner to make the submission. What you did yesterday was only to this extent that you made a departure, that you called upon the hon. Members who had given notice of their motions. That has been done. But, before we go into them, you should call upon the persons concerned.....

MR. SPEAKER: We have adopted the procedure yesterday.

चौधरी बलवीर सिंह (होलियानपुर) : अध्यक्ष
गद्दीवन, मेरा पारंट जफ्त बाइंड है ।

MR. SPEAKER: I am answering one point of order. What is the point of order that you are raising? First of all I am dealing with this point of order.

चौधरी बलवीर सिंह : मेरा पारंट जफ्त बाइंड
वह है कि अगर आपने प्रोसीजर से कोई डिपार्चर
किया है, और अगर वह आपको पारंट बाइंड कर
दिया जाये, तो आप उसको एमेंड कर सकते हैं ।

MR. SPEAKER: I am not amending the procedure. I have already adopted the procedure yesterday.

So far as Mudgal's case is concerned, it is not a case of privilege at all. It was not under the privilege provisions at all. (Interruptions). Why don't you hear me with patience? Ultimately, the House is the master of its procedure. If you had raised this objection yesterday before we started it, I could have considered it. Now we have started. It is not proper for me to shut out only some of them, having allowed others. Mr. Govindan Nair.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR
(Trivandrum): Mr. Speaker, Sir.....

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:
In Mudgal's case the procedure was this. In that case, the procedure to deal with a breach of privilege was adopted. It is not that Mr. Mudgal's case happens to be on all-fours a case of breach of privilege. In that case, the procedure for breach of privilege was adopted. So it becomes a different thing altogether. You are trying to interpret it to the disadvantage of the House.

Mr. Speaker, the House would not be in a position to consider the matter in the presence of the person who has been affected.

MR. SPEAKER: That is a different matter.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:
How do you propose to look into this

[Shri Shyamnandan Mishra]

matter? The House is entitled to know about this. Otherwise the discussion is prejudiced.

MR SPEAKER Yesterday we have already started

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA
We have made the motions. Is it not the duty of the Chair to be fully conversant with the position in this matter? If the Chair is ignorant of the rules, nobody can help.

SHRI SURATH BAHADUR SHAH
(Kber) Sir I may be permitted

MR SPEAKER I have called Mr Nair

SHRI M V GOVINDAN NAIR
(Tirunelveli) Mr Speaker Sir I am formally moving my substitute motion as follows—

That for the original motion the following be substituted namely—

Having considered the Third Report of the Committee of Privileges (Sixth Lok Sabha) presented to the House on November 21 1978 wherein the former Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi Shri R K Dhawan former Additional Private Secretary to the then Prime Minister and Shri D Sen former Director of the Central Bureau of Investigation are found guilty of the breach of privilege and contempt of the House

This House do express its grave concern and its abhorrence that Shrimati Indira Gandhi occupying the high office of the Prime Minister should have misused her authority and power for causing obstruction intimidation harassment and even institution of false cases against some officials who were collecting information for preparing an answer together with a Note for Supplementaries to a Starred Question in the Fifth Lok Sabha which amounted to a subversive interference under the normal functioning of the House and indeed of our Parliamentary

democratic system specially of the accountability of the Executive to the legislature constituting thereby a clear and serious breach of the privilege and contempt of the House the least expected of a person who happened not only to be the head of the Government but also the Leader of the House

“This House deems it necessary to emphasise that the methods and practices resorted to by the former Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi which are a shame on our administration and required to be assessed and dealt with a view to purging the administration of such elements

The House takes note of the findings of the Committee not only with a view to bringing the past offences to book but more importantly to prevent their recurrence through all necessary and effective measures against authoritarianism in any form or from any quarter as well as against nepotism corruption and personal aggrandisement in high places

Attaching the greatest importance to the struggle both in Parliament and outside against all authoritarian and democratic trends and practices that tend to subvert Parliamentary democracy and denigrate and debase its institutions, this House is of the opinion that the democratic standards and the dignity of this House would be best served by admonishing Shrimati Indira Gandhi and accordingly the House do admonish her for her misdeemeanours and impermissible conduct compounded by certain personal interests which this House strongly condemns

Sir we are discussing a very serious question of a judicial nature. I believe that the judge in you will assent and see that you don't ring the bell.

Now we have set at rest the controversy whether this House has a

right to discuss this question and whether it is within our jurisdiction. That question was set at rest by our decision to take up this matter for discussion.

I heard the Leader of the Opposition yesterday. It is unfortunate that he could not convince anybody. On the question that a number of officers were harassed, I don't think, that even the Leader of the Opposition will object. It is an accepted fact. Secondly, these officers were trying to gather information about Maruti Ltd. to answer a question raised in Parliament. That also cannot be disputed. If you go into the evidence that has been presented before the Privileges Committee... (Interruptions).

So, this interruption should not be counted in my time because I do not want to repeat all that has been already said. For example, take the evidence of Krishnaswamy. He says that he was bound to enquire into these matters of Maruti to supply the answer to the Ministry. That is all said. So, I do not want to go into all those details. You may disbelieve the evidence of Mr. Pai but how can you disbelieve the evidence of Mr. Chattopadhyaya. He is even now a follower of Shrimati Indira Gandhi. He says that he has never seen her so angry, so pret and so furious. We also know the connection between Maruti and Shrimati Indira Gandhi.

Now, suppose, Sir, you want to start some enterprise... (Interruptions) I am quoting only as an example. I do not know whether he has a son or not.

MR. SPEAKER: You are not making any mistake in doing that.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: And supposing on the basis of some question asked in Parliament the officers are regularly going and harassing will you not feel irritated over it? Will you not sometimes get angry

over it! That is exactly what has happened in this case.

AN HON. MEMBER: What about the present Prime Minister?

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: It may be the present Prime Minister or Jyotirmoy Bosu. Whosoever he may be as a human being, as a mother, when he or she felt that his son was harassed naturally one will get angry, furious and upset. What is wrong with it?

But unfortunately, Sir, she happened to be not only the Prime Minister but also the Leader of this House. I think the words Leader of the House have deeper and wider meaning than being the Chief of the Executive. It was her responsibility at that time to protect the interests and rights of this House and get any information we needed. And there, unfortunately, at that moment of time she forgot to protect the rights of this House. That is a very serious mistake that she committed. She surrendered the rights of this House to the feeling for her son.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA (Serampore): Motherly feelings.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: These feelings dominated over her position as Leader of the House. That is what has happened. It will go down in the history that a person who by her own right rose to the highest rung of power in this country surrendered everything to the material and political ambitions of her son. I have no shadow of doubt in my mind that she committed breach of privilege and contempt of the House. I do not want to go into the atmosphere at that time; all that is well known. It should have been better for her to cooperate with the Privileges Committee, but unfortunately that also she did not do. Therefore, she was not fair to the Privileges Committee also.

[Shri M. N. Govindan Nair]

Now, we have to come to the other point that if she has committed breach of privilege, it is up to this House to punish her for that. There is no power in this country to question the decision we take and that is exactly the reason why we should be very magnanimous in our decision. She was the Prime Minister and had a brutal majority at that time. Are you not going to learn from this? This is the question that I want to ask the Prime Minister.

DR SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY
(Bombay North East) We want to teach, not learn.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR
That future will show.

Therefore, when it comes to the question of punishment, because there is nobody else to question us as our decision, we should be very magnanimous, very sober and very generous. There should be no question of vendetta. Many of you suffered under her hands. Here is Dr. Subramaniam Swamy, he is violent with anger and he is feeling that here is an opportunity, that should not be your end. So also, I would say, to our hon. Prime Minister. Both of them may claim to be Gandhians.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA
But your Party has supported the termination . . .

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR
All right, we have done that.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA
Why?

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR
Is that the question for discussion?

Let the speaker arrange some time and we can discuss it. We are now discussing the motion moved by the Prime Minister, and I am speaking on my motion. Moreover, since there is

no authority to question our decision, we should be very sober and magnanimous. This is my first point. The second point is that we have hauled her up here on the question of privilege. On the same question, on the criminality of the whole case, there is another case which has to come before a court, and the Supreme Court has permitted the formation of a special court to try her. This will also come before that court.

SOME HON. MEMBERS. No.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR:
Even in my earlier speech, I demarcated the question of privilege. We are discussing the question of privilege. Before the court will come another case about the criminality of the whole affair. Is she to be punished on the same facts? We have to take note of that factor also, and see that our punishment is the minimum.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:
The opinion of the Supreme Court is not binding on the House.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR.
It is the lawyers who create all the problems. (Interruption) There is the third and most important point which I want to impress on you on a question of privilege, whether it is the Privileges Committee that has to make the decision, or it is this House which has to decide finally on the punishment, we should try as far as possible to arrive at an unanimous decision. If that is not possible—I know that is not possible—we should try at near-unanimity.

AN HON. MEMBER. Were all this tried in Dr. Swami's case?

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR.
This is your mentality. This is what exactly I do not want. On a question of privilege, when we consider the punishment, just as in the Privileges Committee they tried to arrive at near-unanimity or maximum support,

here also we should try to have it. So many motions have been moved. Some people want to expel her, some people want her to be sent to prison. (Interruptions). It is my right. Otherwise I will move a motion of privilege. It is my right to argue my point. Many motions have come. Some people wanted to expel her, some people wanted to imprison her, and some others wanted both to imprison and expel her. As far as I am concerned, and our party is concerned, I think reason will dawn finally on all of you and you will accept the suggestion that I am going to make, viz. that we should punish her by reprimanding her. To-day you will not realize it. But you can take my words for it. Tomorrow you will realise it because you are creating a clear precedent of taking of the privilege of the previous House by this House. Your Prime Minister can be the next person to be brought before the House. So, you remember all these things. Then what will happen in the public? Therefore, I want you to calmly and coolly think over this and come to a decision which will be acceptable to all.

श्री बापू सिंह (रोहता) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ़ ऑर्डर है। मैंने सब से पहले अपना नाम दिया था इस मौक़े पर बोलने के लिए, लेकिन आप ने मुझे नहीं बुलाया।

MR. SPEAKER: That is not a point of order.

श्री बापू सिंह : भाग्यो मुझे बोलने का मौक़ा देना चढ़ेगा जब मैंने अपना नाम दिया है।

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI (Berhampore): We all know that we are in the midst of taking an historical decision. What we decide today will go a long way to set the course of politics in this country. I would like every one of you to ponder over the consequences of the decision that we are going to take. In order to avoid all causes of misunderstanding, I want to make it clear at the very outset that I am in full agreement with the findings of the Committee of Privileges and its recommendations, And I

have no manner of doubt in my mind that Shrimati Indira Gandhi, the former Prime Minister, had committed a serious breach of privilege and contempt of the House as well. And while considering this aspect, we have also to take into account the fact that the Committee of Privileges, in their wisdom, could not make any recommendation as to the punishment that has to be meted out to her. Here we have to think seriously what we are going to do.

I would only like the House to consider that, while sitting as a high court of the Parliament over the privilege issue, we are not deciding the criminality of the things that were done at the time of emergency in the name of emergency. There is no manner of doubt in my mind and in the minds of our people that enormous crimes were committed at the time of emergency and thousands and thousands of people had suffered.

I feel that this Government did take a wise decision on that score at the very outset when they came to power. They declared: Yes, we want to proceed against criminal things that were done during the emergency but we shall proceed according to law and the legal processes were set in motion. A commission to investigate into the excesses of emergency was constituted and that has given its report and on the basis of that the government has already taken a decision to institute cases and we also know that the Supreme Court has also cleared the way to constitute special courts so that the legal processes may not be held up in undue delay. That is why I say that we should only consider the privilege and contempt aspect of the matter and leave to the course of law, to the processes of law to consider and decide on what other enormous crimes were committed and to give their judgment on that. The law shall take its own course. That was, I understand, the decision of the government and the Janata Party initially.

[Shri Tribid Chaudhuri]

In that background I would like all hon. Members here to consider whether we should ourselves try to take the law into our hands—Law means the law of criminality considering the criminality of things that were committed—whether we should seek vengeance. Then people will misunderstand the decision of Parliament. I do not want to prolong my speech. I would end by supporting the motion that was made: the proposal that was made by my hon. friend Shri Samar Mukherjee that Mrs. Gandhi and the two other contemnors should be asked to tender an apology unconditionally. If they refuse then the membership of Mrs. Indira Gandhi should be suspended for the duration of this session. If that is done the majesty of Parliament would be upheld and at the same time it will be a sober and just decision. Then there were other evil things that were committed, sufferings that were inflicted on innocent people during the Emergency: there is no doubt about that and I have no manner of language to condemn them. I have no strong enough language to condemn the things that were done at that time even on the floor of this House. I condemned those things. I again condemn those things. Let those things be decided as the Prime Minister declared as the former Home Minister declared here by the processes of law and not by this House. Let this House consider only the privilege aspect. The ends of justice would be satisfied if an unconditional apology is demanded from her and in case of refusal her membership should be suspended for the duration of the session.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR (Dandi)
I thank the hon. Speaker for calling my name.

Regarding the recommendation of the Privileges Committee it was told by some hon. members the other day that my party was indulgent and supporting the recommendation made by nine members who are representing only the Janata Party. I disagree with that kind of comment which is contrary to the truth and real merits of the recommendation. My party was represented by Shri Ragavulu Mohanaragam. He was a Member of the Privileges Committee. In Pages 168 to 169—note submitted in printed book by the Committee reveals and indicates clearly and unambiguously that my party is not at all a party to this recommendation by the Privileges Committee. We have given a dissenting note.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER Please allow

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR There fore nobody could say that the recommendation is unanimous. The recommendation is not at all unanimous. We differ from the recommendation. Some of the hon. members

(Interruptions)

SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI (Bahraich) I have a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER What is the point of order? He said that his party did not agree.

SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI He said so called Privileges Committee

श्री दूरवचन कक्ष के द्वारा दिये गये हैं।

MR. SPEAKER Please allow him to make his submission.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar) I am on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: What is the point of order?

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: My point of order is very simple. My friend just now while criticising the report said 'the so called Privileges Committee'. I do not think that is right.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: I know the English language. I have worked in Madras High Court. Nobody can teach me.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: It is an hon. Committee? It is only called the Privileges Committee.

(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): Can a Committee of this House be called a so called Privileges Committee?

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. It is impossible.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Then it should be expunged.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes.

Remove the word 'so called'.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: My hon. friend Shri Chitta Basu of the Forward Block Party was mentioned yesterday, in order to save the Parliamentary democracy, action was taken by the Privileges Committee. The constitution of the Committee is itself unparliamentary because nine members are from that side only six members are from this side. What is democracy in that? There is no equality. There is no equal representation for the opposition party. Therefore, it is a dictatorial Committee formed by your Government.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. Mr. Mayathevar, that is not proper. The Privileges Committee is constituted by the Speaker. You address yourself to the fact. Why are you going....

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: It is pointed out that the former Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, did not appear before the Committee, did not defend herself, although a reasonable opportunity was provided to her to plead her case before the Privileges Committee.

I know a little bit of law as a lawyer. (Interruptions)

You do not know law. That is why you are crying like that. Sir, please teach them law. (Interruptions). Under section 342(2) of the Cr. P. C. nobody can force anybody to give evidence against oneself. It is a right enshrined by section 342(2) of the Cr. P. C. in favour of the accused. Sir, you know this better than anybody else because you have been a Judge of the Supreme Court. It is left to the discretion of the delinquent party to move a petition before the court or committee to be examined as a witness. So, it is left open to her. If she did not exercise that discretion, that is not an offence at all under the Cr. P. C. section 342(2).

Moreover, under article 20(3) of Chapter III of the Indian Constitution, nobody can compel her to give incriminating evidence against herself. According to you, she is supposed to be a delinquent or accused. Therefore, under article 20(3) nobody can compel any person to give evidence against himself or herself. Therefore, the decision of the Committee is totally unconstitutional and against the fundamental right guaranteed under article 20(3) of the Constitution.

We have got great respect for the hon Prime Minister of India. He is one of the senior-most leaders in the

[Shri K. Mayathevar]

country With great respect, I submit that yesterday the hon. Prime Minister made a very short speech. In that speech he told the House that this House is the supreme body and nobody can question it. This House is democratically speaking a sovereign body. No body is disputing it. Neither the Supreme Court nor the High Court nor any other court nor you nor I is denying it. But the supreme sovereignty lies rests with the people of India and not with this House. It rests with the people of India outside this House. Not here. Sovereignty is in the hands of the people. Therefore, I request the Government to consider the feeling and reaction of the people outside the House and not do something because you are having a brutal majority at present. It is purely temporary. Therefore, don't have total faith in your temporary majority. Don't proceed further with the charges and punish the former Prime Minister. The 65 crores of the people of India think now there is a fight between the present Prime Minister and the former Prime Minister. They think it is a politically motivated fight between the two which would not be welcomed by the people of India outside the House. Therefore in your interest in the interest of the Janata Government in the interest of the Janata Party and in the interest of the people of India I request the Government to withdraw it and drop the further proceedings against the former Prime Minister.

SHRIMATI INDIRA NEHRU
GANDHI (Chikmagalur) Mr Speaker Sir and hon. Members, I am grateful for this opportunity of participating in the debate.

The Committee of Privileges submitted their report to the House on November 21 1978. The report was taken up for consideration on December 7 1978. I had thought that the ultimate

decision about the correctness of the findings of the Privileges Committee rested with this hon House and that until this hon House had fully considered the report dispassionately—each member giving his opinion in the context of the views expressed by fellow members—no member with a sense of fair play and justice would finally conclude that I was guilty.

My hopes were belied when I read the report in the newspapers of the proceedings of the Janata Parliamentary Party's meeting where the only point of debate was reported to be the quantum of punishment which should be inflicted upon me.

The Janata Party with its absolute majority, had adjudged me guilty even before the House commenced its debate on the report. Would it be unfair to conclude that the Party in power is trying to convert this House into a medieval Star Chamber by raising (Interruptions) the question of Privilege in what is essentially a question of Party politics? This is hardly conducive to a calm judicial and impartial consideration of the merits of the case.

(Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER Order order. I beg of the hon. Members to patiently hear the Member. After all she is in the position of an accused. She is making a statement. Please hear her patiently.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI (Bombay North West) Is she making a statement in the position of an accused?

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Aloa) They are confirming the statement about Star Chamber.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU. She is reading the statement. Only Ministers can read written statements.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no such rule that only Ministers can read. Ministers can read a policy statement and not others. This is an important debate. The Prime Minister has also read his speech. Kindly hear her patiently. (Interruptions)

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Sir, I rise on a point of order. She is casting reflections on the proceedings of the House in the sense that she says that the majority that we command is trying to convert the House into a Star Chamber. That is a serious reflection on the proceedings of the House. (Interruptions). Mr. Speaker, it should be the concern of the Chair to take objection to the House being characterised as a Star Chamber. Therefore, it falls upon us to do so, if the Chair does not protect the dignity and majesty of the House. The Member also has to perform his own duties. Sir, she can say anything about the majority, but she cannot say that the majority is trying to convert the House in a Star Chamber. In fact, Mr. Speaker,....(Interruptions) it was Mrs. Gandhi's Party, which converted it into a Star Chamber during the course of the Emergency....(Interruptions) by imposing the Emergency to run the country....(Interruptions). Would you persuade yourself to accept such a characterization of the House?

MR. SPEAKER: I have not seen anything out of order.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : How do you say it is not out of order? Would you say that the House is a Star Chamber?

MR. SPEAKER: No, she did not say that.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : What did she say?

MR. SPEAKER: She said the Janata Party is trying to convert the House into(Interruptions)

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Is it a court of the Janata Party?... (Interruptions). It is enough that the Privileges Committee did not take note of it when Mrs. Gandhi went to the Privileges Committee and stated there that the Janata Party was trying to bring in all kinds of considerations. At that time, the Privileges Committee should have taken objection to that kind of remarks against the Janata Party. And you also did not direct the Privileges Committee.

MR. SPEAKER: I have heard you.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : What have you heard? It is a lapse on the part of the Chair.

MR. SPEAKER: That cannot be helped. You cannot help it. You cannot give me intelligence.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : She had been casting aspersions and reflections on the Janata Party in the forum of the Privileges Committee and to cast aspersations....(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. Please go on.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYANA RAO (Karemnagar): Sir, I rise on a point of order....(Interruptions). The Member spoke without your permission. Whatever he spoke should not form part of the proceedings.

MR. SPEAKER: Please go on.

SHRIMATI INDIRA NEHRU GANDHI: If the ensuing deliberations by the entire House were considered by the Janata Parliamentary Party as an empty formality, my plea of in-

(Shrimati Indira Nehru Gandhi)

nocence no doubt would be futile so far as the hon Members of the Janata Party are concerned.

But this cannot dissuade me from opposing the action which the Janata Party with its overwhelming majority in this hon House is proposing against me. As the former Prime Minister as well I owe an explanation to the people and to posterity—the future generations of men and women who will follow us and ponder over the traditions of this House. (Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE Unless you control the House, it will be impossible. (Interruptions)

SHRI BHUSAHEB THORAT (Pondharpur) Sir I rise on a point of order. I am a member of this House and I have to decide whether one of the hon Members has committed a breach of this House or not. So I am entitled to hear the hon. Member peacefully. Any Member who does not allow me to hear whatever evidence or statement the hon Member is making is committing a contempt of the House because that Member is not allowing me to hear the statement of the hon. Member. (Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER There is no point of order.

SHRIMATI INDIRA NEHRU GANDHI the future generations of men and women who will follow us and ponder over the traditions of this House when the persons of the present times will have died. May I therefore reiterate emphatically and categorically that in point of fact .

(Interruptions)

AN HON MEMBER Sir what is this running commentary?

MR SPEAKER What about yesterday?

(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI INDIRA NEHRU GANDHI May I, therefore reiterate emphatically and categorically, that in point of fact, I have not committed any breach of privilege of the House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU. She never speaks the truth.

(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI INDIRA NEHRU GANDHI and that the charges levelled against me in this regard are totally untenable.

It is alleged that I was guilty of harassment of certain officers because they were collecting information in connection with a parliamentary question. It has been alleged that I initiated the action against them by calling Shri R. K. Dhwani in the presence of Shri T. A. Pal and directing him that Shri D. Sen the Director of the CBI, should be called and the houses of those officers be raided.

(Interruptions)

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Idukki) May I ask of the Leader of the House is it the policy decision that Mrs. Indira Gandhi should not be heard? Is it your policy decision? If that is so (Interruptions) It is an elementary courtesy that has got to be given.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) May I say

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN I have not finished. I have got the floor of the House. I have not finished. Let me complete my question to you.

I have put the question. What I am saying is, it is an elementary courtesy that a person against whom certain charges have been levelled, when she is a Member of this House when she has made some attempt to put up her defence the House must give her a patient hearing whatever be the observations coming. Therefore I am asking whether, finding the

atmosphere in those benches, that behaviour has got the sanction of the Party and the Leader of the House, whether he has allowed it or not. Otherwise, he must condone it.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: May I say that if my hon. friend had set a good example, all this would not have happened. I do not, therefore, in any way, agree to any noise being made. Let my friends have some prudence. It is no use imitating a wrong thing and we must hear Shrimati Gandhi patiently and quietly. There is no question about it. Whatever may be the provocation, one should not be provoked by it. This is deliberately done to provoke people. Why are you getting provoked? I would appeal to my hon. friends not to get provoked by anything that they say and bear it in dignity and silence.

SHRIMATI INDIRA NEHRU GANDHI: Sir, I have a bad cold and it seems that even clearing my throat is a provocation to the House.

15.00hrs.

The sole testimony in this regard is that of Shri T. A. Pai. Did I play any role in the formulation of the reply, to be given in the House? It is not the case of Shri Pai or any other person that I did. Shri Pai admits, "at no time when I met her and she ever discussed with me the affairs of Maruti." He also admitted, "I did not get the impression (when he met me on the 15th April) that she wanted me to withhold the information or be careful at the time of answering the question."

A very large number of questions involving the collection of information on many matters, including Maruti, were constantly being asked in the House and were answered by various officers of different ministries before and after this particular question. There was never any allegation about obstruction or harassment on this score.

Besides, even a cursory examination of the evidence will clearly reveal that not all the officers who were collecting information for the Parliamentary question were proceeded against by the CBI. Government records show that no action was initiated against those officers who were actually deputed to collect information from Maruti. It is clear from this that the CBI cases and nothing whatever to do with the collection of information for the Parliamentary question and that they only came in handy to the Janata Party Government to implicate me in this proceeding.

What is even worse, the sanctity of this House is being used to prejudice the criminal trial that I am facing in a Court outside this House. The Janata Party Government has by that criminal case gagged me and made it impossible for me to put forth my defence in the present case. Can this be described as a reasonable opportunity of defence? I have been cribbed and confined in my defence before the House and later I shall be facing the criminal trial with an overbearing shadow of this House looming large over those proceedings. Here is a sample of the rule of law by which the Janata Party and its leaders profess to abide.

Sir, I shall not go into the minute details of the evidence placed before the Committee on Privileges, which my colleagues Shri C. M. Stephen and Shri Venkatasubbiah have already covered. I only urge emphatically that even on the one-sided record, there is not a shred of evidence to hold me guilty of breach of privilege. The findings of the Committee, I submit, are totally unjustified and unsustainable.

The facts leave no manner of doubt that the motive which is actuating the Janata Party and its Government is not their respect for the privileges of the House but their personal vendetta against me.

[Shrimati Indira Nehru Gandhi]

The entire procedure followed by the Privileges Committee suffered from constitutional infirmities. It also sought to compel me to become a witness against myself in total violation of my fundamental rights under the Constitution. My refusal to take the oath in these circumstances is now being alleged to be another breach of privilege. I humbly submit that this is not so. I meant no disrespect whatsoever to the hon. Members of the Privileges Committee. Had it been consistent with my defence in the Court cases I would not have hesitated to appear before the Committee in greater detail.

I also maintain that the conclusion drawn by the Privileges Committee from the text of my statement submitted to them on June 16, 1978, is not warranted. In that statement I particularly mentioned my great respect and high regard for the hon. Members of the Privileges Committee. Thereafter I pointed out the well-known fact of the Janata Party's disposition towards me—a disposition which has been demonstrated by thought word and deed, times without number. Finally I gave expression to a reasonable apprehension about the influence of the Janata Party on its members. I respectfully submit that the difference between the expression of a reasonable apprehension on the one hand and positive allegation of bias or prejudice on the other has not been appreciated. Incidentally the fact that different political parties and political parties are now considering this matter and formulating their respective stands even before this hon. House has taken a decision, this fact I submit, only confirms my views. This is how political parties functioned and therefore my observations in the said statements cannot be construed as imputations of bias.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA
Only your party is innocent of such deliberations.

SHRIMATI INDIRA NEHRU GANDHI To the Shah Commission, I had said, Corruption in some areas of Governmental functioning especially involving commercial dealings with the public, has always been a matter of serious concern. As Prime Minister, I received many complaints in writing or orally alleging corrupt practices on the part of various Officers of the Government. These I used to forward to the concerned authorities or department, and occasionally to my staff for appropriate action.

'I received complaints from some persons, including MPs about these officers amongst others. I told Mr. Dhawan to pass on the complaints to the authorities concerned in order to verify whether there was any truth in the allegations. There was nothing special or unique about this. When such complaints were repeated or conveyed verbally to me, I sometimes directed similar action through a member of my staff. I repudiate the allegation that I ever ordered searches or raid against these officers.'

My alleged involvement in the alleged harassment of these officers was used by the Government and the Shah Commission for public denigration and character assassination. It is being used by the Janata Party to punish me for breach of privilege of this House and it is further going to be used by the Government to prosecute me in the court of law and seek my conviction. What else is political persecution? But if the Janata Party thinks that acts of persecution and victimisation can destroy the ideals for which I stand, it is cherishing false dreams.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA
Ideals of Emergency

SHRIMATI INDIRA NEHRU GANDHI It is my proud privilege and the privilege of the Party which I have

the honour to lead, to fight for the ideals of secularism and socialism for which Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru and we all have been struggling for more than half a century.

Never before in the history of any democratic country has a single individual, who leads the principal political opposition, been subjected to so much calumny, character assassination and political vendetta of the ruling party. (Interruptions)

SHRI RAM DHAN (Lalganj): What about us ?

SHRI B. SHANKHANAND (Chikodi): By going to jail, one cannot become a leader.

SHRIMATI INDIRA NEHRU GANDHI: I give below a few instances of the views expressed publicly by leaders of the Janata Party who are or have been also leaders of the Government.

(a) When I was released by the learned Magistrate in Delhi on 4-10-1977, Shri Morarji Desai publicly declared that the Magistrate had committed impropriety in releasing me.

(b) In a letter to Prime Minister, the former Home Minister stated that members of the Cabinet of the Janata Party were being looked upon as a band of impotent men for not having already put me behind bars.

(c) In the Chikmagalur constituency, one hon. Minister declared that my place was in jail. Another bemoaned that the Janata Party had lost the election because the people were angry for not having punished me.

The Parties and groups which have combined to form the Janata Party had been conducting a campaign of vilification first against my father and for more than decade against me. When I decided to espouse more strongly the cause of secularism and

democratic socialism, when I nationalised the banks and took other measures to offer opportunity and help to the poor and weaker sections, there was a tremendous popular upsurge. This disturbed the privileged and vested interests and the communal and obscurantist elements, which the Janata Party today represents, and they felt it impossible to fight me and my party on an ideological plane. Therefore, they changed their strategy and turned their fury against me personally. (Interruptions) In the historic phase of India's development, one would have expected a fierce ideological debate, but nothing of the sort happened. On the contrary, political and ideological issues were deliberately side-tracked by these elements. They accused me of having flouted political morality by causing a split in the Congress. Those who had been bitter political enemies before the split and had professed strong ideological differences with one another suddenly discovered a new mutual kinship in their common hostility towards me. (Interruptions).

Some people have suffered during Emergency. At no time was it my intention to harass or harm anyone.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please don't interrupt.

SHRIMATI INDIRA NEHRU GANDHI: Sir, are you guiding the House or is it being guided from some other place?

For hardship caused, I am deeply sorry. I have already expressed my regret in many public forums and do so again. Not all actions came to my notice since it is just not possible for the Head of the Government or even others to keep in touch, as the present administration well knows. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: No interruptions please. You are unnecessarily taking away the time of the House.

SHRIMATI INDIRA NEHRU GANDHI It was I who decided to go to the people again and hold elections in 1977. This act of my Government re asserts my abiding faith in democracy and totally disproves the accusation of authoritarianism made by the Janata Party and its allies. They continue to chant slogans of dictatorship versus democracy in order to hide the sinister character of the political forces which dominate them.

I may be annihilated in the course of my struggle for the ideals of socialism and secularism but those ideals will live on and the time is not far off when they will overcome the forces of communalism, casteism, regionalism, obscurantism and capitalism which the Janata Party and its Government have unleashed. (Interruptions) in a period of less than two years of their misrule.

It is obvious that the motivation of the ruling Party is to divert public attention from their inability to implement (Interruptions) their high sounding but hollow promises of February-March 1977. (Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIMOY BOSU Is that all relevant?

SHRIMATI INDIRA NEHRU GANDHI I charge the ruling party of failure to check divisive forces thus endangering our unity of nation in the face of mounting lawlessness and disorder and of callously neglecting the interests of Harijans (Interruptions) and Adivasis, Muslims, Sikhs, Christians and weaker sections. (Interruptions)

It is not an accident that the Prime Minister does not feel uncomfortable to survive and be sustained in power by those who were full of hate for Mahatma Gandhi. (Interruptions)

कोपसे मनोरहि (हार्मिगलपुर) विवेक
कोपे से विवेक के पक्षों पर दृष्टि रखी
या दृष्टि रखी ।

MR. SPEAKER Whom am I to reply to?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA I would very respectfully submit to you to tell the House whether you would have permitted any other Hon. Member to go into extraneous things as the Hon. Member Mrs. Gandhi is doing. Please consult your own conscience. This is an occasion when the Chair must be asked to consult his own conscience as to whether, on such occasions, you would have permitted the House to be exploited by bringing in extraneous considerations.

MR. SPEAKER Please! I have heard you.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA How is the Government

MR. SPEAKER Mr. Mishra.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA No Sir. The most important thing for you to consider is that a debate in the House must not become irrelevant, that is, no Member is allowed to bring in things which have no relevance to the matter. But here the Hon. Member is trying to bring in extraneous things and the Chair must not allow it to be done.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN Yesterday's speeches may be referred to. You are pontificking.

MR. SPEAKER Many comments were made about the Emergency excesses yesterday. As you know, many Members made comments about the Emergency. In a debate of this character one cannot possibly hold oneself; they went out of the subject and made speeches about Emergency yesterday. (Interruptions)

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA Pages after pages she has been reading. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Particularly, when a person is standing in the position of an accused, she has more liberty than other Members have got.

SHRI RAM DHAN (Lalganj): On a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: What is your point of order? (Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER: She is not yielding.

श्री राम धन: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैरा प्वाइन्ट ऑफ ऑर्डर चाहै कि इस समय हम प्रिविलेज कमेटी के नियम पर विचार कर रहे हैं और मिसेज गांधी को इस समय अपने विषय में बयान देने की जरूरत है। वह इरलेवेन्ट रीज यहाँ पर संबद् की चीज आ कर, जैसे बिक्मपदूर में बोल रही है, ऐसा मानन गही बीजा चाहिए। (व्यवधान) ..

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Ram Dhan, it is not a point of order. (Interruptions)

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: This is not an election meeting. This is the Parliament of India.

(Interruptions)

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): Will you please hear me? Let me make it very clear that the whole thing is entirely irrelevant. She is an accused person, and I do not mind an accused person saying whatever she wants to. I do not mind.

(Interruptions)

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: There must be complete silence on this side please. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. Such of them who are feeling so excited may kindly go to the lobby and come later. (Interruptions)

SHRIMATI INDIRA NEHRU GANDHI: Mr. Speaker, as you have rightly pointed out, all kinds of remarks were permitted in the previous

days during this debate, and nobody then considered that they were irrelevant. We had listened to them very carefully.

AN HON. MEMBER: And patiently.

SHRIMATI INDIRA NEHRU GANDHI: However, I must congratulate those members and leaders of the ruling Party whose eyes were opened by the Aligarh riots and who had the courage to tell the truth and identify the danger. High personages have warned the Prime Minister that the Government might not last for the Government's failure to hear the danger signals and to find answers to the crying problems of our people.

This Government has created conditions of civil war in Bihar and unprecedented organised communal violence in Aligarh, Lucknow, Kanpur, Amroha, Varanasi and in so many other places.

If Harijans are burnt alive, if innocent Muslims, men, women and children, fall victim to the daggers of assassins and if all accepted national policies which kept this country together for the last thirty years after independence are being systematically reversed, the Prime Minister has reasons to forget his life-long association with my illustrious father, Jawaharlal Nehru.

By the toil and sweat of agricultural labour and the sustained effort of our farmers, we have been liberated from dependence on foreign aid, but neither minimum wages nor remunerative prices for produce are being ensured. Industrial workers had contributed to increased production in our factories especially in the public sector, but now the Government's attitude towards, and policies for them are threatening their fundamental rights and the existence of their organisations. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Just now the Prime Minister said

certainly that I would cheerfully sacrifice even my life. .

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: You are not there to regulate the debate? You have no duty in the matter?

AN HON MEMBER, After taking so many lives.

SHRIMATI INDIRA NEHRU GANDHI I charge the present government of weakening the foundations laid by Gandhiji and built upon by my father, of surrendering the sovereign right of India to use nuclear technology for our vital interests, of diluting the policy of non-alignment, of weakening the public sector, of denigrating our indigenous science and technology and of inviting multinationals, surreptitiously though in a big way, to control the commanding heights of our economy

SHRIMATI INDIRA NEHRU GANDHI .. let alone the membership of this House, if by so doing I could promote the cause of our country As a British poet has written "All else must be sacrificed to this great cause. I fear no hardships I have counted the cost." The Janata Party knows and the Prime Minister knows—indeed every man, woman and child in India know that if the drama of a kind of impeachment of a former Prime Minister is enacted, its sole purpose is not to solve any national problem but to silence a voice which they find inconvenient.

I accuse the present government of tarnishing our image at home and of lowering India's prestige in the world

If the government believes that by sending me to prison or banishing me from this House, the voice of protest against their wrong policies will be silenced, they are woefully mistaken. Their erroneous policies have created problem of such dimensions that no longer can the bogey of Indira Gandhi keep the government in power or their party united. We must find principled answers to the problems confronting our country. This government has landed this country into a deep crisis which it is in no position to resolve.

The failure of this Government are leading to its isolation from people everywhere The ineptitude of this government has destroyed the cohesiveness of the administration and created a situation of uncertainty and insecurity Cynicism is growing If this situation is not reversed it will provide a fertile soil for the growth of fascism.

I say all this not in anger but in deep sorrow, yet say it I must in the interests of our country and our people who are the ultimate sovereign.

I am not guilty of the crimes of which I am being charged by this government Nor do I believe that this government is concerned about such crimes. How can it be? Never in the 30 years of Independence has there been such shameless corruption, such blatant misuse of power... (Interruptions) the forced retirement of some of the best amongst our civil servants, the deliberate and persistent harassment not only of political workers but of the defenceless average citizen No, these are not what the Janata Party considers crimes But they dare not

It is my firm conviction that the fight between the forces of fascism and socialism in India and in the world is now reaching a decisive stage and if I may quote the Prime Minister of Zambia, "the dying horse kicks harder". Only at our peril can we afford to lose sight of these trends.

Mr Speaker, Sir, and distinguished members of this august House, I should like to submit with the utmost sin-

publicly admit to what they do consider my real guilt and the guilt of my party.

My father said "We are sentenced to hard labour." And so we are. But that hard labour is a privilege for it means the service of the people. And it brought with it not the reward of riches but of something much more valuable and much more rare—the trust and affection of the people.

What have been the crimes of my party and myself in the eyes of the Janata Party?

(1) That we were able to weave the strands of our diversity into a strong national fabric, by respecting all religions, by giving full play to the personalities of the different regions, by enriching all our languages and by encouraging local pride and initiative. This was secular nationalism.

(2) That we strengthened the economy, harming none yet making every attempt to redress the imbalance of centuries by special help to the weaker and neglected sections, the minorities, the smaller men in any group. This was democratic socialism.

(3) That we held our head high in international affairs. Not imitating, not boasting, not cringing. Just being, ourselves—Indians, belonging to a very special civilisation. Self-reliant, self confident. This was non-alignment.

The pages of history are strewn with the names of innocent people who have been hounded to death or otherwise victimised for their convictions. Some of the greatest men and women have been subjected to persecution. Many many have gone before me, but I did have the honour of personally knowing a few.

I am a small person but I have stood for certain values and objectives. Every insult hurled at me will rebound. Every punishment inflicted

on me will be a source of strength to me.

My voice will not be hushed for it is not a lone voice. It speaks not for myself, frail woman, and unimportant person. It speaks not for a so-called 'total revolution' involving smugglers, dacoits and other such, but for the deep and significant changes in society which alone can be the basis of true democracy and a fuller freedom, which alone can ensure justice, and help to create a better man.

The atmosphere in this House has been reminiscent of the scene in Alice in Wonderland, when all the cards rise up in the air and shout, "Off with her head"! My head is yours. My box has been packed these several months we had only to put in the winter things.

I have stated some of the points in my case. There are others equally relevant and telling. I am now in the hands of the Hon'ble members.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mermugao): Sir, I am on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: What is your point of order?

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: The point of order is this. These are matters of breach of privileges. They should be tried on a judicial basis. They should not be decided on a party basis.

MR. SPEAKER: This is not a point of order.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Everyone must be given a chance to speak. But you are making this a real Star Chamber.

MR. SPEAKER: Mrs. Gore.

SHRIMATI MRINAL GORE rose—

PROF P G MAVALANKAR Mr Speaker, Sir, I am on a point of order. I want you particularly to listen to the submissions that I am making on this point of order. I have nothing to say in regard to what Shri-mati Indira Gandhi has just now said nor am I participating in this debate because you don't want Members of the Committee of Privileges to participate even at this stage. Although I would have thought that the convention is that Members of the Committee of Privileges do not take part stands valid only when a matter is being referred to the Committee and not at this stage when a report is discussed. But we respect your ruling in this matter which you gave me in the Chamber. I do not want to violate that. Therefore I am not making any comments whatsoever on the merits of the case.

MR SPEAKER Please come to the point of order.

PROF P G MAVALANKAR I must make this point very clear that I am not making any comments on the merits of the case, nor am I saying anything on the decision of the House which is yet to take place much less on the punishment. Sir, I have definite views and they may not be in consonance with the views on this or that side.

Now, having said that my point of order is that you may please look at Rule 313 on page 150 which says

"At the commencement of the House or from time to time as the case may be the Speaker shall nominate a Committee of Privileges consisting of not more than fifteen members."

Now Sir, what has happened just now is this. You will recall last week when the Leader of the Opposition used the word malafides about the Committee members and proceedings you at once stated if that is said you will strike it off from the proceedings.

**Not recorded.

A little while ago my friend from All India Anna DMK, whom I love and whose English also I respect said many things about the Report of the Committee. He has every right to say about that. He can even say that the Report of the Committee is wrong (Interruptions)

Sir when I objected on an earlier point of order this afternoon that the phrase so-called Privileges Committee is wrong you were obliged to say—and very rightly—if that is so that will also be off the record. Because of that I want to raise my point of order. You will see from this Rule that the Committee of Privileges is not like any other parliamentary committee.

MR SPEAKER What is your point of order?

PROF P G MAVALANKAR This is my point of order. I am coming.

MR SPEAKER All the time you are saying "Coming Coming."

PROF P G MAVALANKAR I must formulate it. The Committee of Privileges is not like any other parliamentary committee.

SHRI VASANT SATHE If I say so called Professor, what is unparliamentary about it?

(Interruptions)**

MR SPEAKER Please, do not record.

PROF P G MAVALANKAR This Committee of Privileges under Rule 313 is not like other Committees elected by the House. This is a special committee nominated by the Speaker and nominated not on the basis of party considerations but on the consideration of parliamentary procedures and practices. My point of order is that, has any member of the House belonging to any side a right to say even by implication that the Committee of Privileges nominated by the

hon'ble Speaker irrespective of party considerations, is to do what the majority of the House wants it to do? That should not be allowed: It is a reflection not only on the Committee of Privileges but it is a reflection on you also. Therefore, I object to it. Your nomination has been challenged. I want a ruling on this.

(Interruptions)**

SHRI RAMACHANDRA RATH (Aska): Sir, I rise on a point of order. My point of order is that when any Member gets up to draw your kind attention on any matter then you must give patient hearing. Further, you should not be looking at few members and go on giving them opportunity to speak.

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot see all the 540 members at the same time.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Mr. Speaker, Sir we want to be assured that you have not in your chamber by ruling ex-parte shout out the right of any Member.

MR. SPEAKER: I have not given any ruling. In my Chamber no ruling will be given. I have only advised Mr. Mavalankar.....

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Sir, if it is a question of advice, you kindly allow us to treat it with the respect that it deserves. But we are not giving up our right to speak on this occasion.

MR. SPEAKER: Mrs. Mrinal Gore.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Sir, is she on a point of order?

MR. SPEAKER: No. But I have called her.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I am on a point of order. It arises directly from the speech that was made by the hon. Member, Shrimati Gandhi. Sir, there is the rule 356. Now, is it your pleasure that this rule

should go out of existence? (Interruptions). Sir, I am drawing the attention of the House to the rule 356 which says:

"356. The Speaker, after having called the attention of the House to the conduct of a Member who persists in irrelevance or in tedious repetition either of his own arguments or of the arguments used by other members in debate, may direct him to discontinue his speech."

MR. SPEAKER: I have done nothing of the sort.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: There you did not exercise the powers that the House has given you under Rule 356 to regulate the debate. Now, we want to know whether this day should go down as a day of great irrelevancies; that is what was permitted by the benign Chair. Now, it would not be possible for the Chair.....

(Interruptions) It seems to us that we were at the bustings; we were attending an election meeting. We would respectfully submit to the Chair that the House should not be allowed to be converted into an election meeting. If the Chair does so, the Chair would not be in a position to regulate the proceedings of the house in future, in a proper way. Therefore, my submission is that you should give a clear ruling whether Rule 356 is in existence or not. You have to clear this. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Rule 356 is in operation and it is left to my discretion. Now, Mrs. Gore.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Why is it left to your discretion?

MR. SPEAKER: Please

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: You have to give a ruling. I have drawn your attention to the Rule 356.

MR SPEAKER Rule 356 has not been breached. I have not warned anybody. Please

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA I asked you to warn. But you did not warn. That is my grievance

MR SPEAKER It is not done at somebody's instance

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA No I had therefore risen on a point of order at the appropriate time (Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER This is the tenth time you have

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA I rose in the appropriate context to draw your attention to the irrelevancies that were being committed by the hon Member. You did not exercise your power and thereby you subjected us to the torture of these repetitions of the irrelevancies. So Sir I am asking you after she had finished her speech whether you would like the Rule 356 to continue to exist or not

MR SPEAKER Rule 356 is a rule adopted by the House. It continues. It has not been breached. Now Mrs Gore

SHRI M SATYANARAYAN RAO Sir please see Rule 349 sub rule (ix). I will read out

349 A member shall not obstruct proceedings by or interrupt and shall avoid making running commentaries when speeches are being made in the House

Now in spite of this Rule Shri Shyamnandan Mishra who is a senior Member of this House is always interrupting the proceedings and he is taking a lot of time of the House Under Rule 373

MR. SPEAKER Now, it is over

SHRI M SATYANARAYAN RAO Under rule 373 you can ask him, if he always interrupts, to withdraw from this House. You name him and ask him to withdraw from the House so that the House can proceed

भाषाती नृपाल मोरे (बम्बई उत्तर) अध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री रम कलन ने का वाक्य सुन। प्रत्यक्ष महोदय (अवधान)

SHRI C M STEPHEN On a point of order I am not concerned. But I want to have a ruling as to whether the word master hypocrite with reference to a Member of this House is parliamentary (Interruptions) I have raised this point of order (Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT BATHI Will this be expunged?

SHRI C M STEPHEN On former occasions the word chamcha used was expunged. Sycophants used, was expunged. Here is a word master-hypocrite used with reference to a Member of the House. I will be happy to get a ruling that it is valid because I can use it with respect to certain other people. Please give me a ruling (Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER Order order I shall examine the previous precedents. I shall go into the matter and see if on earlier occasions a similar word has been held to be unparliamentary. No debates. We cannot have debates on this matter. I will examine. Now Mrs Gore

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI Will you decide without knowing our views?

MR SPEAKER Both sides can use the compliments. I will go into it. Now Mrs Gore

(Interruptions)

**Expunged as ordered by the chair

MR. SPEAKER: Don't record.

(Interruptions)***

श्रीमती मृणाल गोरे : आपका भाषण अगर गोवर्धन ने नके में सुना होगा तो उन को भी लग होगा कि हम से भी बढ़कर कोई है। (व्यवधान) अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप इस सदन में जो चर्चा चल रही है (व्यवधान)... हम ने इन का भाषण बहुत चाँति से सुना। अब हमें जो कहना है वह भी वे चाँति से सुन लें। शायद आप सचबत्ती है कि यहाँ हम लोग श्रीमती जी का 'सिर' चाहते हैं। ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है। (व्यवधान)।

SHRI MALLIKARJUN rose—(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have heard you. The same point you have raised. Do not record.

(Interruptions)**

श्रीमती मृणाल गोरे : लेकिन साथ साथ यह भी हम भूल नहीं हैं कि एमरजेंसी के काल में स्नेह सत्ता देही जैसे हमारी सापी को हीतात्म्य भी प्राप्त हुआ है। यह भी हम भूलना नहीं चाहते। यह सब कुछ हमने भोगा है। जो सदन में सबल किया गया था उसको देखने और उसको समझने की कोशिश की जाती चाहिए थी। प्रिविलेज कमेटी के सामने सदन के विरोधाधिकार भंग का यह सबल गया था। हमें चाहिए कि इसके बारे में इमोशनल न बनते हुए हम विचार करें। लेकिन ऐसा करने में श्रीमती जी की बाधा महसूस हुई है। अगर उनका इस प्रकार का भाषण न होता तो अजब रहा। उनका भाषण तो ऐसा था जैसे चुनाव के मैदान में वह भाषण कर रही हों कि अपना पार्टी ऐसी है, हमारी पार्टी ने यह किया, मैंने यह किया था। अगर उनकी तरफ से इस तरह की बातें कहने की कोशिश नहीं होती तो सदन में जो चर्चा चल रही है वह और अच्छी तरह से चल सकती थी।

आखिर कौन सा सबल है जिन के ऊपर हमें चर्चा करनी है? सबल बिल्कुल सीधा है। जो देश परकीय सत्ता के प्रवर रहे और एफकीय सत्ता से उन्होंने स्वतन्त्रता पाई, उन में से भारत देश सब से बड़ा देश है जहाँ यह संसदीय लोकशाही का प्रयोग चल रहा है और यह संसदीय लोकशाही का प्रयोग जो आज इस हमारे महान देश में चल रहा है तो हम सब यह चाहते हैं कि यह प्रयोग यथस्वी हो, इसको यथस्वी किया जाए। मैं जानती हूँ कि यहाँ बँधे हुए, विरोधो दल ने बँधे हुए कई लोग नहीं चाहते हैं कि यह तरीका, यह संसदीय प्रणाली सफल हो। वे हम संसदीय प्रणाली से यह संस्था चलाना नहीं चाहते हैं और उनकी नेता

रही है श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी जिन की तरफ से संसदीय लोकशाही को खत्म करने की कोशिश हुई थी। 1975 साल में यह लोकशाही पूरी तरह से हुई। लेकिन इस देश की जनता जागरूक रही और उसी का यह नतीजा है कि 1977 के चुनाव में फिर एक बार इस पार्लियामेंट को, इस संस्था को सही रूप से लोकतांत्रिक रूप प्रदान करने का फैसला हो सका। मैं समझती हूँ कि सही रूप से इस लोकशाही को चलाने का अधिकार इस पार्लियामेंट को है संसद की है तो उसको जहाँ विरोधाधिकार प्राप्त हैं उन की रक्षा करना भी हम सभी का कर्त्तव्य हो जाता है। जिस प्रकार से विरोधाधिकार समिति के सामने बात भाई उसको देखते हुए यह बिल्कुल स्पष्ट हो जाता है कि संसद को ठीक ढंग से, संतुलित के तरीके से चलाने देना उनका उद्देश्य नहीं था, इस में इंटरफीयर करके संसद में जो संवाद शुरू गये उनके बारे में मालूमत सामने लाने की कोशिश की अधिकांश कर रहे थे उनके कार्य में बाधा डालना था और यह बाधा डालने का काम श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने किया। यह बिल्कुल स्पष्ट बात है, सूर्य के प्रकाश की तरह से स्पष्ट बात है। उनके पूरे भाषण की मैंने सुना है। मैंने यह गुनाह नहीं किया है, यह कहने के लिए श्रीमती जी क्या कहती हैं एक ही वाक्य में कि इस के पहले भी एम पीएल की कन्सेंट्स बाने पर हमारे अधिकांशों के ऊपर हम प्रकार की कुछ कार्रवाई होती रही है और वह करती रही है। सदन में इस रिपोर्ट में जिस प्रकार से बातें सामने आई हैं उन से बिल्कुल साफ हो जाता है कि मासि लिमिटेड के बारे में जब सबल इस मना प्रशन में आए तो एक सबल के ऊपर जब अधिकांश मालूमत इकट्ठी कर रहे थे तो उनका तंग किया गया। यह बिल्कुल साफ है कि उनके कारण से ही उनका इराफमेंट भी हुआ, किसी तरीके से यह मालूमत इकट्ठी न की जा सके, इसी कोशिश की गई। सबल बिल्कुल साफ है। इस प्रकार से हम चाहते हैं... (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: Do not answer them.

श्रीमती मृणाल गोरे : साठे जहाँ हमें पूरा पता है। आपकी जैसी हमारी भावत नहीं है कि बीच में टोका जाए। अगर सही रूप से इस संसद का कार्य चलाना है, तो हम यह चाहिये कि जिस तरह श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने संसद के अधिकारों का हनन किया वेता प्रयास प्राग् चल कर कोई न करे। किसी भी पार्टी का कोई भी नेता हो, इस प्रकार से संसद के अधिकार को भंग करने की कोशिश न करे। इसीलिए आज यह जरूरी है कि पूरा सदन इस के ऊपर विचार करके इन बात की कोशिश करे कि प्राग् चल कर कोई भी इस प्रकार से लोकतांत्रिक प्रणाली को खत्म करने की कोशिश न करे। इसीलिए निम्नलिखित यह गुनाह किया है उनको पूरी सजा मिलनी चाहिए। मैं उनका भाषण सुन रही थी, अगर अपने भाषण में श्रीमती

[श्रीमती मृणाल गौरी]

इसलिए पार्टी यह कहती कि सबूत से प्रति मुमकिन यह स्पष्ट हो गया जो कि मुझ नहीं करता। इसलिए वातावरण में मुझ को वा कि यह पूरा मदन कहती कि इस बारे में सहायक मुझों के विचार किया जाय। लेकिन हमने देखा है और सुना है कि अपने पूरे भाषण में श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी न कहतीं वर भी सबूत का मुनाह किया है इस के बारे में क्षमा क लिए एक शब्द इनके पास नहीं है। और मैं जानती हू कि इस प्रकार को प्रतिनारम्हाओ के पूरी सत्ता अपने हाथ में ले कर उसी के आधार पर अपने ही नहीं बल्कि अपने कुटुम्ब के प्रतिनार को भी क्षम क कर ही उन्होंने क्षमा की है। ऐसे व्यक्ति के मुँह से इस प्रकार की क्षमा मांगना माना मुझिल है, यह मैं जानती प्रसार जानती हू।

बहुत बड़ी बड़ी बातें कहा नहीं मैं और भाव भी टोटल रिबोल्यूशन का नाम से कर लेने व्यक्ति का बिनकी कि पूरा देश बहुत ही माता है मेरा मतलब भारतीय उपमहाद्वीप नारायण को है, उनका व्यक्ति बलव तो कहा किया, लेकिन पूरा हिस्सा यह समझन का टोटल रिबोल्यूशन है, यह कहा। वो इसने एक ही बात साबित हो जाती है कि भाव भी भारतीय को खिलना नहीं चाहती है। भाव भी यही चाहती है कि अगर फिर भी मिल तो फिर एक बार देश में सत्ता लेकर सबूत के प्रतिनार को धन कर और हमारा से लिए लोकसभा को धन करने का काम इस प्रकार हो जाय। इसलिए मैं कहती कि हमें एसी रूप व यह दखना है कि लोकसभा को अगर हमें क्षम रखना है, सबूत के प्रतिनार को क्षम रखना है वो फिर भाव यह क्षम करती है कि मुझ बलव बने भरपायी को नहीं से बनी गया होनी चाहिये। (स्वभावा)

और इसलिए मैं कहती कि भाव यह मदन से क्षम के बिना सबूत हाथ हो गया है कि वो कुछ इस से सत्ता ही है जब क बारे में इन के मन में कोई भी प्रस्ताव या मांगीवत की बातना नहीं है।

MR. SPEAKER You have taken a lot of time.

श्रीमती मृणाल गौरी इस कम में एसी मानना की नहीं है कि नहीं हमने मुनाह किया है वो उस व क्षम का मांगना करे। इसलिए एक ही जगह के प्रतिनार यह क्षम हो गया है कि नहीं मैंने हूए सभी लोक प्रतिनारों का क्षम है कि जिस जगह मैं हूँ वह चुन कर सेवा है सबूत में...

MR. SPEAKER You wanted two minutes you have taken five minutes.

श्रीमती मृणाल गौरी: उस के प्रतिनारों का सबूत हमारा वर क्षम है, और प्रस्ताव करने बने को नहीं से नहीं कहा हम है। यही मुझे कहना है।

16 00 hrs.

SHRI K LAKKAPPA (Tumkur).

Today we are discussing a very important issue. The entire House is going to deliberate and take a decision on that. The whole country is watching whether the decision of this House would reflect the democratic values of this country.

After hearing Madam Indira Gandhi's speech, I have no doubt in my mind that the pre-emptive decision of the Janata Party and the Parliamentary party is not only a slur on the functioning of this house, but they have got a pre-meditated mind to indict an individual by parting with all canons of common laws and the rules of law.

Some time back, the hon Minister who is an octogenarian leader and he is a Gandhian told us in this House when I put a question—are you going to run this Government either by alms or by apologies or by political vindictiveness, he told me in unequivocal words that there will not be any political vindictiveness.

During the last one and a half years we have been observing that the Janata Party is not functioning in a manner responsive to the needs of the people, but only talking of their grievances against an individual, to indict her. They have adopted all methods which are not respected by any means and no civilised Government is going to do that. You are going to decide on the basis of what? I am not going to cast any aspersion against any member of the Privileges Committee. Let us take and analyse the decision of the Privileges Committee. The two respectable member—Shri Hindendra Desai and Dr V. A. Seyid Muhammed are the Members of the Privileges committee. Shri Hindendra Desai is an ex-Chief Minister. He was a Minister. He has no partisan view to take a decision. Dr V. A. Seyid Muhammed was a Law Minister and a practising advocate. He has analysed carefully all the aspects, all the pros and cons of the delibera-

tions of the meetings which were conducted and the minutes recorded. The supremacy of the Parliament cannot be questioned by any means. But when the Parliament sits as a Supreme Court to decide, then things should be decided very judiciously. The judicious action of the Parliament should be reflected.

Shri Ram Jethmalani has spoken on various occasions. He has spoken here also. He has resigned from the Committee. He has reflected enmity against an individual and had made all sorts of speeches in this house and outside. He is a man who has sponsored a Bill. That is also pending. I shall be coming to that point tomorrow because my privilege motion is pending. Therefore, there must be some facts. You are adorning the highest place in the country. Will you kindly come to the case which is in conflict with the law and has all improbable conjectures and is not corroborated by any evidence? Can you secure any kind of conviction? If this House is going to act as a Supreme Court and give judgment on the analysis of evidence, are you going to secure such injudicious action against an individual through the brute bull-dozer majority of the Janata Party? It is not a question of an individual being indicated in this procedure. That is why I do not agree with what my two colleagues, Shri Unnikrishnan and Shri Saugata Roy said during the consideration motion. It is not the question of a member belonging to any political party that we are discussing. We are discussing the privileges of this House, the decency and decorum of this House and the privileges attached to this House should be discussed in an impartial manner. This should not be discussed in a partisan manner. There are legal and constitutional problems. She is facing criminal cases in various courts. She is put on par with other officers and the position and privileges of a Member of this House are not considered. The vague manner in which a judicious body like the Privileges

Committee has dealt with the officials should be considered by this House and very judiciously discussed. They have stated certain facts which are one-sided. Mr. Hitendra Desai has rightly stated that "No man should be punished twice". That is the rule of law. She has to face the charges outside and she has to face charges here also for the same offence. I would like to draw the attention of the House to what Shri Hitendra Desai has said:

"Rule 1222 dealing with privileges states: 'A member may, with the consent of the Speaker, raise a question involving a breach of privilege, either of a member or of the House or of a Committee thereof.' The Attorney General has rightly said that the Tulmohan Ram case cannot be quoted as a precedent in the current case against Mrs. Gandhi."

Mr. Hitendra Desai has also referred to the point of breach of privilege raised against Shri T. N. Kaul, former Foreign Secretary and former Indian Ambassador in the United States and the ruling given by the Speaker at that time, namely,

"Mr. Kaul's remarks were made in July 1975, when the Fifth Lok Sabha was in existence. The matter cannot be raised as a privilege issue in the Sixth Lok Sabha."

The point involved is that the previous Lok Sabha was dissolved and with that all the rights and privileges of that Lok Sabha came to an end.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Stephen had made out that point.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: If the Lok Sabha was only prorogued, then I can understand their tagging on this question but where is the question of privilege when the Lok Sabha has been dissolved? If they have got respect for democracy, what is the unanimous resolution in Rajya Sabha?

MR. SPEAKER Let us not go to Rajya Sabha. We do not refer to it at all. We do not get into that controversy.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA People have got respect for democracy. A democratic institution has passed a resolution.

MR. SPEAKER Don't refer to Rajya Sabha. If you can praise them you can condemn them also.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA I would like to draw the attention of the House to Basu's commentary on the Constitution of India Volume II page 620 on the effect of prorogation and dissolution of proceedings for contempt. If you take that into consideration no action can be taken under the constitutional provision also.

MR. SPEAKER You came to me and said 'Give me only five minutes'. Now you have taken 10 minutes.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA You are a very good man. Why do you lose your temper?

MR. SPEAKER There is no unlimited right.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA No action can be taken against her. If action is taken it will be counterproductive and the people will punish them. They will not tolerate that. They will revolt against that and they will lose respect for democracy.

SHRI JYOTIRMAY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) We have just now heard Shrimati Indira Gandhi saying eloquent hollow high sounding words. She professes that she believes in the judicial process. I will quote one pronouncement about her which has come out in the papers. Shri Balraj Tinkha, Chairman, Emergency Excesses Inquiry Authority has stated

**Not recorded.

She cannot be allowed to treat the proceedings before the Authority as a matter that she can go on delaying the proceedings asking for adjournment after adjournment.

The Chairman said that Mrs. Gandhi perhaps thought that by using such dilatory tactics through seeking adjournment for 45 days each time she could delay the proceedings at her pleasure.

I am saying what sort of faith she has in the judicial process. This is a serious stricture that could have come on a politician in this country that he is hoodwinking the Emergency Excesses Inquiry Authority (Interruptions)**

He further says

Being the former Prime Minister Mrs. Gandhi should have shown a little more grace in surrendering herself to the jurisdiction of the Authority which has been appointed under the Commissions of Inquiry Act 1932 to give her statement so that the country may know as to how far she was justified or otherwise in imposing the Emergency.

The House is going to deliver its judgment in a minute or two. I want to remind the House of certain paragraphs of the report of the Committee. On page 112 the Committee said

Never before a Leader of the House having enjoyed the office of the Prime Minister of a country for 11 years has been charged with causing obstruction, intimidation and harassment of Government officials who are assisting in the performance of the functions of the Parliament. Such conduct is bound to affect adversely the functioning of a Parliamentary democracy.

If you come to evidence part, what Shri Pai says? This is very important. On page 135, Mr. Pai says:

"She called me to her residence No. 1, Safdarjang Road. She was completely upset and furious. She accused my officers of being corrupt while they were talking of political corruption I thought it was not worthwhile replying to her as I felt she was unreasonably angry."

This is a person we have here as an accused today.

I quote from Shri Dharendra Sharma's book which has been widely circulated throughout the country, to show how fascism came in this country because she talks a lot about democracy.

The Book says:

"Let us examine the conspiracy theory. It is a Fascist way of capturing power. It operates in two ways.

And it is precisely how Hitler captured power in Germany.

Dual operation to fascism

Firstly, the power must be captured by a method which should have the pretence of legality. Our Article 352 of the Constitution is similar to a provision of the 1919 German (Weimar) Constitution. Hitler took advantage of this provision of the German Constitution and, like Smt. Gandhi, propounded a conspiracy theory which a sick German Nation swallowed true to the day when they allowed themselves to be duped."

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Don't record.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I will quote one recent example:

"A. TURKEY—The Yassıada Trials—Execution of Mr. Menderes, Mr. Zorlu and Mr. Polatkan—Ex-President Bayar sentenced to Life Imprisonment.

The trial of ex-President Celal Bayar, Mr. Adnan Menderes (the former Prime Minister) and nearly 600 members and leading supporters of the former Democratic Party régime opened on October 14, 1960, on the island of Yassıada."

Then it says, and I would not like to read the whole thing ...

MR. SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Then it goes on:

"The most serious of the 19 charges was that of violation of the Constitution.....forcibly curtailing the freedom of movement of Opposition leaders and forcible repression of the student demonstrations in April 1960. In addition.....charged with misuse of public money and other offences.....

The most important of the series of trials, that of Mr. Bayar, Mr. Menderes and 396 former Ministers and deputies on charges of violating the Constitution and attempting to set up a dictatorial regime, opened on May 11, 1961.....

The court announced the sentences on Sep. 15. Mr. Bayar, Mr. Menderes, Mr. Zorlu and Mr. Polatkan were condemned to death by a unanimous vote of the judges."

This trial shows that those who subverted democracy and wanted to establish a dictatorial rule were sentenced to death. This House has to take note of this judgment. Let us not lose sight of the gravity of the offence that a Member of this House has committed.

*** Not recorded.

MR SPEAKER I have got the name of Shri Ram Jethmalani here. Personally I would rather advise you not to speak. We must develop some conventions.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND Sir, are you allowing a member of the Privileges Committee to speak?

MR SPEAKER If I allow one, I will have to allow others also.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI This point was raised on Friday and the Deputy Speaker ruled that there is no rule that no member of the Privileges Committee can participate in the discussion.

MR SPEAKER If I have understood the Deputy Speaker correctly, he only said that you have resigned and therefore you are speaking. That information given to the Deputy-Speaker is not correct.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI According to you there is no precedent. We want to set up new precedents.

MR SPEAKER That is why I do not want the precedent of the members of the Privileges Committee speaking here. The members of the Privileges Committee are quasi-judicial members.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI When allegations are made against the Committee what should we do? Can we brief somebody?

MR SPEAKER If there are some personal expostulations

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI Unless you want to set it out, I do not want to under my right.

MR SPEAKER I am ruling that no member of the Privileges Committee is to be allowed to speak before the House. I am sorry to the Speaker and the Prime Minister.
(Interruptions)

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Sir, I am rising on a point of order (Interruptions) Sir, you have been pleased to say that the convention must be maintained that no Member of a Committee of the House which has gone into this matter should be permitted to participate in the debate on the Report of that Committee. That is indeed a healthy convention. But when does it prevail? It prevails when the Chair protects the dignity of that Committee. And then there is another parameter, and that is that in no democracy of the world the Committee is castigated in the manner in which it has been sought to be done in this House (Interruptions) So, Sir unless the two conditions exist, viz no Member is allowed to cast a reflection on the Committee and secondly unless the Speaker himself comes to the defence of that Committee every Member will have a right to exercise his right of self-defence.

Therefore your ruling is not tenable at all in the circumstances which you have allowed to prevail in the House. We can not stand by that kind of ruling. It is not a healthy ruling because you have at no point pulled up the Members of the House when they were castigating the Committee, casting all kinds of aspersions and reflections on the Committee. Now, if you don't allow the Members to come out in their self-defence, it is not a proper thing to do.

(Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER Mr Prime Minister,
(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI My written resignation is with you already. Accept it here and now. I want to speak.

MR SPEAKER I didn't follow you.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI My written resignation from the Privileges Committee is in your possession for the last few days. I request you to

accept it here and now. I want to speak.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Jethmalani, excepting any personal explanation, if any aspersion is cast on any Member, perfectly you are right, I have allowed that. Beyond that there is nothing.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: What he is saying is that the proceedings of the entire Privileges Committee are unconstitutional, illegal and unfair.

MR. SPEAKER: That is not the point you have to raise. That is a matter to be judged by the House.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: No, Sir. But the House does not know what has happened. The House should be told by us.

MR. SPEAKER: The Report will show that.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: It is very difficult to find out these two points. How you can say that they have read them?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have called the Prime Minister.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Sir, I am on a point of order.

(Interruptions)

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, from the 7th onwards, I have submitted my name to the Parliamentary Affairs Minister as also to you. You have not thought it fit to call me and you have called the Prime Minister. I do not like to stand between you and the Prime Minister, but as a protest against your discrimination, I stage a walk-out.

Prof. Dilip Chakravarty then left the House.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Sir, I am on a point of order.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: If you are trying to save time and keep your time schedule, I will accept your ruling that I should not speak. But please don't put me off on the ground that I am barred because I am a Member of the Committee of Privileges. The Member alone can defend himself against the charges of the kind that have been made. But I do wish to say that every charge which has been made is baseless, is a calumny, is a lie, is motivated and has been inspired by Mrs. Gandhi.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You have had enough debate. I am not allowing any further debate.

(Interruptions)

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Are you clear in your mind... (Interruptions)

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao): You have denied me the right to speak against the punishment.*

MR. SPEAKER: Don't record.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: May I make a submission before you call the Prime Minister? In the nature of the motion before the House, it is necessary that different sections of the House are given a hearing.

MR. SPEAKER: All sections have been heard, all parties have been heard.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: After all, not much will be lost by giving a few more people a chance to address the House.

MR. SPEAKER: No, we have spent nearly nine hours. There is no point. The Prime Minister. (Interruptions)

*Not recorded.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkal) This will go on record, this country should know what happened. This is a matter which is going to be the history of Parliament. It is a matter most important for democracy. I have to give my opinion. This opinion should go on record because we are political beings and people tomorrow should know what we spoke on this occasion. It is a matter of a few more minutes. The day the Prime Minister moved the motion, I moved three or four amendments because I hoped that at least I would get a chance. My party is not one now, and there are three or four opinions. You must have the wisdom to allow some more Members to speak. The debate so far has gone into personalities, not the merits of the case. The right of a Member to speak is also becoming a casualty. There are many casualties today.

MR. SPEAKER I have given enough time to every party, every section, and even for differential opinion within parties. (Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE. When you are sitting in a court, do you say that every Judge will not have the right to give his opinion? Every one must have the right. Let them have the right. Why do you stop them? (Interruptions)

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Let there not be a fee left behind that the persons who wanted to make observations did not have an opportunity to place their views before the House.

MR. SPEAKER There are 50 persons and that.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN The presumption is that this is not a party issue. Different Members will have their own point of view and time is the essence of the matter at all. Members are not as a House but as a Bill the, are sitting as a whole body as a Tribunal and we have to hear all points of view. It will be in contradiction of natural

justice if those voice are barred. Left to myself, I want to even plead that the Members of the Privileges Committee be permitted to speak. I have nothing against it. I am submitting that it should not be that the debate is hustled through.

MR. SPEAKER Hustled?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN I am not making any accusation against you. You have tried to distribute the time as well as possible. But that is not enough. If any Member feels that he has a point of view to put across, then he must be permitted to put across his view. Speaking for the people on this side, we are naturally the affected party because our leader is the person who is arraigned. Now, I spoke, Mr. Venkatasubbian spoke. Is it enough? One or two more people want to speak. We must be heard. We on this side must be fully heard, I insist upon that. This House must not take up this resolution without hearing us in full. This, I am insisting upon. Give some time to some Members and that will satisfy. That is what I am urging upon. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER I am sorry.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI If my hon. friends want more time, I do not know how long they want. How long can it go on? (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER There will be no end.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI If all the Members are to speak, then we will have to sit for 15 days. It cannot go. (Interruptions) All the Members cannot speak. I do not know how much. (Interruptions) Why are they shouting like this? I cannot understand this. Is this the way? (Interruptions) My hon. friends opposite objected, the Leader of the Opposition appealed to me that when Shrimati Indira Gandhi was speaking, she

should be heard. But when I speak, must they not hear me? If this is the way they behave... (Interruptions)

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I appeal to the Members to kindly hear the Leader of the House in silence. (Interruptions)

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I cannot understand this kind of procedure. If one or two more hours are to be given, I will not object. But there must be an end to it. It cannot go on indefinitely. (Interruptions) I do not understand this. They shout and when others shout, they object. Is this the way to do it? How are we going to carry on the work of this House—I do not understand. (Interruptions) I will have no objection if two more hours are to be given for it to be finished. But then it has to be understood that nobody will ask for more. I can understand it. We had fixed six hours and we have taken how many hours.

MR. SPEAKER: More than ten hours.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: We have taken more than ten hours. For how long this will continue? I do consider that it is an important matter, it is an unprecedented matter. Therefore, I do not want to say that no more time need be given. We can adjourn it and take it up tomorrow. But we have to finish it tomorrow within two hours. If that is agreed, I have no objection.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: We are willing to cooperate if it is... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Two hours tomorrow—that is what he said.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: And today upto 5.30. (Interruptions)

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: May I say that this was to be finished by 5 O'clock today.

MR. SPEAKER: 5.30 p.m.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: It is not going to be finished and we have a guest, the Prime Minister of Singapore. I changed all his timings because of this and then fixed time with him at 5 O'clock. Therefore, this can be adjourned and let it be continued for two hours tomorrow and we can finish this.

MR. SPEAKER: I take it that both sides are agreed that we are going to have 2 hours more tomorrow and finish it.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. SPEAKER: So, that is agreed to.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: May I ask a question? The Prime Minister has fixed up his appointment. He had to cancel it because he had to reply to the debate here. What is wrong in allowing other members to speak? Nothing stands in the way. He need not be present all through; he is not present all through. Let other members speak.

MR. SPEAKER: He has to reply.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: But the notes are being taken. He is not present all through.

MR. SPEAKER: It will continue tomorrow from 2 to 4 O'clock.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The Business Advisory Committee should be wound up because you take a decision there and you flout it here.

MR. SPEAKER: We will continue with the Bill that was going on.

13 12 hrs.

[SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN in the Chair]

SUGAR UNDERTAKINGS (TAKING OVER OF MANAGEMENT) BILL—Contd

MR. CHAIRMAN The House will now continue discussion on the Sugar Undertakings (Taking over of Management) Bill.

Dr. Bhoj Mondal to continue his speech, he is not here Shri Yuvraj—he is also not here Dr Ramji Singh

डा० रामजी सिंह (भारतपुर) सभापति महोदय चीनी मिलों का अधिग्रहण करने के लिए जो कदम उठाया गया है उस के विषय में यहाँ बर्षा हो रही है। हम लोगों ने यह सो देखा है कि चीनी उद्योग सफ़ेद के बाद सफ़ेद से गुजरता जा रहा है, और सभी को स्थिति माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया उसमें एक तरह से बदलाव भी है और अधिग्रहण भी है। कभी देश में इतनी चीनी हो गई है कि बिरो का भी एक बहुत बड़ा प्रश्न है। इसीलिए यह कहा जाता है कि कभी-कभी सफ़ेद प्रभाव से होता है, लेकिन वर्तमान समय में जो चीनी का सफ़ेद है वह प्रभाव के कारण नहीं बल्कि बहुलता के कारण है, प्रोलेय प्राप्त प्लेटी है। इसीलिए हमारे सामने यह कठिनाई है। चास कर बिरो में भी हम उस का निवारण करने में सज्जुबाते हैं, कारण कि वहाँ चीनी की परकम होती है। इसीलिए सरकार की पाटा उठाना पड़ता है।

इस समय हम चीनी की नीति से संबंधित बात कर रहे हैं। अब चीनी की कोई नीति हमारे सामने पाती है या हमें चीन भावी पर ध्यान रखना पड़ता है। एक तो जो चीनी की नीति हम बना रहे हैं, उस में प्राइस पर कितना बंधन पड़ता है। पहले चीनी का मूल्य पर एक शीट्टील नहीं हुआ था, 3 रुपये 25 पैसे से लेकर 4 रुपये तक था और सैरी की चीनी का मूल्य 2 रुपये 30 पैसे तक था। यानी एक्जैच में जोश मगा है वह 2 रुपये 63 पैसे था। लेकिन अब चीनी की दर क्या है? अगर चीनी की दर 2 रुपये 63 पैसे से कम है तो हम की मानना चाहिये कि सरकार की चीनी की नीति सही है और अगर चीनी का मूल्य 2 रुपये 63 पैसे प्रति किंलो से ज्यादा है तो मानना चाहिये कि चीनी की नीति बिकल हुई है। सभी चीनी का मूल्य इस से कम है, इसलिए हम मानते हैं कि चीनी उद्योग की नीति इस कठोरी के आधार पर सही है।

इससे कठोरी चीनी उद्योग की उत्पादन मूल्य पर निर्बन्ध है।

होसरो है कि किसान और मिल के माली का सभी शोषण मिटनी चाहिये या नहीं?

यह दोनों कठोरी हमारी चीनी की नीति के खिलाफ जाती हैं। चास न तो किसान खुश है और न मिल-मालिक। मिल-मालिक भी रोते हैं और किसान यंत्रों को जलाते हैं। इसलिए चीनी की हम तीन नीतियों को सेते हैं—मूल्य पर उत्पादन मूल्य और नियंत्रण पर और किसान व मिल के लोगों को मन्थी कोमत देने पर। इस तरह से तीसरे में हम बिकल होते हैं। इसीलिए अब चीनी की नई नीति की घोषणा की गई, और चास तोर से इस प्रगतिशील बिल का मिल-मालिकों को स्वागत करना चाहिये, लेकिन हमारे पास प्रभावारी को दर्जनों कठारों हैं जिसमें श्रमर बेरन्ध ने, जो बड़े-बड़े चीनी मिलों के मालिक हैं, उन्होंने बड़ा हाहाकार मचाया और कहा कि यह गलत है। श्रमर बेरन्ध ने कहा कि सरकार की नीति गलत है। वस्तुतः वह चाहते थे कि सरकार पैसा देती रहे और वह चीनी के मिलों को उसी तरह से जारी रखें। लेकिन बड़ा माननीय मंत्री जी ने सभी बताया कि सभी मिल-मालिकों ने किसानों की उन का कपया भी नहीं दिया है, ऐसी स्थिति में इस को महा साने के मताना और कोई दूसरा विकल्प नहीं है। लेकिन मैं एक बात यहाँ कहना चाहता कि यह तो हाफ-हाउस मेबर है। यह बर्तों हैं कि 3 बरस के लिये साथे हैं, यह तोनाइसर ही मोरसी है। यह राष्ट्रीयकरण भी पूरा नहीं है और राष्ट्रीयकरण भी नहीं है। इस लिए चास धुद प्रहलास करें कि यह मिल-मालिक जो करोड़ों-करोड़ रुपया सरकार से सज्जिदो का लेते हैं और किसानों को सही देते, है, यह कहा तक ठीक है। इसलिए या तो उनके मिलों का चास राष्ट्रीयकरण कीजिए, नहीं तो यह कुछ नहीं है। यह जो 3 बरस के लिये साथे हैं, यह हाफ-बै है।

इसलिए मेरा अनुरोध है कि अगर हमारे मंत्री महोदय चाहते हैं कि मिल-मालिक किसानों का शोषण करते हैं, यथा उत्पादकों का शोषण करते हैं, तो वह मिलों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करें। सभी चास करोड़ों रुपया लगाये और योरे दिन, 3 बरस के बाद उन्हीं को दे देंगे तो यह छात्र है। इसीलिए यह जो श्रमर घटरेकिम (टैकिंग ओवर माफ मैनेजमेंट) बिल है, इस का हम स्वागत करते हैं, लेकिन यह एक हाफ-हाउस मेबर है, यह पूरा समाजवादी मेयर नहीं है। इस में सरकार जो भी पैसा देगी, वह सब बहुधूम में जला जायेगा। फिर यथा उत्पादक मूल्यवत में यह पायेंगे।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now I am calling the next speaker. Please conclude.

डा० रामजी सिंह : सिर्फ दो मिनट और।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I rang the bell long back. Mr. Rajagopal Naidu. I have got a large number of speakers. It is an important subject.

Mr. Rajagopal Naidu.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU (Chittoor): Madam Chairman, I congratulate the hon. Minister on bringing forward this Bill. But I want to know from him how far it is justified to allow them to get the money from the Government to clear the debts and to modernise their mills and then allow them to go scotfree without giving back that money. It is quite necessary to take over the mills. But when they take over, I want them to be either taken over by the Government permanently or nationalised. Otherwise, we just spend crores of rupees on these things and then give those mills away. If they are going to pay us back what the Government is going to pay to clear the dues of the sugarcane growers and what all we have to pay to modernise the mills, then it is justified. Therefore, I request the hon. Minister to review the position in that regard.

Now, with regard to foodgrains, we hundreds of mills, especially *kandsari* factories, are not taking sugarcane. Many of the *kandsari* sugar factories are giving Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 per tonne and, therefore, the peasants are put to much hardship. I do not know what is the procedure adopted by the Government, whether they have to give notice and then take over or when it is complained that the sugarcane has not been taken, then immediately they can take over. We want to know that.

Now, they may say that they are having sugar stocks with them and, therefore, they are not able to pay the arrears. The arrears do not belong to this year, but they belong to the previous years. Therefore, they must be paid immediately.

It is said that the loans of the Government and the other things are added as the first charge and, therefore, they are not able to clear off the dues. As the Minister has brought this Bill, I request the Minister to see that the private sugar mills pay their arrears as the first charge. Then it is very easy for the Government to see that

the dues are cleared. The Minister knows that more than Rs. 60 crores are to be paid. Therefore, we want to know how he is going to see that these dues are cleared.

The opening stock of sugar is 35 lakh tonnes. Only 6-1/2 lakh tonnes of sugar are going to be exported. What about the other part of the sugar? Now the crushing season has come and more than 60 lakhs of sugar are going to be with us. Therefore, I want to know what the Government is going to do with sugar. Are they going to export sugar or not? If they want to export sugar are they going to explore the possibility of doing it? Previously the Government had, by selling sugar in foreign countries, earned nearly Rs. 400 to Rs. 500 crores. We had then agitated to have a reserve fund with that profit so that it may be utilised when the sugar prices come down. Now the sugar price has come down. Therefore, keeping that experience in mind, I request the Minister to see that a revolving fund is constituted so that the profit may go into it; if loss comes, then disbursement can be made to the cane-growers from out of that.

Now, with regard to foodgrains, we have created a buffer stock. That means, we are withdrawing some quantity of foodgrains from the market. Therefore, we are stabilising the prices of foodgrains. Likewise, I request the Minister to see that at least 1 million tonnes of sugar is purchased by the government and kept in reserve so that if at any time, the crop fails, then it is quite easy for the government to distribute it to the people.

I hear that the market is rising in foreign countries. Now is the time for us to export sugar and, therefore, I request the government to see to the possibilities of exporting sugar.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ugrasen--he is not here.

Shri Harikesh Bahadur,

श्री हरिवंश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) सभापति महोदय! मैं आप को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि आप ने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया। आज नहीं कुछ दिनों से जब कभी भी इस सदन में इस बात की चर्चा हुई है कि आज या मकदूम हमारे चीनी उद्योग में क्या है उस के लिए क्या किया जाय तो मन बराबर अपनी यह राय जाहिर की है कि चीनी मिला का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाय। जब तक चीनी मिला का राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं किया जाता तब तक चीनी मिन मालिक बराबर ही किसानों और मजदूरों का शोषण करते रहेंगे। इस संबंध में जब कभी हम न सतान उठाया माननीय मंत्री जी को तब तक सही जमाना था कि सरकार का इसका राष्ट्रीयकरण का नहीं है। लेकिन मुझे ध्यान इस बात की लगी है कि हम समय सरकार न इस विषय में कुछ सोच विचार किया और राष्ट्रीयकरण के संबंध में अपनी एक नीति बनायी।

मैं सरकार के इस विषयक का समर्थन करना है। और मैं इसीलिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ कि मैं उस में कुछ कमी देखता हूँ। कमी यह है कि यह टेक प्रोडर जो हो रहा है यह सिर्फ तीन वर्ष के लिए हो रहा है। अगर यह सिर्फ तीन वर्ष के लिए हो रहा है तो हम का मतलब यह है कि सरकार अपने खजाने से यूरोपियनों और मिन मालिकों को कुछ धारणा पहुँचाना चाहती है। अगर यह इसका है तो मैं इस का विरोध करता हूँ। लेकिन मैं मानता हूँ कि हमारी सरकार का यह इसका नहीं है। अगर सरकार का यह इसका नहीं है जहाँ कि मैं मानता हूँ तो मैं यह उम्मीद भी करता हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री जी इस बात को स्पष्ट रूप से सदन में बतायेंगे और सदन की समर्थन करायेंगे कि यह इसका सरकार का नहीं है। लेकिन सरकार का इसका न हो तो तो भी यदि अधिग्रहण कबल तीन वर्ष के लिए किया जाएगा तो उस से मिन मालिकों को ही लाभ होगा क्योंकि आप उस सरकार को बताने के लिए जो कुछ भी पता चले करण प्रग में उस का लाभ उठाने चीनी मिन मालिकों को मिलाया जो कि आप मजदूरों और किसानों का शोषण कर रहे हैं। इसलिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से इस बात का अनुरोध करता हूँ कि वह सिर्फ तीन वर्ष के लिए ही इस का अधिग्रहण न कर बल्कि इन चीनी मिला का अधिग्रहण हमेशा कर दिया कर और कबल कुछ मिला ना हा नहीं बल्कि सभी चीनी मिला का अधिग्रहण कर। मैं तो मैं उच्च श्रेणी और बिहार के मजदूर चीनी मिला की ओर लिखित है वहाँ के किसानों और मजदूरों की ओर लिखित है उस का मंत्री जी अच्छी तरह से ध्यान देंगे। हमारा किसान का लावा हमेशा बाव में मिन मालिकों पर बनाया है। एक-एक मिन पर कई-कई लाख रुपया बनाया है और अगर सब मिला दिया जाए तो पता चले कि उन करोड़ों का बनाया है।

तो हमें इन चीनी मिला का माला करिए अधिग्रहण कर देना चाहिये। अधिग्रहण करने से आप इन का माला अधिग्रहण भी करवा चाहिये और इस हमारा के बिना करवाने निम्नलिखित में रख कर इसे बनाने भी शक्ति करना चाहिये। ठीक

माने बान दिनों में कभी भी उपभोक्ताओं निम्नलिखित और उन मिला में नाम करने बाने मजदूरों का मुकाम न हो। उन्हें धन्यवाद दूँगे उन ना जो कुछ भी पैसा रहता है उस समय पर दिया जा सके और उन के हितों का संरक्षण किया जा सके। मैं समझता हूँ कि ये चीनी मिन मालिक जो कि किसानों मजदूरों और उपभोक्ताओं सब का शोषण कर रहे हैं उन से उन्हें मुक्त करने को दिना न माननीय मंत्री जी सरकार को तरफ से यह बलव्य दमे कि इन चीनी मिला का राष्ट्रीयकरण हमेशा के लिए हो रहा है न कि केवल तीन वर्ष के लिए। इसी के साथ मैं पुन इस विषयक का समर्थन करता हूँ और धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY (Adilabad) Madam, Chairman, on going through the objects and reasons of the Bill, I am really not able to understand as to whether this Bill is going to solve the problem of sugarcane growers or even the problem of sugar production to-day in this country? Here he says that because the sugar production has increased to 65 lakhs tonnes and about Rs. 53 crores have to be paid by the sugar factories to the sugarcane growers therefore they want to bring forward this Bill and they threaten the sugar factories that either they run them or they will take over the mills. If this is the object of the Government then I am totally opposing this Bill. But if the object of the Government is that they have got the full confidence and so they want to take over the sugar factories/mills in the country and run them, well that is a very good idea. But here it is very clear from what the previous speakers and my other colleagues had mentioned that they are doing this half heartedly. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister that the problem is not this the solution is not absolutely this. The main problem as I understand it is the cost of production of sugar which has increased in this country. Madam Chairman we all know that the sugar in the market is being sold at Rs. 220, 230 or 250 at the maximum. This is the lowest price in the last thirty years. I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister one thing. Does he think that this

lowest price can be maintained in this country at the same level? Of course, not. When you think that by nationalising the mills you are going to solve the problems of the sugarcane growers, you are absolutely wrong. It is a fraud. You are against the agriculturists. You are not going to favour or support the sugarcane growers because you want to keep the price of sugar at Rs. 2.25 or 2.50. How is it possible for you to see that the sugar mills keep the price of sugar at this level? Do you want to reduce the sugarcane price or increase the consumer's price? I would say that when 70 to 80 per cent of the people constitute agriculturists in this country, there is nothing wrong in raising the price of sugarcane or maintaining the sugarcane price? Therefore, I appeal to the hon. Minister not to crush the sugarcane growers for the purpose of this 20 to 25 per cent of the people who stay in the city whose salary, D.A. and other allowances as also business income go on increasing and for whose sake you want to supply the sugar at the lower price? This is not a solution. My solution is, if the Government is interested in taking over the sugar factories completely, then it is very good. There is a glut in the market. We all know that it is because of the heavy production. And the F.C.I. should come forward to purchase the sugar; the result should be to maintain the falling price at minimum Rs. 3 a kilo and supply the same to the consumers and this gap of Rs. 0.50 per k.g. let the margin of profit go to the sugarcane growers. That is because they have to purchase the other commodities like steel and cement from the open market to meet their requirements. You have to provide for their existence also. If you do not do that, I do not think the problem is going to be solved by you by simply taking over of the mills. I may assure you that you are further creating a problem because it will result in crores of rupees of loss to the Government exchequer. You can neither satisfy the agriculturists nor the consumers.

Therefore, one again I appeal to him to think over this problem and try to keep this as his first objective, namely, to save sugarcane growers by not supplying the sugar to the consumers at the lowest price as they constitute only 20 to 25 per cent of the population of this country.

17.00 hrs.

श्री सहस्री नारायण नायक (छजुराहो) : सभापति महोदय,

श्री उपप्रेम (देवरिया) : सभापति महोदय, मेरा नाम भी था...

MR. CHAIRMAN; I am sorry when I called your name you were not present in the House. Those are sitting in the House will get the opportunity first.

श्री सहस्री नारायण नायक : सभापति महोदय, माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने जो चीनी उपक्रम (प्रवर्धन) विधेयक, 1978 प्रस्तुत किया है, इस के सम्बन्ध में मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस का माध्यम केवल इतना ही है कि जो चीनी के कारखाने बन्द पड़े हुए हैं या बन्द होने की स्थिति में हूँ, सरकार उन को अपने हाथ में ले ले और उन को इस तरह से बांधू करे ताकि जो उन में मजदूर काम करते हैं, वे कामकाज काम करते रहें और चीनी का उत्पादन होता रहे। इस बात से तो मैं सहमत हूँ, लेकिन जहाँ यह प्रावधान किया गया है कि केवल तीन साल तक सरकार अपने हाथ में लिए खोयी और उस के बाद उन को वापस कर देगी— मैं इस प्रावधान के विरुद्ध हूँ।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ— क्या इस का यह प्रभाव नहीं पड़ेगा कि देश में जो चीनी के कारखाने चलते हैं, वे इस कानून के पास होने के बाद उन कारखानों को इस तरह से चलायेंगे कि जो उस की आवश्यकता होगी, उस को वे अपने हित में खर्च करेंगे और कारखाने को विधिवत न चला कर छप करने की स्थिति में ला देंगे, उस से नाजस्वज कायदा उधारेगे और सोचेंगे कि भारत की सरकार तो बड़ी लोकप्रिय है, वह इस की अपने हाथ में ले लेगी और ओक बना देगी और उस के बाद फिर यह हमारे हाथ में आ जाएगा। इस कानून से जो गलत मनोवृत्ति के लोग हैं, उन को प्रथम निलेगा। इस लिए मंत्री जी को इस दृष्टि से इस पर बिचार करना चाहिए कि कहीं इस कानून से कोई नाजस्वज कायदा तो नहीं उठा लेता?

[श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण नायक]

मैं इस प्रवक्ता पर ध्यान से नज़र डालना निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि मनी बिजनेस-कार्ड्स हैं, उन को पत्ताने की जा प्रक्रिया है, वह दूषित है। जिसने मिल-मालिक है, वे यही चाहते हैं कि इस से हमारा निजी फायदा ज्यादा हो, लेकिन होना यह चाहिए कि उन को फायदा तो हो लेकिन जो उपभोक्ता है, उस में नज़र करने वाले मजदूर हैं, उन का भी उससे फायदा होना चाहिए, केवल मिल-मालिक का निजी स्वार्थ ही उस से पूरा नहीं होना चाहिए। प्रायः कारखानों की स्थिति बिगड़ने का मूल कारण यही है कि मिल-मालिक ने उन कारखानों को सही तरीक़े से नहीं चलाया, उन का अपने हित में दुर्लभसे लिया, उन से नकारात्मक फायदा उठाना—जिस से यह स्थिति पैदा हुई कि प्रायः सरकार द्वारा उन को अपने हाथ में लेने की बात हो रही है।

मेरा दूसरा निवेदन यह है कि प्रायः हम जो इन बातों को बारी-बारी से देखना चाहिए कि जो चीनी पैदा करते हैं, वे चाहते हैं कि हमारी चीनी नहीं बिके और जो उपभोक्ता हैं, वे चाहते हैं कि हम को चीनी सस्ती मिले। किताब चाहता है कि हमें गन्ने को कीमत ज्यादा मिले और बिल मार्जिन चाहता है कि हमें उस की कम कीमत देनी पड़े, ताकि हमें चीनी सस्ती बेचने में मदद मिले। यह बात बिल्कुल सही है कि प्रायः किसान को गन्ने की अधिक कीमत नहीं मिल रही है। मैं ध्यान से यह नहीं कह रहा हूँ कि उन को उस की ज्यादा कीमत दी जाए, क्योंकि ऐसा करने से उस का दूसरे लोगों पर भी असर पड़ना, बल्कि मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि किसान के पन्ना उत्पादन में जो उपकरण लगते हैं, निचार्ज की जो दर है, रीज और फार्म—ये सब उस का सस्ते मिलने चाहिए। यदि वे बसुंवे उस को सस्ते दामों में उपलब्ध हो, तो किसान कभी इस बात को नहीं कहता कि हमें गन्ने की ज्यादा कीमत मिले। इस लिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस और ध्यान दे। यह बात भी सच है कि गन्ने के उत्पादन में किसान का ज्यादा खर्च लगता है। दूसरी कच्चे किसान बाड़ में तीन बार पैदा कर लेता है, लेकिन गन्ने को पहले में उस का खान-भर लग जाता है, उस को ज्यादा से ज्यादा पानी देना पड़ता है, ज्यादा परियोजना पड़ता है, जबकी रखरखावी करनी पड़ती है और एन एन कार्ड के लिए उसे ज्यादा कीमत चुकानी पड़ती है। इस लिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि ऐसी स्थिति बनाई जाए, जिस से किसान को ज्यादा से ज्यादा फायदा मिले।

एक बात मैं इस प्रवक्ता पर यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ—सरकार ने चीनी की "धुलासी" करके एक बहुत बड़ा कदम उठाया है। वरना इसकी प्रायः में हर प्रदेश में, हर जिले में, हर गांव में, नायायन फायदा उठाया जाता था। बिल को कोटे की चीनी मिलती थी—यदि उनको 10 बोरी मिली, तो केवल दो बोरी वे दूसरे लोगों को बेचते थे, बाकी सब मात्र ब्लेक में जाता था। पहले जनता की बड़ी परेशानी होती थी। लेकिन चीनी की खुलासा कर के प्रायः बड़ा काम किया है। मैं ध्यान दे रहा हूँ कि इस से जनता में बड़ा खराब है और यह कहते हैं कि जनता पार्टी ने चीनी का खुलासा करके बहुत बड़ा काम किया है। जनता चाहती है कि ऐसे बहुत सारे काम प्रायः करते रहें।

प्रायः प्रायः चीनी कारखानों को अपने हाथ में ले रहे हैं। लेकिन प्रायः को देखा होगा कि इन का दुर्लभयोग न हो, कोई कारखाने वाला नायायन फायदा न उठावे।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU (Katwa) Madam Chairman, I support the Bill. In supporting the Bill, I would like to tell the hon. Minister that after nationalisation of the sugar factories he should see that these are not again handed over to the same management. It has been found out from records that they have already exhausted all the resources and they are not fulfilling the objectives at any rate. The production should be continued and to keep the continuity of production, the management should be overhauled. Now, when the factories are taken over, you should modernise them. But after modernisation, if you again hand over them to the same management, then all the money spent by the Government for modernisation will go in vain. It will become a waste. So, for continued production and for running the factories regularly, the management should be reshuffled and you should see that all the sugar factories are running well and the cane growers get the benefit regularly. You should also see that they get remunerative price for their produce. It has been found from the records that a large payments are outstanding for the last one

year or so, as a result of which cane growers are suffering very badly and constantly. So, it is the duty of the Government to see that such things do not recur. I would request the Government to nationalise these factories immediately. It has been our experience that these factories, the management of which has been taken over, are not running properly. They are getting sick day by day, rather they are dying slowly. So, there should be a guarantee that these factories would be run well and efficiently and all the efforts for running them efficiently should be made right earnest. Madam Chairman, I would like to appeal to the hon. Minister, through you, to nationalise all the sugar factories immediately and see that the interests of the people, interests of the cane growers are fully safeguarded. With these words, I conclude.

श्री ध्वराज (कटिहार) : सभापति महोदया, इस सदन में जो बिल माननीय मंत्री जी ने पेश किया है उस के समर्थन में मैं बड़ा दुःखी हूँ। प्रस्ताव जिस महापद्मिण राष्ट्रपति जी ने 9 नवम्बर को जारी किया था कि सरकार बिना परिस्थितियों में इन मिलों की ग्रहण की अपने प्रवर्धन में सेती है, यह इसलिए किया गया था कि जो चीनी मिलों के मालिक हैं अपनी मिलों को बन्द रखते हैं और किसानों के जो करोड़ों रुपए उनके पास बकाया है जिसका भुगतान उन्हें करना है, वह नहीं करते हैं। पिछले वर्ष और इस वर्ष जो काफी ज्यादा खेत में पड़ा रहा गया और अब तक पैराई का काम पूरा शुरू नहीं हुआ है। इस बिल का मुख्य उद्देश्य यह है कि यंत्रों की पैराई समय पर हो और किसानों को अब यंत्रों का मुख्य मिलों को यह बिल को देना है। अगर कोई मिल मालिक ठीक से मिल का प्रवर्धन नहीं कर सके तो उस प्रवर्धन में सरकार को यह हक हासिल होगा कि वह उस मिल का प्रवर्धन ग्रहण कर ले इंडस्ट्रियल डिवेलपमेंट रेगुलेशन एक्ट के तहत। लेकिन आपको सुन कर ताज्जुब होया कि बिहार की सरकार ने 25 मिलों को टेंक बांवर किया था। इस टेंक बांवर के खिलाफ मिल मालिक कलकत्ता हार्डि कोर्ट में चले गए और वहाँ से अन्तरिम विधेयाज्ञ ले आए। अगर यह काम पहले हो गया होता तो फिर ऐसी परिस्थिति पैदा न हुई होती। यह सुन कर भी आपकी आश्चर्य होगा कि हमारे यहां की ये 25 मिलें जो ली गई हैं बन्द पड़ी हैं और अब तक कोर्ट का फैसला नहीं हो जाता है जब तक ये मिल किसान से गन्ना ले कर उनकी पैराई भी नहीं कर सकती हैं।

देश में 288 मिलें हैं। इन में से लगभग आधी ने पैराई का काम शुरू किया है और बाकि जो

बंदो किया है। 20वीं सदी के प्रारम्भ में चीनी उद्योग हमारे यहां प्रारम्भ हुआ था। 1831 में उत्तर प्रदेश में कुल 29 मिलें थीं। उनका इतना विकास हुआ और किसान ने गन्ने की इतनी खेती की कि वह संख्या बढ़कर आज 85 हो गई है। करीब 13-14 लाख हेक्टर में उत्तर प्रदेश में गन्ने की खेती होती है। बिहार में लगभग दो लाख हेक्टर में होती है। महाराष्ट्र में 2 लाख 22 हजार में होती है। दक्षिण भारत में सुगर इंडस्ट्री कांशेन्ट्रिडिब सेंटर में ज्यादातर है। वहां ब्रिटीश रिक्वरी होती है और प्रोडक्शन भी अच्छा होता है। वहां की मशीनों को ही, यंत्रों को ही वे काफी आधुनिक है, अच्छे साधनों का वे प्रयोग करते हैं। उत्तर भारत में वहां पहले से ये मिलें चली आ रही हैं काफी पुरानी हो चुकी हैं और इसका मतलब यह है कि उत्पादन सात भी ज्यादा आती है और रिक्वरी भी कम होती है।

आप किन मिलों को सेंगे? आप ऐसी मिलों को पेश चाहते हैं जो बन्द हैं, जिन के पास किसानों का करोड़ों रुपया बकाया है, जिन के पास सरकार के टेंकों का बकाया है, जिन के पास बैंकों का बकाया है, जो काफी पुरानी पड़ चुकी हैं। उनका प्रवर्धन भी आप सोच बरत के लिए ही ग्रहण करेंगे।

17.11 hrs.

[SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU in the Chair].

अगर आप बिल लाना चाहते हैं तो आप क्यों ऐसा बिल नहीं लाते जिस में उनको नेशनलाइज करने की व्यवस्था होती। चीनी देश की फैस आप है, ऐसा पदार्थ है जिससे किसान को नदद होती है। इसको बाहर भेज कर हम विदेशी मुद्रा भी धनित करते हैं। हम ने तय कर रखा है कि यहाँ मिक्चर्ड इन्वोलीमी चलेगी। अगर मिक्चर्ड इन्वोलीमी चलेगी तो ऐसी मिलों की मिल मालिक कर्ज में कद चलाते हैं और जिन को आप मादनाइज करते हैं उनको क्यों नहीं लेते हैं। जो मिलें बन्द पड़ी रहती हैं क्यों नहीं अगर जरूरी हो तो इंडस्ट्रियल डिवेलपमेंट रेगुलेशन एक्ट में संशोधन करके भी, मुद्रिवादी संशोधन करके भी उनको नेशनलाइज करने की व्यवस्था की जाती है?

अब बिहार की सरकार ने 25 मिलें ली हैं और उनको लगभग 17 करोड़ रुपया कर्पेंसेशन के तौर पर देने की व्यवस्था करी है। उनको नेशनलाइज तो करना ही चाहिए लेकिन साथ साथ हम को यह प्रवर्धन भी करना चाहिए कि अगर क्षमिपुति करली हो है तो वह सार्केतिक हो होगी, यह नहीं कि बहुत बड़ी राजि हम उनको देंगे...

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : कोई क्षमिपुति नहीं।

श्री ध्वराज : मैंने सार्केतिक कहा है। कांग्रेस सरकार ने भागवत कमिशन का गठन किया और राष्ट्रीयकरण करने की रिपोर्ट से हो उनका भवन किया गया था। उस कमिशन की रिपोर्ट आई

[श्री सुबराज]

उस रिपोर्ट पर राजनी में सबकुछ को माने या मान्य होना पड़ना चाहिए। मजदूरी के और दब के हित में और किसान के हित में जो ऊँचा हो वही हमको ध्यान रखना चाहिए। अन्य बिंदुओं में 25 मिले की गरी है और तीन मिले बिंदुओं की निम्नलिखित कार्यालयों को—भरतपुर, बनारस और गोरखपुर है जिनमें 49 प्रतिशत और सरकार का है और एक मिल पक्की साकी से बन है। मुख्यतः राज, बार शाला में पोती की मिल चलती है येन उत्तर प्रदेश बिहार, महाराष्ट्र और कर्नाटक प्रदेश में, और अन्य राज्यों में बोता बहुत पोती का उत्पादन होता है। इसकी सीधी मिला के बाद में एक नदीवर बंद पारिणी बहाल करती होगी कि मालिका का हित धरना है या किसान और मजदूरों का हित धरना है। पूँजीपति को चाहिए है कि पूँजीपति में उनको कूट हो, वह चाहते हैं कि सब व्यापार पर उनको अधिक मिले, वह चाहते हैं कि मोबना ईशान के लिए उनको उधार मिले। या हमें यह लगना है कि जो मिल मालिक गुराणे किसानों है कि वह पर मजदूरों का और किसानों का कष्टों रखा जानी है, जो मजदूरों को निर्विवाद करती है ऐसी हमारा निक मिलों को निर्विवाद करती की जरूरत है जिसमें वह के किसानों और राजा की नई दिशा मिले।

SHRI P VENKATASUBRAIAH (Nandyal), Mr. Chairman, Sir, I welcome this Bill with certain reservations. This Ordinance has been replaced by this Bill to take over certain sick sugar mills and provide remunerative prices to the cane growers, fair price to the consumer, as has been stated in the statement of objects and reasons.

Shri Mani Ram Bagri is the Secretary of the Kisan Samelan. Under the leadership of Shri Charan Singh, they are going to hold big rally on 23rd December, 1978, to highlight problems of the Kisans. And the Minister who is piloting the Bill is a close associate and admirer of Chaudhuri Sahib.

I am reminded of the biblical saying, the parable of the prodigal son. The factories are modernised. The dues are cleared. The sugar factories are put in a perfect working condition and given back to those exploiters who have been exploiting at the cost of the sugar cane growers in

this country. But I do not suggest, at the same time, that nationalisation is a remedy or an answer for all these evils. There are instances where the nationalisation did not work. A formula has to be evolved by the Minister because this industry is an agro-based industry. It gives employment to a large number of people and also livelihood to the cane growers who have been there for ages to come. You have to give the kisan the farmer has due who is doing his national duty. He is doing national duty to the people. He should not be neglected. If he is neglected, then it is only at the peril of the Government and the country.

Another factor which I would like to bring to the notice of the Minister is with regard to cooperative sugar factories which are under construction. There are several cooperative sugar factories in the country which are being licensed. Some incentives were given to them so that they might become viable. The cost of construction has gone up from Rs. 60-70 lakhs to Rs. 85 crores, for a capacity of 1250 tonnes. A Committee was constituted under the chairmanship of Mr. Sampath and it suggested certain incentives. One of the main incentives was to allow the new cooperatives to sell sugar in the free market. Since sugar has been decontrolled, that has become irrelevant. Kisans have invested large amounts of money as share capital in the factories. It is not a private owner's factory; it is the kisans' factory. They will have to undergo terrible loss if government withdraws the incentives. Now after decontrol of sugar, financial institutions are not coming forward to give financial assistance to new cooperative factories. I plead with the hon. Minister that kisans should not be penalised in this manner, for the simple reason that they have contributed their hard earned money for the share capital to the cooperative sugar factories. Other exemptions are there, like exemption from excise

duty. These things are to be formulated; fresh incentives consistent with the present policy of the government must be made available to the co-operative sugar factories under construction. The hon. Minister has stated in his Bill that nearly 65 lakh tonnes of sugar is getting accumulated. What is he going to do to remedy the situation and give help to the farmers who are not getting remunerative price for the cane? Are you going to ask them to stop growing cane and divert land to other agricultural produce which is impossible after having grown cane for ages? Or are you going to provide a reasonable price for the growers. They have been at the mercy of sugar barons all these years; the sugar barons have exploited the government; they have exploited the growers. It looks as though the remedy seems to be worse than the disease. You have to see that the grower gets the benefit. I endorse the suggestion made by Shri Narasimha Reddy that even if you increase the price of sugar, the sugar distribution is defective. It is catering to the needs of urban population at the cost of the rural population. If it comes to that, you have to increase the price of sugar so that the cane grower can get the benefit.

Government should not hesitate to export such quantity of sugar as is possible. It should not limit it to 6.5 lakh tonnes, even if there is loss in international market. In the interest of kisans government should not hesitate to export more. There are several items where the government is incurring loss. They should not hesitate to subsidise sugar export because this industry is agro-based industry covering millions of kisans.

One word about the khandasari factories. I do not know what is happening in other parties of the country. In some places they have gone into the hands of unscrupulous elements and they are exploiting people in the name of khandasari factories. That also should be watched.

With these few observations and with some reservations, in the present circumstances, I thank the Minister for having come out with this Bill. At least in a half way he is meeting the demands of the kisan.

श्री उपमन्यु (देवरिया) : सभापति महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने जो विधेयक सदन के समक्ष रखा है, मैं उसका स्वागत तो कर रहा हूँ, लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय ने यह विधेयक धाये दिला-दिशाना से रखा है। मैं इन मिलों के प्रत्यक्ष-अधिग्रहण के पक्ष में नहीं हूँ, जैसा कि इस विधेयक में किया गया है इसका स्फोट पाइडर होना चाहिए। मैं तो चाहता हूँ कि इन मिलों के स्वामित्व का अधिग्रहण होना चाहिए।

सरकार की ओर से यह प्रस्ताविका निकाला गया था कि जिन मिलों पर किसानों का गन्ने का खपता और मजदूरी की मजदूरी बकाया होगी, प्रत्यक्ष 15 नवम्बर से नहीं चलाई जाएगी, तो उन्हें जबरन कर लिया जाएगा। 15 से 20 नवम्बर हो गया, लेकिन उन मिलों की नहीं लिया गया। मंत्री महोदय जानते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान की 105 मिलें डिफाल्टर की ओर उत्तर प्रदेश तथा बिहार की 75 कीसरी मिलें डिफाल्टर की। लेकिन सरकार ने उन सब मिलों को नहीं लिया। चौदा पहाड़ और निकली चुड़िया—सिर्फ दो मिलों को लिया गया, और वे भी हाई कोर्ट में चली गईं। एक हर्षोई मिल और दूसरी बैलारी मिल को लिया गया। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि इस को पृष्ठभूमि क्या है ?

उत्तर प्रदेश में बार बार की चीनी मिलें हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश रोडवेज में दो तरह के कंडक्टर हैं, एक छोटा कंडक्टर और दूसरा बड़ा कंडक्टर है और दोनों टिकट काटते हैं। इसी तरह वहाँ दो तरह के ड्राइवर हैं; एक छोटा ड्राइवर और दूसरा बड़ा ड्राइवर। वहाँ तक चीनी मिलों का सम्बन्ध है, एक तो रिसीवरमिप की मिल है। कलेक्टर लोग मांग काटते हैं। जमना-पतौनी की जांच करने वाले लोग चीनी मिल को चलाने के बारे में क्या जानते हैं? देवरिया जिले में खेतान मिल, रामकोला, छिपीली मिल और खड़का मिल पर चासीस पचास लाख रुपए का बकाया है।

दूसरे प्रकार की मिलें उत्तर प्रदेश सुगर कार्पोरेशन की हैं। बड़े मियां तो बड़े मियां, छोटे मियां चुभान बल्लाह। सरकार को रिपोर्ट है कि तीन साल में इस कार्पोरेशन को 8.33 करोड़ रुपए का फायदा हुआ। हाबजा में किसरीज कार्पोरेशन के मामले को ले कर मैं साल भर तक लड़ता रहा। उस पर दन बीच साथ रुपए का बकाया था। उसका भी अधिग्रहण कर लिया गया, लेकिन 40 पी० की भीयर कार्पोरेशन का अधिग्रहण नहीं किया गया।

[श्री उम्रेश्वर]

सीमरी कोमापरीटव मिलें हैं। उनमें से प्रत्येक पर निसाना ना पालीय, पनास साथ रखा बरखा है। बीपी प्राइवेट मिलें हैं। ये लोग बहते हैं सज्जी हमहू राजमुबार—उन पर वो फिसाना ना बरखा है ही। ये सब स्वेप मिलें हैं। सरकार उन्हें ने बर क्या करेगी? एक मैनजर न मुने देवीफान पर बह कि हम चाहते हैं कि हमारा एक मिल से लो जाए, वीन बरख के बाद जब बह टोक हो जाएगी, तो हब फिर से लेंगे। मिश मॉनिक सिपारिज करते हैं कि हमारी मिल का ले लिया जाए। भी खानधारे शास्त्री के धन मे छिठोनी मिल, खडवा मिल और खेतान मिल पर पहले बालीय, पनास साथ रख खाना था, लेकिन सरकार द्वारा एगिडहस के बाद वह खाना न बर सज्जी पनासी साथ रख हो गया है।

भी पेमेंट उनको मिले, साथ ही बीपी कन्जुमर्स को सज्जी मिले। इन्होंने मन्दा के साथ में अपनी बात समझा बरता है।

भी रामनरेश कुचवाहा (सामेपुर) : इस पर कल निठनी देर घोर बहम होगी ?

MR. CHAIRMAN: On the next day when this discussion is resumed, you will get your chance. Your name is there (मध्यमान).

17.32 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

SUGARCANE DUES IN U.P. AND BIHAR

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up the half-an-hour discussion Shri Rasheed Masood.

भी रसीब मयूद (सहारनपुर) : समापति महोदय, हम चाह भी करते हैं वा हा जाते हैं बरनाम, बह कउन भी करते हैं लो बर्बा नही होता।

हिन्दुस्तान के किसानों वा, गरा पैदा करने कासा वा लो करोड के करोड रुपया इस बचत मिल मासिका के ऊपर बासिब है, उस के लिए लो रिजो को कोई तबलीफ नही हो रही है, रिजो को कोई उस को किन नही है कि किसान का पास छोड़ने के लिए लिहाफ नही है, उन के बच्चों के लिए कोई स्वेटर नही है, उन के पास कोई कोट नही है वो जल्दी से जल्दी उस का पेमेंट बरा दें लेकिन अगर किसान अपने हक मासने के लिए 23 दिसम्बर को मावाय उठाता है कि हम 23 दिसम्बर को इन्हें हाने, किसान-रतो करणे वा उस के लिए बहुत जोर शोर से हसमा बिचा जाता है, उस का नाकाम करने की कोसिस की जाती है। प्रपर बोधरी चरण सिंह किसानों को केत का से बर खब हो जाते हैं तो बोधरी चरण सिंह के विमाफ एक म्हाज तैयार हो जाता है। ये पूछना चाहता ह इन महाज इन्स्टा करो बानी से कि किसान वा लो करोड रुपया लो रह गया है जिस के बासिब होने की बजह से किसानों के बच्चा को धान लिहाफ नही मिल रहा है, जिस के बासिब होने की बजह से किसानों के बच्चे धान मर्दी में तडप तडप बर लिखा रहे हैं और एर एक लिहाफ नें अदर सात-सात घाट घाट आदमी मो रह हैं उन को उन

में मन्त्री महोदय को याद दिलाता चाहता ह कि मैं ने इन बारे में टेन-पायट प्रोशाम रखा था। मैं मुताब दिया था कि बीपी को रोबट्रोज रिपा जाए। वह सरकार ने कर दिया, बहुत बन्धा नाम दिया। मैं यह भी ब्रज था कि सात लाख टन बीपी बिदेस को भेजी जाए। सरकार ने ऐसा नही किया। बहुत लो बीपी बोर्ड में परो रही। एक मुताब यह भी था कि बार बार लाख टन बीपी वा बकर स्वाक बनाया जाए। इनके बलावा मैंने यह भी मुताब दिया था कि गुड को एमप्लोट किया जाए और खडवाली को छुट दी जाए।

भी स्टैचुटी प्रारथ पिच को गई है, उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार की मरफाएँ उनसे बर दे रही हैं। हब 15 रुप माग रहे हैं अगर मालिकान बज्जे हैं कि हब नहा दना है—बाह बीन रखे सरा ला, अगर हम निक मान जाए देंगे। ५० बी० में 13 लाख हेक्टेयर म और बिहार में 4.5 लाख हेक्टेयर में गरा बोया जाता है। हम एर मुने क परोगी है, शुषद्व क सावा है।

मन्त्री जी को मैं बनावनी देना चाहता ह बयाकि हम स बदे किसान हैं मन्त्री जी, मने के, हम स ज्यादा खेत ह एन के पास, ज्यादा मना बोते हैं, मैं बहना चाहता ह कि अगर आप हम लाला सोसा की जिन्दगी के साथ बिलबाद बरा बरता चाहते हैं, तो भाष पूराबन ब रहने वाल है, पूरा बी करतो में भाष को पैसा दिया है, इतने बडे बर पद पद है भाष मारी बीपी मिलों के मार स्वाभिस को से सीमिए और उस के लिए ऐसी स्वरुपा बीजिए बिम मे किसानों का प्रतिनिधि रमिए, बन्मून बर रमिए और मन्मूरा का प्रतिनिधि रमिए। यह कपनरवाही, मन्मूराकपन और मरमारीकरण मे सब भासु बात है, इन को ठासिए। यह नबदा बिधेय बरस ले कर हा ब छठवन १०, इनसे स्वरुफता वा और स्वरुफता बर छठ छठ-छठ मा बिधेयक राख, ताकि बाती बिना क मासिन मापनन बर मने, गरा किसानों को गेड बास मिल और उम्र जी बरना है उठावा

का पैसा दिलाने की कोशिश क्यों नहीं की जाती है ? एक यू पी के अंदर ही 3376.11 लाख रुपया मिलों की तरफ बांजित है जिस को आज तक नहीं दिया जा रहा है । पिछले सालों से कुछ थोड़ा थोड़ा बांजित रहता है लेकिन पिछले साल तो इनके बांजित होने की इतना ही गई और वह किसानों को नहीं दिया जा रहा है । बिहार में 87.62 लाख रुपया बांजित है, उन को दिलाने की कोई कोशिश नहीं की जाती है । यही नहीं कि किसानों का पैसा नहीं दिलाया जाता है, बड़े ताज्जुब की बात है कि किसानों का जब पैसा बांजित होता है मिला की तरफ तो न उस को दिलाने की कोई कोशिश होती है और न उस के ऊपर कोई सूद मिलता है उन को, लेकिन जो किसान कर्ज लेता है गवर्नमेंट से उसके ऊपर इंटरेस्ट लिया जाता है । जब कभी फसल आ जाता है या दूसरी मुसीबत आ जाती है और उस रिकवरी को सल्वेज कर दिया जाता है तो वह नहीं होता है कि जिस घरसे के लिए रिकवरी को सल्वेज किया गया उस का सूद न लिया जाय वरिक्त जब उस को भुलूत किया जाता है तो जिस घरसे के लिए रिकवरी सल्वेज की गई थी उस का सूद भी लिया जाता है । यानी किसान का जो सी करोड़ रुपया पड़ा हुया है मिलों के ऊपर उस के ऊपर कोई सूद नहीं मिलता लेकिन उस के ऊपर जो रुपया बांजित है गवर्नमेंट का उस के ऊपर वह सूद दे और उस घरसे के लिए जो सूद दे जिस में रिकवरी को सल्वेज किया गया था । पहली मसलन फसल आ गया था, फसल में कुछ अपर्शों पर रिकवरी सल्वेज कर दी गई लेकिन जब दोबारा रिकवरी किया गया तो उस घरसे का सूद भी ले लिया गया । यह कहां का इंतका है ।

यही नहीं, अब की हमें इस का तय्या हुआ कि जब किसानों ने यह बात कही कि हमारे ऊपर जो कर्ज है हम उस का सूद नहीं देना चाहते, हम यह चाहते हैं कि हमारे पास मिला की परफो है, इसका उस की अग्रेस्ट सेट आफ कर दिया जाय तो उसकी बात किसी ने नहीं सुनी । मनी यह क्या ज्यादाती है कि किसान का पैसा, किसान के पास पक्की, किसान पर उसी गवर्नमेंट का क्लेम, उसी गवर्नमेंट का कर्ज, उस पर उस से सूद लि । जाय और उसे सेट आफ न किया जाय उस पक्की से ? लेकिन किसान को जो दिया जायेगा उस पर सूद भी लिया जायेगा । जो लोग की रिकवरी सल्वेज की गई उसका भी सूद लिया जायेगा । इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप किसानों के साथ ज्यादाती न करें । जिस मुल्क के किसान गरीब रहने वह सारा मुल्क कमी तरकी नहीं कर सकता है । आज वेस्टर्न यू पी, इस्टर्न यू पी, सेन्ट्रल यू पी और बिहार के बसिये मसखी मार रहे हैं क्योंकि कोई धरोवन वाला ही नहीं है । किसानों के पास पैसा ही नहीं है । जिस किसान के पास अपनी ज़िन्दगी बुखारे के लिए पैसा नहीं है वह सामान कहां से धरिनेगा ? इस तरह से सारे

मुल्क की एकीतामी पर अगर पड़ता है प्रचर्च किसानों को एकीतामी गैटर होती है । सेंटर ने यू पी को 20 करोड़ रुपया दिया है, उससे जल्दी से जल्दी किसानों का पेमेन्ट होना चाहिए । पता नहीं वह रुपया अभी गया भी है या नहीं । अगर अभी नहीं गया है तो उसको जल्दी से जल्दी भेजा जाये ताकि किसानों का पेमेन्ट जल्दी से जल्दी हो सके । बेहतर यह होगा कि अगर किसान ट्रक या ट्रैक्टर पर गता लेकर जाये उसके प्रपले दिन ही उसका पेमेन्ट कर दिया जाये । अभी हालत यह है कि यो दो साल से पेमेन्ट नहीं हो रहे हैं । और उस पर किसानों को कोई इंटरेस्ट भी नहीं मिल रहा है । दूसरी तरफ किसानों पर जो कर्ज है उस पर उनसे इंटरेस्ट लिया जा रहा है । इसलिए या तो किसानों का जो बकाया रहता है उस पर भी उनकी इंटरेस्ट मिलना चाहिए और अगर ऐसा नहीं होता है तो उनके पैसे को कर्ज के गारंटेड सेट-आफ कीजिए । इस बात पर आपकी गौर करना चाहिए वरना इस देश की एकीतामी गैटर ही जायेगी । जब तक इस देश का किसान अगर नहीं उठेगा तब तक यह देश भी ऊपर नहीं उठ सकता है । यही मेरी आपसे दरजास्त है ।

شری رشید مہود (سہارن پور):

سہارن پور سے -

ہم آٹھ سو پچاس روپے دیئے تو ہو جائے
۵۵۰ روپے

وہ قتل بھی کرتے ہیں تو چرچا
نہیں ہوتا

ہندوستان کے کسانوں کا - گلہ بیدار
کرنے والوں کا سو کروڑ کے قریب
روپیہ اس وقت مل مالکوں کے اوپر
واجب ہے - اس کے لئے تو کسی
کو کوئی تکلیف نہیں ہو رہی
ہے - کسی کو کوئی اس کی فکر
نہیں ہے کہ کسانوں کے پاس اور
کے لئے نجات نہیں ہے - ان کے
بچوں کے لئے کوئی سویتھ نہیں ہے -
ان کے پاس کوئی کوٹ نہیں ہے -
تو چاندی سے چاندی اس کا پیمنٹ

میں کچھ جگہوں پر ریکوری سسپینڈ
کر دی گئی تھی۔ لیکن جب دوبارہ
ریکور کیا گیا تو اس عرصے کا
سود بھی لے لیا گیا۔ یہ کہاں کا
انصاف ہے۔

یہی نہیں اب ہمیں اس کا
تجربہ ہوا کہ جب کسانوں نے
یہ بات کہی کہ ہمارے آرڈر پر
قرض ہے ہم اس کا سود نہیں دینا
چاہتے۔ ہم یہ چاہتے ہیں کہ ہمارے
پاس مل کی پرچی ہے اس کو
اس کے انٹرنسٹ سمٹ آف کر دیا
جائے۔ تو اس کی بات کسی نے
نہیں مانی۔ یعنی وہ کہا زیادتی
ہے کہ کسانوں کا پیسہ - کسانوں
کے پاس پرچی - کسانوں پر اسی
گورنمنٹ کا بل - اسی گورنمنٹ کا
قرض - اس پر اس سے سود لیا
جائے اور اس کو سمٹ آپ نہ کیا
جائے اس پرچی سے - لیکن کسان
کو جو دیا جائے گا اس پر سود بھی
لیا جائے گا - جو لون کی ریکوری
سسپینڈ کی گئی اس کا بھی سود
لیا جائے گا - اس لئے میں کہتا
چاہتا ہوں کہ آپ کسانوں کے ساتھ
زیادتی نہ کریں - جس ملک کے
کسان غریب دھینگے رہ سارا ملک
کبھی ترقی نہیں کر سکتا ہے - آج
ویسٹرن یو پی - ایسٹرن یو پی -
سینٹرل یو پی نے بلدیئے مکھی مار
رہے ہیں - کیونکہ کوئی خریدنے

والا ہی نہیں ہے - کسانوں کے پاس
پیسہ ہی نہیں ہے - جس کسان
کے پاس اپنی زندگی گزارنے کے لئے
پیسہ نہیں ہے وہ سامان کہاں سے
خریدے گا - اس طرح سے سارے
ملک کی اکانامی پر اثر پڑتا ہے -
اگرچہ کسانوں کی اکانامی شیتو ہوتی
ہے - سینٹر نے یو پی کو ۲۰ کروڑ
روپیہ دیا ہے - اسی لئے جلدی سے
جلدی کسانوں کا پیمنٹ ہونا چاہئے۔
پتہ نہیں وہ روپیہ ایسی کیا بھی
ہے یا نہیں - اگر ابھی نہیں کیا
ہے تو اس کو جلدی سے جلدی پہنچا
جائے تاکہ کسانوں کا پیمنٹ جلدی
سے جلدی ہو سکے بہتر تو یہ
ہو گا کہ ادھر کسان ٹرک یا ٹریکٹر
پر گڈ لیکر جائے اس کے اگلے دن
ہی اس کا پیمنٹ کر دیا جائے -
ابھی حالت یہ ہے کہ دو دو سالوں
سے پیمنٹ نہیں ہو رہی ہے - اور
اس پر کسانوں کو کوئی انٹرنسٹ
بھی نہیں مل رہا ہے - دوسری
طرف کسانوں پر جو قرضہ ہے اس
پر ان سے انٹرنسٹ لیا جا رہا ہے -
اس لئے یا نو کسانوں کا جو بقایا
رہتا ہے اس پر بھی ان کو انٹرنسٹ
ملنا چاہئے - اور اگر ایسا نہیں
ہوتا ہے تو ان کے پیسے کو قرض
کے انٹرنسٹ سمٹ آپ کیجئے - اس
بات پر آپ کو شور کرنا چاہئے -
رنہ اس دیس کی اکانامی شیتو

[شری رشید مصود]

هو چئوئىكى - چىر نك اس دىش
كا كسان اوزىر مەن اىنە كاسىپ نك
يە دىش مەن اوزىر مەن اىنە مەن
ش - مەن مەن مەن مەن مەن مەن
[-]

हवि घोर सिचाई मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : श्रीमान्, माननीय सदस्य ने जो भावनाएँ व्यक्त की हैं उनका मैं ध्यान करता हूँ और जितनी तकलाफ़ उनका है, किशानों को यहाँ की कीमत न मिलने का वजह से, उससे बचूँ तथाकथित मुझे भी नहीं है। लेकिन इसके साथ ही मैं दो बातें कहना चाहता हूँ। हम जब पट्टा पर किसानों की बातचीत कर रहे हैं तो वही बात वहाँ पर वहीनी चाहिए। नालबोर सदस्य ने कहा कि किसानों का 100 कराड़ खपना बकाया है लेकिन 100 कराड़ कौन कट, उसका घाघा मो बकाना नही है। (धनगर) सरकार की बात सुनें सोने पर कोबिषया।

श्री रशीद मसूद 34 करोड़ तो उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में हो गयी है।

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : लेकिन घोर जयह बाकी नहीं है, यही निवेदन मैं करना चाहता हूँ। घरे मुल्क में पहला नवम्बर की सिर्फ 46 कराड़ खपना बताया था। मानकी इस बात पर खुशी होनी चाहिए कि एक महीने के बाद घाघे से ज्यादा बकाया बाक हो चुका है। भाषने जैसा बिक गया कि 20 कराड़ खपना उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार की दिना गया है जो वह परना यहाँ बहुत बचा है और वा बका - मैंने कहा के मल्ली को टेनीफोन किया है। अगर उनका विवरण नहीं हो रहा है तो घब में उसके लिए जिम्मेदार नहीं हूँ। लेकिन यह खपना निर्धारित हो जायेगा—खपना मान विवरण रहिए। इसके प्रतिष्ठित जो मित्रों ने भी गई हैं उनका बकाना भी घाय बकने का इन्तजाम किया जा रहा है (धनगर) मैं घायने यह धन कला चाहता हूँ कि जो मुश्किल मूल्य की उनका इन कल की काबिष हल कर रहे हैं और कासे नजी ने यह इन हुआ है। जो 46 कराड़ का बताया था वह घब घट कर घाघा रह गया है और बाकी ब रहिए भी घाय विवरण रहिए जल्दी न जल्दी घाय करने की काबिष हा जा रही है। यह जा विवर घाघी घाय पर घब या उनका भी कोई दूसरा दरदा हो वहा या निरज रहके कि किसानों का बकाया बकाना घने घोर उनके घने की बिनी हा मके। (धनगर)

श्री श्रीराम (बिबनोर) उत्तर प्रदेश में कितना बकाना है ?

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : पहली नवम्बर को 34 कराड़ बाकी था जिसमें से 20 करोड़ तो खर निकल गया। अभी दो फंडरीज जो तो जा चुकी हैं उनका बाई कराड़ हाता है और उनकी जिम्मेदारी भी भारत सरकार की हो गई है एक प्रकार से। इसके प्रतिष्ठित पहली नवम्बर के बाद घब 12 दिसम्बर के बीच में कुछ रहिये, जरूर कम हुए होंगे। इस तरह से मण खपान है घब उत्तर प्रदेश में घाय 10 करोड़ से ज्यादा बकाना नहीं हागा। ऐसा मण घनुमान है लेकिन मैं घायके लिए वास्तविक कीमत नबना रहा हूँ ताकि भारत उत्तर प्रदेश की सेटेस्ट कायस दो जा सके। (धनगर)

श्री सईर मन्त्रा (मुबयकनगर) : मंत्री जी, घाय इतना बकाना दोबारे कि घाय ने घुनी 0 चनरमेंट की खपना कब दिया है ?

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : कटीब एक हाता हो रहा है, उन का खपना दिया जा चुका है। घदन क घायर कोई गैर-जिम्मेदारी का बकाना मैं इस तरह से नहीं दे सकना हूँ। खपना दिया जा चुका है, घब उन के बाटने में कुछ देर लग सकती है।

श्री जयन सिंह (कंपना) खपना पट्टा गया हागा, कोयले की कीमत में बला गया हागा, सोन की रिफक है उस में बला गया हागा।

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : मैं बकाने की बात कर रहा हूँ—घाय मेरी बात की मुदना नहीं चाहते हैं तो बेट-जाता हूँ।

श्री जयन सिंह : मुदना चाहते हैं।

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : घाय-घानि से मेरे जयन को मुन लीजिये।

दूसरी घान मूद के बारे में नहीं गई है—। बिज समय में इस मन्त्रालय में घाघा, उस समय किसानों की घो मूद दिया गया था, वह बाक पर दिया गया था और सिर्फ 12 फीसदी था। मैं ने उस का संगोषन करा कर उस की 15 फीसदी कर दिया, जिजने रिन खपना बकाना रहेगा किसानों की 15 फीसदी का मूद-कानून के मुताबिक मिलना चाहिये। घब यह राज्य सरकार और घाय लोगों की जिम्मेदारी है कि घाय इस कानून की मतघासे ? हम ने घायने तरह से कानून बना दिया है कि 15 फीसदी मूद किसानों की जितने घने तक घने की कीमत नहीं मिलती है, उतने घने तक का मिलेगा।

श्री जयन सिंह यह तो बकिया कर दिया है।

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह: मैंने बारम्बार कहा है कि किसानों के हितों को रक्षा के लिये ही यहाँ चड़ा हूँ और जितने भी ठोस मुद्दाय प्राप्त की तरफ से आयेगे, उन पर गौर करने के लिये तैयार हूँ। आज हम एक संकट की स्थिति से गुजर रहे हैं। संकट की स्थिति में कोई अन्तिम फैसला नहीं होता है। लेकिन इस बात पर आप जरा गौर करें कि आज सारे हिन्दुस्तान में चीनी जिस भाव पर बिक रही है, आज से डेढ़ साल पहले जो भाव था, उस के आधे पर बिक रही है। आप इस पर भी गौर करें कि यन्त्र का जो वकाया है, वह आधे से ज्यादा कम हो गया है। मैं यह दावा नहीं करता हूँ कि आज जो चीनी नोति है या जो माडिनेन्स आया है, यह अन्तिम है, बहुत परफेक्ट है। इस में भी ज्यों-ज्यों कठिनाइयाँ सामने आयेंगी, उन के अनुसार संशोधन करता चूँगा। लेकिन आप यह भी सोचें कि इतना हो काफी है—ग्रामी कल बहुत होगी, वास्तव में यह प्रश्न भी उस दित से सम्बन्धित है, जिस पर अभी थोड़ी देर पहले बहुत हो रही थी—मात्र इतना मैं नै बतलाया है, जब उस दिव पर जवाब दिया तब मैं सोच बाँट बतलाऊँगा। मैं सदैव आप लोगों के सुझावों को ग्रहण करने के लिये तैयार हूँ। लेकिन सुझाव ऐसे होने चाहिये जो व्यावहारिक हों। आज अगर कोई कहे कि गुड़ खरीदो, तो सवाध यह पैदा होता है कि उस गुड़ का क्या करें? पिछले साल जो खरीदा गया था वह भी सारे-सा-सारा नहीं बिक सका। अगर आप ऐसी कोई चीज खरीदने को कहें, जैसे चावल है, गेहूँ है, जिस को रखा जा सकता है....

श्री रामनरेश कुशवाहा (सतेमपुर): भाव नही खरीद रहे हैं। आप नै कहा है कि खरीद जा सकता है, मैंने खुद लिख कर भेजा था, उस को कोई नहीं खरीद रहा है।

श्रीधरी बलवीर सिंह (होमिमापुर): गुड़ से अलकोहल बनाइये। आप नै पढ़ा होगा—पेन्सिल में अलकोहल मिला कर उस से भाँगियों का चलाना शुरू किया गया है। गुड़ से अलकोहल बनाने से आप का मसला हल हो जाएगा और मुल्क में जो फव्वल की शायें हैं, वह कम हो जायेंगी।

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह: इसकी भी जानकारी पड़ता है रही है, लेकिन हम को इस की इकानमी देवनी पड़ती है। आज गुड़ या गन्ने से अलकोहल बनाने तो सादे-जोन रुपये प्रति लिटर कीमत आती है, जब कि हम उस को मोल्डेलिज से तैयार कर रहे हैं और उसकी कीमत 68 पैसे प्रति लिटर है। इसलिए जितने ग्राम्यजन हो रहे हैं, इन मूल्यों का जो अन्तर है और इन से कोई रिज्युएन्स तोस आक एतर्गो पैदा हो सकता है उन के लिए हम एम्बेडमेंट से बातें कर रहे हैं और उन से खर्चा कर के जितनी भी थानकारी उन से मिल सकती है वह एकत्रित की जा रही है। लेकिन अभी तक कोई ऐसा तरीका नहीं

मिला है। अगर कोई तरीका होगा तो तो उस का कारखाना लगाने में सार-सो-साल तक लग ही जायेंगे। कोई ऐसी चीज नहीं है कि बटन दबाया और हो यही।

श्री युवराज: (कटिहार): सभापति जी, आप घंटे की चर्चा अभी चल रही है। मैं आप के माध्यम से एक बवाल पूछना चाहूँगा। चूंकि दो प्रदेशों उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार को खर्चा यहाँ पर हुई कि वहाँ की चीनी मिलों पर गन्ने के मूल्यों का वकाया है। अभी हमारे मित्र ने वकाया राशि का हवाला देते हुए बताया कि इनकी इतनी राशि उन मिलों पर वकाया है। मैं यतना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश में मिलों पर 31-10-78 के बरत के मूल्य की 3370.11 लाख रुपये और बिहार में 87.62 लाख रुपये की राशि वकाया है। अगर आज पिछले वर्ष की तरफ चले जायें यानी 76-77 के वर्ष में तो आप देखेंगे कि मिल मालिकों के पास उत्तर प्रदेश में 89.98 लाख और बिहार में 2.16 लाख रुपये गन्ने के मूल्य के वकाया रहे। इसी तरह से 1975-76 में 353.77 लाख रुपये उत्तर प्रदेश में और 122.98 लाख रुपये बिहार में वकाया थे। इसलिए मैं कृपि राज्य सभा की से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि कांग्रेस के रिजोल में जिन मिल मालिकों के पास गन्ने का दस प्रतिशत से ज्यादा मूल्य बाकी होता था तो उन को नोटिस दिया जाता था, क्यों आपने श्री कोई नोटिस इन मिल-मालिकों को दिया? क्या आपने इस वकाया के मुद्दान के लिए कोई कार्यवाही की? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसे मिल-मालिकों के पास आज भी 46 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक वकाया है और जो उसका भुगतान नहीं कर रहे हैं और कह रहे हैं कि हमें भाड़ा हो ज़ा-हो, हम को एक्साइज कर देना पड़ रहा है, हमारी मिलें मोडरेनाइज नहीं हैं, हमारे पास लाचारो है, तो ऐसे मिल-मालिकों के विनाश आप कोई कार्यवाही करने? आप जानते हैं किताब बदायत में जा कर कार्यवाही नहीं कर सकता है।

दुसरे में यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इससे जो कोई प्रोब्लेम बन सकता है, जिस को बारे में अनुसंधान हो चुके है कि यन्त्र की खोई से अलकोहल क्या इयाइल अलकोहल बनाया जा सकता है, और उन की बनाने की विधि का भी विकास हो रहा है, इस के सम्बन्ध में आपने कोई पग उठाया है? दुसरे देशों में मिल मालिक नया खरीद कर उस की खोई से यह सब बनाते हैं। आप क्यों नहीं अपनी मित्रों की माडरेनाइज करने और दुसरे देशों में माउरल टेक्नीकी की द्वारा की विकास हो रहा है, उसका इस्तेमाल यहाँ क्यों नहीं करते? इस से किसानों की और राष्ट्र की भी आमदनी बढ़ेगी। इस तरह से मिल मालिक किसानों के गन्ने का भुगतान भी समय पर कर सकेंगे।

[श्री मृगतज]

मे जानना चाहता हू कि जिन चीनी मिल-मालिकों के पास 46 करोड़ रुपये से ज्यादा बकाया है, और जिनको सरकार टेक-ओवर करने जा रही है, क्या सरकार इस बात का प्रावधान देगी कि इन्डस्ट्रियल इन्वेलपमेंट एक्ट के मुदाबिक इन मिला का मैनेजमेंट थार तीन वर्ष तक अपने पास रख कर, जब किसानों को बकाया राशि ना भुगतान करने में माप समझ हो जायेगे तब इन मिलों को नेशनलाइज करेगे ? मे प्रश्न करता हू कि ऐसी तमाम मिलों का जिन पर 46 करोड़ रुपये बकाया है, उनसे किसानों का जब तक पूरा भुगतान नहीं किया जाए तब तक उनको वे मिलें बापस न की जाए क्योंकि वे किसानों की कानूनी कार्यवाही नहीं कर सकते हैं। ऐसी तमाम मिलों को माप नेशनलाइज करे और मिल मालिकों को जो कम्पेन्स देना हो दें तबिन पहले किसानों को बकाया राशि दे दें और उसके बाद ही अगर कम्पेन्स देना हो तो मिल मालिकों को दें।

DR. BIJOY MONDAL (Bankura)

This year we find there has been maximum production of 65 lakh tonnes of sugar in our country. Our country can consume nearly 50 lakh tonnes, and in the coming years it is presumed that it will go up to 90 lakh tonnes. It is found that the sugar mills are gradually having loss year after year and the result is that they have not been able to pay the dues to the cane growers. So, after taking over the management of these mills, will the Government be in a position to take over more and more the liability of arrears of the mills which are not able to pay the dues to the cane growers?

SHRI P RAJAGOPAL NAIDU (Chittoor); I am not going to accept the position that in Northern India the factories have incurred losses because of sugar sales. They have made very good profits.

With regard to Andhra Pradesh, with your permission I may tell him that there are arrears, especially in Chellapalli Sugars Lakhs and lakhs have to be given to the agriculturists. So, may I know whether the Government is going to bring forward a comprehensive Bill making arrears of sugarcane dues the first charge?

I am very glad that the hon. Minister wanted 15 per cent to be paid as interest but if the time exceeds three months, is the Government going to ask the mills to pay 24 per cent to the cane growers? If they are not going to pay, is Government going to apply the Land Revenue Recovery Act to collect the dues?

Factories are taking advantage of loans from Government, but diverting them to other things. So, may I know whether Government is going to put an agent in the factories and see that the money given as loan by the Government is distributed to the farmers to clear their dues?

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : महोदय प्रश्न का उत्तर मैं पहले देना चाहता हू। एम्प्लेज रूली भी है अगर वह परसेंट व उत्तर है तो सरकार उस पैन्टी को यह एक्ट जो बनने वाला है उससे प्रत्यक्ष से सगे चाहे वह माफ में हो, उत्तर बिहार में हो, बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश आदि कहीं भी हो। एक समान व्यवहार उनकी साथ होगा।

जिन पैन्टी को लिया जाएगा उसका बकाया जो कुछ भी है उसकी सारी देनदारी सरकार से लेगी और थोड़े समय के बाद विधान का बकाया चुकता कर दिया जाएगा।

वहां तक गया एक्ट बनाने की बात है कि फस्ट चार्ज यही का हो जिस में मिलता हो, इस समय इसको कोई भावप्रयुक्त नहीं है क्योंकि कानून पहले भी लिखी का काफी मजबूत है और उस सब को ध्यान छोड़ भी दिया जाए तो यह जो भाषके सामने बिल पेश है यह अपने आप में इतना मजबूत है कि आप तो थोड़ी उनके साथ सख्ती करे की बात करते हैं, हम जो उनका प्रत्यक्ष तक लेने के लिए तैयार हैं। और इससे बड़ा और कोई कानून नहीं बन सकता है जिसके द्वारा गन्ने के मूल्य की भदायगी एम्प्लेज को जाये।

श्री रामचरण कुसवाहा (सतेमपुर) मैं बड़ी भी से जानना चाहता हू कि माप प्रविष्टि का करोये हो, तबिन मिलों के राष्ट्रीयकरण का नाम ले कर उनकी सब प्राप्ती हटा दी गई है और मिला की दलीय हालत कर दी गई है उनको लिबर में भी खर्च होगा वह जिन धाते में भायेगा, और उससे किसानों को क्या लाभ होगा ? यह तो बड़े हुमा खेद धाते गदहा और भार धाते कुसाहा। यदि मिल मालिकों ने कहा है कि 1939 में जब कोई कन इन्वेलपमेंट नहीं था तब पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में 11 प्रतिशत

रिक्वरी यी । लेकिन आज कम हो गई । इसका मतलब है कि मिलें पुरानी हो गयीं, और हमारा पैसा उन पर बकाया पड़ा है । तो इसकी सजा भी आज हमको ही देगे ?

तीसरी चीज मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि मिल मासिकों ने मिल की धिन्दाई के नाम पर सारी पूंजी निकाल ली है, तो यह मुख्यतः अब क्यों दिखाई जा रही है ? सीधे सीधे बिना मुआवजा दिये उनकी से सीजिये, संविधान की अव नहीं आपको रोकता है ।

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह: पहला और तीसरा प्रश्न जो माननीय सदस्य ने किया उसका उत्तर यदि बिल पर बहुत होगी तो पूरे संप से दूँगा । इस समय तो यही आकांक्षा देता हूँ कि मिल मासिकों के साथ कोई रियायत नहीं होगी ।

यहाँ तक दूसरा प्रश्न है कि अगर मिलें पुरानी हैं, कमजोर हैं, मैनेजमेंट इन्फेफीसियेंट है तो किसान की उसकी सजा नहीं होनी चाहिये । इससे मैं सहमत हूँ और मैं ने अभी जांच पड़ताल के लिये विज्ञेयशों को लगाया है । लेकिन उस पर अजब इस सीजन में सम्मय नहीं है । जांच पड़ताल से अगर कोई ब्यावहारिक तरीका निकला तो मैं जरूर इस बात का इफल करने का कि किसानों को उनके गले की किरप के मुताबिक कीमत मिलनी चाहिये, न कि रिक्वरी के आधार पर । रिक्वरी गरी की किस्म पर भी निर्भर है और फील्ड की हालत पर भी । अगर फील्ड का इन्फेफीसियेंट मैनेजमेंट बोर्ड है तो उनकी सजा किसान की नहीं मिलनी चाहिये, इसको सिद्धान्त रूप में मैं स्वीकार करता हूँ । लेकिन इसकी प्रमल में ताने के लिये थोड़ा समय चाहिये । जांच पड़ताल हो रही है, अगर कोई ब्यावहारिक तरीका निकला तो उस पर काम होगा ।...

श्री उपसेय (बैचरिया) : रामपुर चीनी मिल पर ९८ लाख २० बकाया है, उस को मनी तक नहीं लिया गया, ऐसा क्यों ?.... (अवधान)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister has replied to all the questions.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: No. About Land Revenue Recovery Act—its application for collecting dues....

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: Land Revenue Recovery Act can even now be resorted to to realise the dues. There is nothing to stop the State Governments from taking resort to that Act. In fact it has been used many a time in Uttar Pradesh. I am not aware of what has happened in Andhra Pradesh. But the law must be the same. I am submitting that a more powerful instrument is now in the hands of the Government and the hon. Members should not be worried about arrears in court.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: No more questions. The House stands adjourned till 11 A. M. tomorrow.

17.59 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, December 14, 1978/Agrahayana 23, 1900 (Saka).

CONTENTS

No. 18—Thursday, December 14, 1978¹ Agra-hayana 23, 1900 (Saka)

Occasional Reference :

COLUMNS

(Death of Shri Surya Narain Singh)	1-6
Shri Moraji Desai.	1
Shri C. M. Stephen	2
Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan	3
Shri Samar Mukherjee	3
Shri Ragavala Mohanarangam	4
Shri M. N. Govindan Nair	4
Shri Keshavnrao Ohondze	4
Prof. P. G. Mavalankar	5
Shri Chitta Bhu	5
Shri Balwant Singh Ramoowalia	6
Shri George Mathew	6

LOK SABHA DEBATES

2

LOK SABHA

Thursday, December 14, 1978/Agrahayana 23, 1900 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

OBITUARY REFERENCE

MR. SPEAKER: I have to inform the House of the sad demise of Shri Surya Narain Singh who passed away this morning at Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, New Delhi, at the young age of 44 years.

Shri Surya Narain Singh was elected to this House from Sidhi constituency of Madhya Pradesh. He was a leading lawyer. He devoted himself to social welfare work and was specially interested in education of children.

He suffered detention under MISA during the Emergency.

He attended the House very regularly and was present in the House yesterday also.

He was taken ill early this morning and passed away soon after he was removed to the hospital.

We deeply mourn the loss of this friend and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved family.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): It is a very tragic occasion that a colleague who was only 44 years old passed away this

morning as a result of a massive heart-attack at Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital. He was a flourishing advocate and had joined public life five years ago. He was detained under MISA and he had also fasted for 21 days in protest. He was a very enlightened person in many ways and he was doing great service in his constituency and also in this House. But life is uncertain; one never knows what will happen. That is the only moral one can draw from this.

We deeply mourn this tragic loss and I would request you, on behalf of myself and the whole House, to convey our condolences to the bereaved family.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Idukki): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it has once again become my painful duty to rise for mourning the passing away of a colleague in this House I have got many friends on the other side with whom I have had intimate relationship and nodding acquaintance. This colleague was a person with whom I had nodding acquaintance and I have memories about his competence and the way he had been behaving in this House.

When we look at the House as a large stream representing the people, launched upon the great task of serving the nation, any event of any one of us giving way or falling is a pain, and a pain in the heart.

I am beholden to say that myself and my Party and all the Members on this side associate ourselves with the sentiments expressed by you and by the Leader of the House. Moments like this remind us of the impermanence of life and the transience of life

and that all the passions and all the bitterness at times settle down, reminding us that we are all a part of the great stream that goes on continuously. To that extent may I convert my thoughts to that thought and invite the House to think of that?

I would once again associate myself with the sentiments expressed by you and would request you to convey our heart felt condolences to the bereaved family.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN (Satara) Sir, it is a very sad occasion when we have, as Members of this House to do our duty Shri Surya Narain Singh was one of the important Members from Madhya Pradesh in this honourable House. He expired after a massive heart trouble and as the Prime Minister said he was a very flourishing lawyer. He was active in public life for quite some time and naturally his death would be a loss to his constituency, to his State, to his Party and to the country as a whole. This is a very sad occasion, particularly for his family and I think it is very right that we should associate ourselves with the sorrows of the members of the family of the deceased. I associate myself with the feelings of sorrow expressed by the Prime Minister and he has moved that the condolences of this House be conveyed to the members of his family. On behalf of myself and on behalf of my party I associate myself with this motion.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah) Sir, I fully associate myself with the sentiments expressed by you, the leader of the House, the Leader of the Opposition and Mr Chavan. No doubt it is a great tragedy that such a young and enthusiastic member of the Parliament lost his life suddenly. I was told that he was also present yesterday in this House. When the news had reached us, I was so shocked. This is a very tragic happening over which we have no hand or control. Sir, I request you to

convey our sympathies and condolences to the bereaved family.

SHRI RAGAVALU MOHANARANGAM (Chengalpattu) Mr Speaker, Sir, I am really very sorry to know the sudden demise of the hon Member, Shri Surya Narain Singh at the age of 41. The hon. Prime Minister has informed the House that his death was due to massive heart attack. Even though he belonged to a different party I had occasions to be with him during the past 14 years or so of his membership of this House. When I had occasions to stay with him for some days, he used to speak very softly and I never expected that a person like him would be detained under MISA during 1976-77. He used to speak very gently whereas I used to speak to him very loudly. For the past two years he was a Member of the Janata Party and prior to that he was a Member of Jana Sangh. He was holding so many posts in Jana Sangh and in Congress (O). He was a flourishing young lawyer. Apart from his political life, he used to teach children. On behalf of my party and on behalf of my own I associate myself with the sentiments expressed by the hon'ble Speaker by the Leader of the House and the Leader of the Opposition.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR (Trivandrum) Mr Speaker, Sir, I, on behalf of myself and my party, share the shock and grief expressed in this House at the sudden demise of Shri Surya Narain Singh. He was a young man of 41, devoted very much to his work. Even yesterday, he had collected all the papers from the office saying that he wanted to make a thorough study of these things and this morning we hear the sad news that he is no more.

I, once again, express our grief and shock at this news and request the Leader of the House to convey our condolences to the bereaved family.

श्री केशवराव चौडवे : (नांदेड) -
कायस्थ मजदूर, आज के इस गमगीन मौके

पर माननीय प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब और
अपोजीशन के लीडर साहब ने जिन ब्यालात का
इजहार किया है उन के साथ मैं सहमति व्यक्त
करता हूँ और हमारे जो साथी चल बसे हैं
उन के लिए श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करता हूँ।

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR:
(Gandhinagar): Mr Speaker, Sir,
misfortune has descended upon us
suddenly and I do not know how to
express our feelings. You and the hon.
Prime Minister and other esteemed
colleagues have already given expres-
sion to our shock and anguish. Sir, in
this House as well as outside, we fight
our battles on principles and issues,
but when we come to fight the battle
of death, we seem to be all helpless
and we all get stunned. What now we
want you to do is to express our sor-
row and convey our condolences to
the members of the bereaved family.
I know how youthful and active the
late Shri Surya Narain Singh was:
apart from being active in this House,
in a sense, but more active in his con-
stituency and in the country for the
ideals and principles which he held
dear. We, therefore, mourn the pass-
ing away of our dear colleague and I
hope this expression of our feelings
will give some comfort to the mem-
bers of the bereaved family.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): I
join you and the Leader of the House
and the Leader of the Opposition and
other hon. Members in expressing my
deep sense of sorrow and request you
to convey our condolences to the be-
reaved family.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-
WALIA (Faridkot): On behalf of
the Akali Dal and on my own behalf I
convey my condolences to the bereav-
ed family of the departed Member,
Shri Surya Narain Singh. He was a
distinguished Member of this August
House. He served his people and this
country in his own way. I express
my sympathy and, Sir, I request you
to kindly convey our condolences to
the bereaved family.

SHRI GEORGE MATHEW (Muvat-
tupuzha): Sir, on behalf of my party
and on my own behalf, I join the
House in conveying our condolences
to the bereaved family of the depart-
ed Member. It is really sad that such
a young man had left us. I hope that
the whole House will join me in ex-
pressing our grief to the bereaved
family.

MR. SPEAKER: The House may
now stand in silence for a short while
as a mark of respect to the departed
soul.

*The Members then stood in silence
for a short while.*

MR. SPEAKER: As a mark of res-
pect to the deceased, the House stands
adjourned to meet again at 11 A.M.
tomorrow.

11.11 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
Eleven of the Clock on Friday, Dec-
ember 15, 1970/Agrahayana 24, 1900
(Saka).*

CONTENTS

No. 19, Friday, December 15, 1978/Agrahayana 24, 1900 (Saka)

COLUMNS

Oral Answers to Questions:

*Starred Questions Nos. 364, 365 and 367 to 370 1—26

Written Answers to Questions:

Starred Questions Nos. 344 to 363, 366 and 371 to 383 26—74

Unstarred Questions Nos. 3384 to 3419, 3421 to 3426, 3428 to 3445, 3447 to 3466, 3468 to 3548, 3550 to 3553, 3555 to 3567, 3569 to 3625, 3627 to 3643, 3645 to 3666, 3668 to 3673, 3678, 3680 to 3733, 3735 to 3737 and 3739 to 3783 74—493

Short Notice Question No. 1 493

Re. Alleged delay in giving medical aid to late Shri Surya Narain Singh, M.P. 493—516

Papers laid on the Table 516—20

Message from Rajya Sabha 521

Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—

Twenty-sixth Report 521

Committee on Subordinate Legislation—

Fourteenth Report 521

Committee on Government Assurances—

Third Report 521

*The sign+marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

Petition re. conversion of narrow-gauge Latur-Miraj railway line in Maharashtra into a broad-gauge line	522
Business of the House}	522—30
Matters under rule 377—	
(i) Reported firing in Deogarh town of Sambalpur district, Orissa, and its news broadcast in Oriya bulletin of Akashvani—	
Shri Pabitra Mohan Pradhan	530—31
(ii) Reported inadequate supply of coal to West Bengal by Coal India, Ltd—	
Shri Robin Sen	531—32
(iii) Expansion of Cochin Shipyard—	
Shri K. A. Rajan	532
(iv) Demands of Officers' Association of Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd, Bharat Electronics, HMT and Indian Telephone Industries—	
Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan	532—34
(v) Reported non-availability of soft coke and kerosene oil in Himachal Pradesh—	
Shri Balak Ram	534
(vi) Situation in Andaman and Nicobar Islands—	
Shri Manoranjan Bhakta	535—38
(vii) Press Reports that a number of Iranian students are under orders of deportation from India—	
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath	538—39
Sugar Undertakings (Taking over of Management) Bill—	
Motion to consider	539—57
Shri Dajuba Desai	539—43

Shri Chitta Basu	543—45
Shri Vinayak Prasad Yadav	546—47
Chowdhry Balbir Singh	547—49
Shri Hukmdeo Narain Yadav	549
Shri Bhanu Pratap Singh	549—56
Clauses 2 to 7	557—75
Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—	
Twenty-sixth Report— <i>Adopted</i>	575—76
Resolution <i>re</i> , Reclamation of Barren and Fallow land for distribution to landless persons	576—83
Shri Laxmi Narain Nayak	577—81
Shri Bhanu Pratap Singh	582
Resolution <i>re</i> , Remunerative Prices to the Growers of Commercial crops	584—629
Shrimati Ahilaya P. Rangnekar	584—90
Shri Dhirendranath Basu	591—94
Shri Raj Krishna Dawn	594—98
Shri Skariah Thomas	598—600
Shri P. Rajagopal Naidu	600—603
Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah	603—606
Shri K. Suryanarayana	606—609
Shri K. A. Rajan	609—13
Shri Vinayak Prasad Yadav	613—15
Dr. Ramji Singh	615—17
Shri V. Arunachalam <i>alias</i> 'Aladi Aruna'	618—20

	COLUMNS
Shri Chutta Basu	620—22
Chowdhry Balbir Singh	622—24
Shri Yuvraj	625—28
Half-an-Hour Discussion—	
Terminal benefits to Beas-Sutlej Link workers, Talwara	629—38
Shri Bhagat Ram	629—32
Shri P. Ramachandran	632—33, 635—38
Dr. Ramji Singh	633—35

LOK SABHA DEBATES

2

LOK SABHA

Friday, December 15, 1978/Agrahayana
24, 1900 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Investigation into Charges against
M/s. Auto Pins (I) Regd.

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*364. SHRI MANOHAR LAL:

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 367 on 11th August, 1978 regarding M/s. Auto Pins (I) Regd. and state:

(a) whether the speed of investigations into various charges against M/s. Auto Pins (I) Regd. and its allied concerns, after transfer of officials has been satisfactory and by what time the investigations are likely to be completed;

(b) whether any lapses have been found in the discharge of duties by the previous officers before transfer and whether the total income assessed at Rs. 27 lakhs for assessment year 1975-76 against the declared income of Rs. 8.95 lakhs has been further gone into and further lapses found after appointment of the new officers; if so, details thereof; and

(c) what penal action has been taken/proposed to be taken for such wide variation of declaration and assessed income?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) The cases of M/s. Auto Pins (I) Regd. and some others connected with it have been assigned to a senior officer of the rank of Assistant Commissioner. It is expected that the necessary investigations will be made by him expeditiously. Limitation will expire on 31-3-79, in respect of assessments relating to the year 1976-77, which will accordingly have to be completed by that date. Efforts are being made by the assessing officer to finalise his enquiries and scrutiny of accounts in respect of the following year also. Completion of investigation upto date may take about a year's time.

(b) The assessment for 1975-76 was made on 23-8-1978 on an income of Rs. 24,82,895 as against income of Rs. 895,210 declared by M/s. Auto Pins (I) Regd. So far as this assessment is concerned, no lapse has come to notice till now.

(c) Proceedings have been initiated under sections 271(1)(c) and 273(a) of the Income Tax Act for levy of penalty with reference to the above assessment.

श्री मनोहर लाल : आटो पिन एक ऐसी फर्म है जिसके बारे में पार्लियामेंट ने स्टार्ड और स्टाइड कई सवाल पूछे हैं। यह फर्म तमाम तरह की बिजनेस करती है। डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री के साथ भी तमाम तरह की इक्वलि बिजनेस है। मंत्री महोदय ने 11 अगस्त 1977 के अपने उत्तर में कहा था कि एसेसमेंट ईयर 1975-76 के मुताबिक इस कम्पनी ने जहाँ अपनी इनकम 8 लाख 95 हजार 210 दिखाई थी वहाँ उस की इनकम 24 लाख 82 हजार 895 एसेस हुई थी। 11 अगस्त, 1978 को मंत्री महोदय ने उत्तर दिया था कि इनके विनाफ कार्रवाई की जायेगी क्योंकि इन्होंने

has, in the last reply, admitted the violation of Income-tax Act, Sales-tax Act, Gold Control Act and FERRA. All possible criminal offences were committed by them.

There are four to five points to be answered by the Hon. Minister. Firstly these Acts have been violated and it has been admitted by the Hon. Finance Minister that there has been Income-tax Act violation, Sales-tax Act violation, Gold Control Act violation and FERRA violation amounting to crores of rupees and when raids were made by the Income-tax authorities, a large number of incriminating articles have been found. All regulations have been violated and there have been criminal operations, but Government is not even investigating them. For the last 20 years this has been going on. They are more powerful than the Finance Minister and the Defence Minister of the country today! In 1976-77 final assessment was made and tax penalty was imposed on the main persons, allies and associates concerned as a result of the raids conducted, but no action was taken against them also.

Therefore, I would like to pose this question which arises out of this, as to why, in spite of all these violations, action has not been taken against them. Not even a single action against them has been taken. He has only given the evasive reply that they are proposing to take action. Even the nationalised banks were financing them, without any screening. In spite of all these things, why has no action been taken? Orders placed on this company are being continued. Why should you not black-list them before finalisation of criminal action against them?

I want a categorical answer from the Minister.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: First of all, I would like to say that the Hon. Member is not quite right that any information is being withheld.

Similarly, action is also being taken expeditiously. For instance, gold has

been found as a result of the searches made, and action has been taken. They have been penalised.

Similarly, under FERRA action has been completed and penalty has been imposed.

So far as the Defence orders are concerned, whatever my Hon. friend may say, I would like him to tell me the law under which we can act. Since orders have already been placed, I will have to see that the orders are complied with. We must act under the law and so we are continuing to act under the law. Whatever action is called for is being taken and taken as expeditiously as possible.

श्री वादवेंद्र दत्त : यह बता दीजिए कि इनका पाप कितना है ?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: As I have said the assessment for 1975-76 has already been finalised; for 1976-77, it will be done before 31st March 1979, because there is a time limitation and the next year's will be finalised fairly soon thereafter.

What more action can I take?

श्री भानु कुमार शास्त्री : प्रमुख महोदय, कई बार प्रश्न सारे के बाद भी, मैं जिस सली जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस पार्टी पिछले कम्युनि ने बहुत सी इर्रेग्युलिटिज वायवेशन प्राक स्ट्स और लाज किया, गोल्ड कंट्रोल ऐक्ट का वायवेशन किया, सेल्स टैक्स का लाखों रुपये विहार का और अन्य प्रांतों का छाया है, इन से यहाँ रेड्स भी पड़ी। लेकिन यह सब कुछ करने के बाद भी क्या वित्त मंत्री जी इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था करेंगे कि धारों के लिये इस फर्म को कोई लाइसेंस नहीं दिये जाएंगे, और जो सुविधार्थ नेशनलाइज्ड बैंक से प्राप्त है वह उसको न मिल, इस बारे में, प्राय व्यवस्था करेंगे और साथ ही साथ ऐसे कांस्ट्रिक्ट जो भारत सरकार के साथ इस तरह का व्यवहार करके लाखों, करोड़ों, रुपये और चोरी का काम करते हैं और रेवेन्यू भी चोरी करते हैं उसको ब्लैक लिस्ट करके हुयेवा के लिए इसको कोई ठेका न दिया जाय ऐसी व्यवस्था करेंगे ?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: If it is established that they have really....

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: It has been established.

MR. SPEAKER: He is answering the question.

SHRI H. M. PATEL Let me answer the question. If it is established then definitely certainly action will be taken in regard to discontinuance of supplies. It is not yet established. So many enquiries are still pending. So far as the Defence contracts are concerned they are supplying certain important parts to defence establishments and therefore, orders that have been placed certainly, they must go through and see that they are supplied.

श्री सात्वजी घाई ये इस बात में नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ कि प्रधानतः य जो मुकदमे चलते हैं उन में बहुत समय लग जाता है लेकिन ये सचो महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिस व्यक्ति या वस्तु के विनाशक तत्व घाटे विस्तार (घाई) रजिस्ट्रार के खिलाफ मामला चल रहा है उस में सरकार क्या कोई समय की सीमा निर्धारित करन जा रही है या नहीं? यदि नहीं, तो क्यों?

SHRI H. M. PATEL When I say that we shall do it as expeditiously as possible it does not mean that officers are being allowed any amount of time.

श्री सात्वजी घाई प्रत्यक्ष महोदय, क्या बात यह है कि समय निर्धारित करने की कोई व्यवस्था सरकार करन जा रही है या नहीं? यदि नहीं तो क्यों?

SHRI H. M. PATEL It is not possible to say exactly within what time the matter will be completed because there are

(Interruptions)

If I say any definite time then you would say if there is a little excess over this that I have exceeded that limit. So far as action is concerned wherever we can take action we have taken. For instance one of the Nationalised Banks has reported that no fresh limits have been granted to this concern ever since this particular search and seizure was revealed. Wherever we can take action, we are taking, but it is not possible to do all the things that are said until everything is established.

Request for Financial Assistance from the State of West Bengal

*355 SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have received any request from the State Government of West Bengal to the effect that the financial assistance to be given by the Central Government to West Bengal for flood relief this year should be in the form of an outright grant and not as a 'plan advance', and

(b) what has been the decision of the Central Government on this request from the Government of West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The Central assistance for meeting the expenditure in connection with relief operations in the event of a natural calamity is continued to be given in the current year in the form of advance Plan assistance in accordance with the existing arrangements and policies adopted by the Union Government on the recommendations of the Sixth Finance Commission. In the circumstances the request for treating the Central assistance as an outright grant will go against the existing arrangements and policies and cannot therefore be acceded to in the case of any one State. In this matter the Union Government is following a uniform policy for all the States.

Following the recommendations of the Seventh Finance Commission the Union Government have now taken a decision to follow the revised arrangements and policies as suggested by them from the next financial year.

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI: Sir, the Sixth Finance Commission has recommended that assistance for the purpose of meeting a natural calamity would be given as 70 per cent loan and 30 per cent grant. Now, may I know whether this entire assistance, cent per cent will be treated as loan or plan assistance or this 30 per cent could be deducted? Whatever is the quantum of loan, what is the mode of repayment, the rate of interest and the number of instalments by which the loan has to be repaid? Has there been any talk with the State Government in this regard?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Whatever the position is, uptodate it is under the Sixth Finance Commission's recommendation that assistance is being given and that assistance is being given as advance plan assistance.

MR. SPEAKER: He says about 70 per cent loan and 30 per cent grant.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Now with the Seventh Finance Commission's recommendation, that will come along.

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI: Is that the recommendation?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: The advance plan assistance is given in the form of 30 per cent as grant and 70 per cent as loan. The loan component carries the same terms and conditions as the normal Central assistance for the plan, that is, it is repayable in 15 years with an interest of 5-1/2 per cent per annum. The loss component has been taken into account by the Seventh Finance Commission in assessing the States' indebtedness to the Centre at the end 1978-79 and, in recommending relief in relation to repayment of Central loans to the States. So that is how it will be taken into account. In the case of West Bengal the debt relief recommended by the Seventh Finance

Commission for the Five Years 1979-1984 is estimated to be Rs. 92.0 crores. I may also say that I have assured the West Bengal Chief Minister that adequate care would be taken to see that as a result of advance plan assistance, no adverse effect will be allowed to take place on the economic development of this State.

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI: Sir, after the publication of the recommendations of the Seventh Finance Commission, has there been any further discussion with the West Bengal Government in this regard?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: On the recommendation of the Seventh Finance Commission, there will be no discussion.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: May I know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that the Government of West Bengal has complained that out of the total demand or request to the Centre of Rs. 350 crores to meet the situation, only an amount of Rs. 88 crores has so far been sanctioned and out of that sanction amount, only Rs. 18 crores have so far been made available to the State Government? The complaint of the State Government is that if the payment either in the form of loan or grant is in dribs and drabs the situation cannot be met properly. Whether that is a fact? If it is a fact, what steps the Government of India proposes to take in order to meet the situation?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Sir, it is quite correct that the State Government might have assessed their requirements for assistance of Rs. 300 crores and odd. Whatever it may be, on the basis of report of the central team which had visited the State, the Central Government recommended certain amount and that amount has been sanctioned. It is like Rs. 88 crores or so, as he mentioned. But the point about this is that this amount

of Rs 88 crores is released as the expenditure is actually incurred and what my hon. friend says is that it is only a smaller amount that has been released. I think nearly Rs. 50 crores have already been released. This amount has been released as they required out of Rs 88 crores sanctioned. We have also given assurance to the State Chief Minister that whatever assistance the State will require will be provided. But it will be done as it becomes necessary. The actual expenditure must be incurred.

SHRI V ARUNACHALAM Sir, the Minister is aware of the fact that due to cyclone and flood, there was a devastation in Tamil Nadu last year.

MR SPEAKER That does not arise here.

SHRI V ARUNACHALAM Now, the Seventh Finance Commission has recommended revision of the policy of the Government. Will this Government come forward to give retrospective effect to the recommendation of the Seventh Finance Commission so that the Tamil Nadu Government may get the benefit of getting the grant?

SHRI H M. PATEL Certainly not.

Increase in Smuggling after Gold Auctions

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*367 **SHRI VAYALAR RAVI**

SHRI N SREEKANTAN NAIR

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that smuggling has increased considerably after the Government introduced gold auctions,

(b) whether there is any provision to verify that the auctioned gold is converted into ornaments and prevent the introduction of smuggled gold,

(c) if so, the steps taken to verify it, and

(d) the finding after the verification?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H M PATEL) (a) No, Sir. There is no increase in the smuggling of gold after introduction of the gold auctions. On the other hand smuggling continues to be well under control.

(b) to (d) Under the Gold (Control) Act, 1968 all transactions by way of sale, purchase or transfer of gold for conversion into ornaments are to be recorded in the statutory accounts as and when the transactions take place. Every gold transaction should be covered by a voucher in the prescribed form wherein the identity of the gold acquired and/or disposed of and the identity of the persons making the transactions are to be shown.

* Further by issue of an Order dated 26-1978 inter-dealer transactions in the gold sold in R. B. I. auctions were banned. Such gold is required to be sold to a goldsmith not exceeding 100 grammes at a time for conversion into ornaments or the licensed dealers themselves may convert such gold into ornaments for sale.

The accounts and stocks of all licensed dealers who purchased gold in the R. B. I. auctions are scrutinised/checked to ensure that the gold purchased in R. B. I. auctions are properly accounted for and their disposal is in accordance with the rules.

They are also checked to see that no smuggled gold finds its way into the accounts under the guise of standard gold bought in the auction.

Verification of the accounts and checks have not revealed any malpractices on a large scale.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI Mr Speaker, Sir, as you and the hon. Minister know the policy of gold auctions has completely failed and it has an adverse effect on the Indian economy.

As you know, 10 per cent of the gold stock has already been auctioned and it went against the statement of the hon. Minister on the floor of the House and outside that bringing down the price will help to check smuggling. This is what the hon. Minister said all the time. Unfortunately, it has gone up exactly 100 per cent which enabled the black money to be pumped into the market in a big way. What the hon. Minister has said in answer to my questions (b), (c) and (d) is a regular routine answer quoting a rule regarding the sale of gold which is coming into the market, not the smuggled gold. On smuggled gold this rule is not applicable because it comes under black money. The hon. Minister said that it is under control. But because the price of gold has gone up so high in India, five Gujarati families cornered more than 70 per cent of the auctioned gold and made enough of black money of Rs. 100 crores. That is the present situation. Under this background, may I know from the hon. Minister what concrete steps he has taken to check smuggling because of the higher price in India today?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: The hon. Member is not aware of the fact that smuggling taken place when the gap between the international price and the price in the domestic market goes on widening. It is only up to a certain point the smuggling remains well checked. Once again for a very short while during October-November, I think the prices went up. The difference was higher, but the pre-

ventive measures were of course very much in force. But subsequent to gold auction, actually the price differential fell, fell quite substantially, and it was only towards the end of September when the international price shot up for reasons which had nothing to do with this country, at that time in sympathy with that, here also there was a very spectacular rise. When the gap began to be wider, we decided that we must suspend the auctions and review the entire situation and that review is under progress.

So far as the smuggling is concerned, it is under good check because from the information that we have, intelligence information regarding sales which lead to the....

SHRI VASANT SATHE: How is it relevant to the question?

(Interruptions)

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Mr. Sathe has decided that he should know how to answer the question.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: The question was how much the five families took advantage. That was the question specifically asked.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I do not know why he should interfere.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Cross firing is not necessary.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Our preventive machinery is very much in evidence today and as a result of that, from all information that we have, smuggling of gold is quite under adequate control.

(Interruptions)

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI I repeat one part of my question—cornering of gold by five families and converting black money into white. Is it a fact? The second part of the question is very clear. The report is this: I can once again say they exhibit the auctioned gold. But there is unaccounted sale of smuggled gold which they are holding. Whenever the inspectors go, they say we have with us the auctioned gold and we are not selling any other gold. Under the pretext of auctioned gold sale on a large scale of smuggled gold has been transacted in the black money. They are converting black money into white money. This is the process going on. In the last paragraph of the answer it has been said—verification of the accounts and checks have not revealed any malpractices on a large scale. He admits that it is there on a small scale even today. In the last but one paragraph he says—they are also checked to see that no smuggled gold finds its way into the accounts under the guise of standard gold bought in the auction.

The report is that these five families are cornering gold and they have made a lot of black money. Whether there are any rules? I do not know what steps are you taking to check smuggling and how is this gold sold? You say that it is being sold to gold smiths. Dealer himself can also convert. The dealer who converts himself is converting the black money into white money. This has created a serious problem for the Indian economy on the one side and on the other side converting smuggled gold and black money into white money.

This is a serious problem. Will you kindly let me know in the national interest what steps are you taking to see that this malpractice is checked?

SHRI H. M. PATEL I do not know answer my hon. friend desires. The answer to first question—whether it had been cornered by a certain group of families—that is totally incorrect.

SHRI VASANT SATHE Why?

SHRI H. M. PATEL You tell me, how do you know this? You make entirely wild allegations, and then you expect me.

(Interruptions)

It is like my asking you—when will you stop beating your wife?

You make ridiculous allegation. You just say that there is cornering of the gold. I say there is no cornering of the gold and we have satisfied ourselves because we have carried out searches into the premises. Accounts books of these dealers have been checked. There have to be regular dealers. We have found that there is no such cornering of any gold. You have made a statement that there is smuggling and malpractice on a large scale. It is quite right that certain malpractice may be taking place, just as I cannot deny that there is smuggling of gold. All I can deny is that there is no increase in smuggling of gold. Smuggling of gold is under control as a result of the continuous searches and seizures that have taken place as a result of checking these peoples accounts, and so on. It is quite evident that there is no malpractice on a large scale.

श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मसौ-महोदय ने कहा है कि सोने की नीलामी के बाद से तस्करी रुकी है। उन्होंने श्री रवी के प्रश्न के उत्तर में यह भी बताया कि पांच परिवारों ने जमा नहीं किया है। मैं सरकार से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो बड़े लोग हैं, जिन के पास काला धन है, या किसी तरह से ज्यादा पैसा है, वे ही सोना खरीद कर घर में रखते हैं, जो गरीब आदमी है, जिस को खाने के लिए गेहूँ भी नहीं मिलता है, वह सोना कहाँ से खरीदगा। जो बड़े लोग हैं, जिन के पास काला धन है, उन्होंने सोना नीलाम होने के बाद उस पैसे से खरीद किया और फिर उस को ज्यादा दाम पर बेचा तथा अपने कालेधन को सफेद धन में परिवर्तित किया। मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ—यह इस बात से सहमत है या नहीं? यदि सहमत नहीं है, तब तो फिर दूसरी बात हो सकती है—जो काला धन सोना खरीदने में लगा, वह सफेद धन में परिवर्तित हो गया और फिर जब उस को अधिक दामों पर बेचा गया, तो उन्होंने एक रुपये से कई रुपये कमाये। ऐसे ये पांच परिवार हो गये हैं, हजार भी नहीं, बल्कि पांच हजार परिवार इस देश में ऐसे हैं जो ज्यादा पैसा वाले हैं और उन्होंने सोना खरीद कर अपने घर में रखा है। इसलिए, अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब तक सम्पूर्ण सोने का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर के सरकार प्रतियोग्य नहीं लगायेगी, कि सोना बिके सरकार ही रखेगी, तब तक आप इस को रोक नहीं सकेगे।

SHRI H. M. PATEL: This auctioned gold was purchased and paid for by cheques. So, there is no question of any black money coming into it. Secondly, gold is purchased only by those who are authorised as gold dealers. The ordinary man, however rich he may be, was not entitled to buy this gold. What he may buy as ornaments and keeps, that is a different matter.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR: Has it come to the notice of the Government that thousands of goldsmiths with their families have been committing suicides during the last several years because they have no work and no food? If it has come to the notice of the Government, will the Government try to see that the gold sold out is really converted into ornaments so that they could get work?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: So far as goldsmiths are concerned, I do not think, there has been any instance of suicide in the recent past. In fact, the scheme which we have introduced of

importing gold and making it available to goldsmiths for conversion into ornaments for the purpose of export, is designed to provide employment to goldsmiths. As this scheme gathers momentum, gets known and people begin to use it, I think many goldsmiths will get jobs.

Utilization of Seating Capacity in Airbuses

*368. **SHRI RUDOLPH RODRIGUES** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) what plans, if any, Government have for greater utilisation of seating capacity in our airbuses which seldom carry their full passenger load;

(b) if so, the details of the same; and

(c) if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURU-SHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) The seating capacity on the Airbus fleet of Indian Airlines is well utilised. The average seat factor for the Airbus routes during May, 1978 to October, 1978, was 72 per cent.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

SHRI RUDOLPH RODRIGUES. Only my sense of humour prevents me from exploding with such an answer. The question I had tabled was about greater utilisation of seating capacity but the answer was about good utilisation 72 per cent represents about 300 seats in a 278 seat plane. It is true that the airbus has a very low financial break-even point at 120 odd seats, but still more than 78 seats remain unutilised on an average on each of these planes. Is it not a fact that because of the under-utilisation of our existing five airbuses there is already a scheme for additional lease of airbuses to Air India for some of the flights to the Middle-East? Because of the under-utilisation of these airbuses

by Air India, is it also not a fact that there is a scheme for the integrated use of these airbuses by Air India and IAC?

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK

So far as additional use of these airbuses is concerned, it is entirely a different question. The question is whether on the existing routes where airbuses are operating, there is traffic potential and for that the answer is that at present we are operating six routes in India and also to Gulf countries and there the utilisation is 72 per cent. It can be said to be very good. Sometimes on several routes, it is 100 per cent some day, it can be 60 per cent on some other day. So the average utilisation is 72 per cent so far. As my friend has said, we are planning to operate on many routes, but that depends on the availability of the airbus. Regarding the airbus, presently that is fully utilised so far as the route operation is concerned. As I said, this 72 per cent is the seat utilisation on the existing routes where we are operating our airbuses.

SHRI RUDOLPH RODRIGUES

The hon. Minister still does not admit that there are schemes afoot for the greater utilisation of the unused 28 per cent. However, I should have thought that any Minister would be concerned with greater utilisation of the unutilised capacity. My second question, therefore, is that in the South we already have an Indian Airlines scheme for excursion fares to make use of utilised capacity. I would ask the Minister to consider giving off-seasonal IAC excursion fares to students and other types of group delegations to make use of this unutilised capacity.

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK

It is a suggestion for consideration.

SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN: Sir, the passengers of the airbus are very much dissatisfied with the food served in the airbus. Therefore, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether they have taken any measures to im-

prove the quality of food. Not only that the passengers are not taking that food and so, it is nothing but wastage. The quality of food is gradually deteriorating. So, I want to know from the hon. Minister what measures they have taken to improve the quality of food.

MR SPEAKER: It does not arise.

SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN: It is very important.

MR SPEAKER: It is very important. I agree. But it does not arise.

SHRI B. RACHAIAH: I would like to know if the Minister is aware that between Delhi and Bangalore there is a large number of people waiting for tickets every day, especially when there are foreign delegations going to Bangalore and many people are disappointed in not getting the seats. I would also like to know from the hon. Minister whether he will consider putting an airbus between Delhi and Bangalore.

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK

I just wanted to answer that the airbus utilisation is maximum. This is what I wanted to say and my hon. friend has justified it. Looking to the traffic growth, we are considering that but we cannot say anything now. After all it all depends on the availability of aircraft, and that will be taken into consideration as soon as we get new aircraft.

SHRI ASOKE KRISHNA DUTT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister in his answer said that the utilisation in the airbuses is about 72 per cent. This could have become much higher, it could have been over 90 per cent. But is the Minister aware that there is a steady deterioration in the quality of food in the airbuses and that is the reason why the utilisation is going down?

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK

Firstly, there is a constant improvement so far as the food served on the

airbuses are concerned, and I do not deny that there is scope for improvement. But I deny that because there is some deficiency in the quality of food this utilisation capacity is going down.

Loans on Lower Rate of Interest to Jute Growers

*369. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that loans at a lower rate of interest are made available to jute magnates for capital investment for modernisation, diversification and expansion of jute industry but no credit facilities are available to the poor jute growers;

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to extend credit facilities at a lower rate of interest to the jute growers?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). Financial institutions provide need based credit to all industries, including jute mills, and to jute growers at rates of interest prevalent from time to time.

(c) Banks are already providing credit at concessional rates of interest for agriculture, which includes jute growers as they form part of the neglected sector.

SHRI K. PRADHANI: What is the rate of interest charged to the jute growers and the jute industrialists?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: The jute growers would certainly be getting at a lower rate of interest. If the jute grower is a small man and if he is entitled to differential rate of interest, it would be 4 per cent; otherwise, if he borrows upto Rs. 2,500, it will be at 11 per cent, whereas the industrialists

would be paying much higher than that.

SHRI K. PRADHANI: He has not given a specific answer to my question. What is the actual percentage of interest?

श्री कलश्वर सिंह : मेरा व्यवसाय का प्रश्न है। इस तरह के जवाब देने की क्या आप इच्छा रखते हैं ? मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा है कि उनकी ज्यादा इंटरेस्ट लगता है और इनको कम। यह सीधा जवाब नहीं है। उनका सवाल डीफ़ीनित था। कितना बूट इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स से ध्यान लिया जाता है और कितना बूट ग्रोवर्स से लिया जाता है।

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order in Question Hour. Mr. Pradhani is asking, what is the rate of interest for the jute growers and the jute industrialists.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I have already said that so far as the jute growers are concerned, if he is a small farmer, and entitled to differential rate of interest, he will have to pay 4 per cent; if he is not and if he borrows upto Rs. 2,500, it will be 11 per cent. In any case, it would be considerably lower than the rate which the industrialists pay. The industrialists would be paying 11 per cent and over.

SHRI K. PRADHANI: May I know from the hon. Minister in view of the large-scale production of jute in Dandakaranya Project area, whether the Government can finance the jute industry if it is set up on a comparative basis?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: The question does not arise. If there is any jute mill set up by cooperative interest we would consider and give every assistance. Today, it is in the interest of the jute growers that the jute mills flourish and they must also be provided with finance.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: Will the hon. Minister kindly give the break-up of the loans given to the jute industrialists; the jute growers and the middlemen who procure jute from the jute

growers? He should give the figure at least for the last year

SHRI H. M. PATEL I am sorry, I cannot give you that now because that is not what was asked for previously. If you want, I can collect it and provide the information.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA I want to draw your attention to the fact that this is a most important matter because the poor jute growers do not know how to get the loans. The Minister should give us some explanation as to what is the policy of the Government. The poor jute growers do not get any advantage. The middlemen take full advantage and a lion's share goes to the jute industrialists. The jute growers are in an absolutely miserable position. They are selling their jute at a price which does not give them even the cost of production.

SHRI H. M. PATEL The hon. Member's question was, how much has been advanced to jute industry to the middlemen and to the jute growers. That question was not asked. What I was asked was about the rate of interest. If the hon. Member wants that information, I will certainly collect it and make it available to him.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA Let him give some indication at least about the policy.

SHRI H. M. PATEL The policy is to see that the jute industry is also assisted for running efficiently. Therefore the finance required for it will be provided. The jute growers also will be given full assistance at the rate of interests which are lower than those for jute industry. Beyond that, I do not see what other general indication I can give.

SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU May I know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that advances to the tune of Rs. 32 crores have been paid to different jute industries and

jute manufacturers' associations for the purchase of the jute and whether, after purchasing the jute, all the jute has been disposed of by the jute manufacturers' associations and, if so, what steps have been taken by the hon. Minister to realise the amount?

SHRI H. M. PATEL The jute industry is not given advances for the purchase of jute. The jute industry is given loans but each jute mill, etc. will have its own credit limitation which it may use for the purpose of running the mill efficiently. Whatever advances are given these are recovered in accordance with the dates that are fixed for them within which they must repay. If they do not do it, the consequential steps are taken.

Consignment of Watches booked through Indian Airlines, Bombay, Bangalore

***370 DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) whether there have been complaints regarding non-delivery of the number of consignments of watches booked through Indian Airlines Bombay, Bangalore and elsewhere by the watch manufacturers;

(b) whether watches booked for delivery through Indian Airlines worth 5 lakhs have been reported missing by the authorities concerned and the delivery has not been effected;

(c) whether a complaint has been lodged with the Palam Police by the Offices of the Regional Director (Cargo) of Airlines about the missing consignment; and

(d) have Government investigated into the above charges, if so, what are the results of the enquiry by the Department and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) There have been some cases of missing consignments of

watches and the matter is under investigation by the Delhi Police.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Sir, may I draw your attention to a very brief and package-deal answer given by the hon. Minister to parts (b), (c) and (d) of the question? I had asked for a lot of information from the hon. Minister as to what is the quantum of watches lost, how many complaints have been lodged and when the first complaint was lodged. All that information has not been given. I have to use one of my supplementaries to get that information.

Will the hon. Minister please let us know how many complaints have been lodged, and when was the first complaint lodged and what is the total value of loss suffered by the consigners, the watch manufacturers who booked the consignments through the Indian Airlines.

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK: The hon. Member himself has given the figure of Rs. 5 lakhs...

MR. SPEAKER: That may be right or wrong.

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK: The matter has been reported by the consigners....

MR. SPEAKER: When was the first complaint lodged?

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK: That has not been specifically asked in the main Question as to when the first complaint was lodged. The matter was reported and the police is investigating it. I have no information when it was first lodged.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: I have not got the answer. What is the estimated loss?

MR. SPEAKER: You have already mentioned Rs. 5 lakhs.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: He should have given the information as to what is the estimated loss. May I

know whether it is not a fact that the first complaint was lodged in December, 1978 by the HMT and subsequently by other watch manufacturers and that the total loss was of over Rs. 5 lakhs worth of watch consignments? Will the hon. Minister tell us why a complaint to the police was lodged after the lapse of 8 or 9 months, after the first complaint was made by the consigner? Is it not a fact that the officiating Regional Director (Cargo) himself has said that there is an organised gang operating within the Airlines with outsiders and, if so, why was the complaint to the police was given so late and why was it lodged only under section 409 of the Criminal Procedure Code and why not under criminal conspiracy and fraud on the Airlines?

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK: The matter was reported to the CBI. But the CBI at that stage expressed its inability to go in to the matter. That is why the whole matter was reported to the police. The matter has been reported and it is for the police to take necessary action under appropriate Section. That is the whole thing.

WHITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Agreement with U.S.S.R. for Steel Plant at Vishakhapatnam

*344. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:

SHRI HALIMUDDIN AHMED:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreement has been made between India and U.S.S.R. for setting up of Vishakhapatnam Steel Plant;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof;

(c) whether any agreement has been made with any other foreign country regarding the other two proposed steel Plants; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

(e) the quantity of ferro manganese required in the country and the quantity exported annually?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) and (b). In the normal course of their business and in continuation of their earlier contracts which ended on 31st March 1978. Manganese Ore India Limited entered into fresh contracts with the following six ferro-manganese producers for supply of high grade manganese ore at a price of Rs. 280/- per tonne f.o.r. during the period 1-4-78 to 31-3-80. The rates of supply of raw manganese to each of the 6 plants are indicated below:

	Rate per month (in tonnes)
1. Khandelwal Ferro Alloys Ltd., Kunhan	5,000
2. Universal Ferro and Allied Chemicals Ltd., Tumkur	6,000
3. Ferro Alloys Cor. Ltd., Gari- vidi	5,000
4. Jeypore Sugar Co. Ltd., Raya- gada	2,000
5. Maharashtra Electrosmeit Ltd., Chandrapur	6,000
6. Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd., Joda	4,000

(c) All the supply contracts were formally entered into only after April, 1978. This was necessary to ensure the continuity of supply. It has always been the practice in the Company to enter into contract for such supplies for a period of two to three years at a time and these contracts are no different from the earlier contracts.

(d) The average consumption per tonne of ferro-manganese produced during 1977 was about two and half

tonnes of manganese ore. The total production of ferro-manganese in the aforesaid plants in the year 1977 was as under:

(Quantity in tonnes)

Plants	Production
1. Khandelwal Ferro-Alloys Ltd.	38,855
2. Universal Ferro and Allied Chemicals Ltd.	38,017
3. Ferro Alloys Cor. Ltd.	39,277
4. Jeypore Sugar Co. Ltd.	12,641
5. Maharashtra Electrosmeit Ltd.	33,700
6. Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd.	26,734

(e) The internal consumption of ferro-manganese during 1977 was about 125,000 tonnes as against an export of about 19,000 tonnes.

Expansion of Telephone Services

*347. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether any long-range plan has been formulated to expand the Telephone services especially in the metropolitan cities, where there is a great demand;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof and the capital outlay involved;

(c) whether a beginning has been made or is likely to be made by setting up Electronics Exchanges and if so, their capacity and the places at which these have been and/or being installed; and

(d) whether any target date has been fixed by which time the entire waiting list shall be wiped out?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

(SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKH DEO SAI) (a) to (d) A statement is placed on the table of the House

Statement

1 Plans formulated to expand Telephone facilities

A five-year Plan for the year 1978-83 has been drawn up to add about 11.5 lakh telephone connections to the 17.26 lakh connections working in the country on 31.3.78. Of the 11.5 lakh lines about 3.5 lakhs lines may be installed in the 4 Metropolitan cities. The Plan together with the plans for development of trunk facilities, telex facilities etc. is expected to cost Rs. 1848 crores at the 1976-77 price level.

2 Target for wiping out the waiting lists

It is proposed that by the end of the Plan period it should be possible to provide telephone connections in the smaller cities, towns and villages with in a few months of demand being registered.

As far as the metropolitan cities are concerned it is proposed to meet all the existing demands and expand the network suitably to reduce congestion and over loading in exchanges in the cities.

3 Introduction of Electronic exchanges

At present the telephone exchanges use manual and crossbar and crossbar automatic switching systems. Additional manufacturing capacities are being set up for production of crossbar and crossbar switching systems for meeting the short term requirements.

Electronic switching has been developed recently in various developed countries abroad. An indigenous design has also been evolved by the P&T Telecommunications Research Centre.

A 1000 lines indigenously-designed electronic switching is under installation for trial at Rajouri Garden, New Delhi.

It is proposed to introduce electronic switching and take up its production in the country gradually during the next 10 years. A proposal for installation of three imported electronic exchanges of 10,000 lines each at Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi is under consideration as part of this programme.

Setting up of distribution centres for Steel

*348 PANDIT D. N. TIWARY Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have since taken any decision in regard to the setting up of distribution centres in the country so as to reach steel directly to consumers?

(b) whether the opening of these centres have been finalised and

(c) if so their locations?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK) (a) to (c) The main producers have been asked to extend their distribution network by opening new distribution centres. In addition SAIL has also been instructed to examine the possibility of opening retail outlets at the Block level. The details are being worked out. Similarly the Small Scale Industrial Development Corporations have plan to extend the network of their Depots to service the requirements of the Small Scale Units.

Provision of group dialling system in Kerala

*349 SHRI GEORGE MATHEW Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) considering the density of Population in Kerala and that of the

telephone system there whether Government propose to provide group dialling systems to all the taluk headquarters in Kerala;

(b) the pending proposals for group dialling systems in Kerala; and

(c) will the Central Government distribute the Group dialling equipment manufacture in India according to the density of telephones in the country and also on an equitable basis to all the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKILDEO SAI): (a) to (c). A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

1. Group dialling system is a special subscriber trunk dialling (STD) facility which permits more than two exchanges to be connected for inter-dialling. Due to limited financial and material resources STD facilities are being extended gradually in a phased manner in accordance with the following priorities:—

(i) Connection of State Capitals to Delhi;

(ii) Connection of District Headquarters to respective State Capitals;

(iii) Connection of all District Headquarters within 300 Kms. of Delhi and 200 Kms. of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras to their respective metropolitan Centres;

(iv) Other routes justified by traffic i.e. 100 calls each way per day.

2. Provision of Group Dialling from Taluk Headquarters is also being considered and planned under category (iv) above.

3. At present no proposals are pending for providing group dialling in Kerala fulfilling the above criteria.

4. The proposals for STD including group dialling are being examined and taken up equitably in all the States in accordance with above policy.

Representation made by Embassy Workers' Welfare Association,
New Delhi

*350. SHRI VASANT SATHE:

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N.
PATIL:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints regarding victimisation of Indian Employees working in different embassies in India;

(b) if so, details thereof and action taken on the representation made by Embassy Workers' Welfare Association (Regd.) Nehru Park, Chanakya-puri, New Delhi;

(c) whether it is a fact that in spite of the categorical assurances given by the Minister in reply to Unstarred Question No. 7650 on the 20th April, 1978 regarding model contract for Indians working in Foreign Embassies and similar Unstarred Question No. 3591 on the 10th August, 1978 no positive steps have been taken to mitigate the grievances of the employees affected by non-implementation of the provisions of the model contract governing Indian workers in foreign embassies; and

(d) details of action taken/proposed in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): (a) and (b). Government have received complaints from Embassy Workers' Welfare Association about non-payment of terminal benefits in some cases. There are

eight such specific cases brought to our notice since April, 1975 i.e. after the reply to Parliament Question No 7650 of 20th April in the Lok Sabha.

On receipt of these complaints the Ministry of External Affairs took up cases with the concerned foreign missions and sought an amicable settlement recommending giving the Indian employees a fair deal in keeping with the provisions of the Model Contract Form circulated to all foreign missions in 1975.

(c) and (d) The terms and conditions of service of local employees are negotiated and settled directly between missions and Indian employees. This Ministry is not a party to such agreements or contracts. Therefore while this Ministry has made efforts to secure the adherence of foreign missions to the terms embodied in the Model Contract Form these terms and conditions cannot be imposed on Diplomatic Missions which have differing terms and conditions which are understood to be sometimes better than those embodied in the Model Contract Form. The Model Contract Form which was recommendatory in nature to foreign missions was drawn up in consultation with the Ministry of Labour and Ministry of Law in order to provide a framework for fair treatment to Indian nationals working in foreign missions. Accordingly when ever disputes between Indian employees and foreign missions are brought to the notice of this Ministry this Ministry will continue to look into them and seek to secure an amicable settlement bearing in mind the facts of each case and the need for fair treatment. It may be noted that with a nearly 100 resident Diplomatic Missions and offices of international and other organisations in Delhi employing a few thousand Indian employees the number of complaints are relatively few.

Provision of public call offices in villages

*351. SHRI RANICHANDRAN KADHANNAPPALLI.

SHRI A. R. BADRINARAYAN

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether Ministry plans to provide 15 000 public call offices in the villages in the next five years,

(b) if so, whether backward and hilly areas will get priority;

(c) whether the villages have been earmarked for the purpose,

(d) if so, the details thereof, and

(e) the total expenditure involved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Yes, Sir For this purpose more liberal criteria have been adopted for provision of PCOs in the backward and hilly areas

(c) Villages are being identified in accordance with the criteria adopted. PCOs are to be opened progressively during the 5 years in these villages.

(d) A statement is placed on the table of the House

(e) Rs. 90 crores approximately

Statement

For purposes of provision of PCOs, & COs, the policy adopted by the Department is given at statement T. Besides provision of PCOs in places of administrative importance viz District headquarters, Sub-Divisional headquarters, tehsil headquarters, sub-tehsil headquarters and Block headquarters, PCOs are to be provided at a subsidized basis at places with a populations of 5000 or more in

ordinary areas, 2,500 or more in backward or hilly areas and population of 2,500 or more in a group of villages within the radius of 10 Kms. from a central village in tribal areas. The

table below gives the number of villages in each of these categories with the number provided with the facility and number yet to be provided with the same:—

Category of Station	Total Nos.	No. provided with telephone facility	No. yet to be provided with the facility
(a) District Hqrs.	395	392	3
(b) Sub Divl. Hqrs.	635	592	43
(c) Tehsil Hqrs.	1280	1246	34
(d) Sub Tehsil Hqrs.	236	175	61
(e) Block Hqrs.	3153	2848	315
(f) Places with a population exceeding:—			
(i) 5,000 in ordinary areas	4472	3420	1052
(ii) 2,500 in hilly & backward areas	20733	9454	11279
(iii) 2,500 and above, in a group of villages within 10 Kms. radius of a central village		being identified	
(g) Police stations under the charge of Sub-Inspector of Police or above	3558	2763	795
	34472	20890	13582

NOTE: In the above table the figures shown against the particular category excludes the stations covered under the earlier categories.

All the places not yet provided with telephone facilities in the above categories are expected to be covered

within the 15,000 P.C.Os. to be opened during 1978-83.

Statement 'T'

POLICY FOR PROVISION OF P.C.Os AND C.Os ON LOSS

Categories of Stations

- (1) District Headquarters
- (2) Sub Divisional Headquarters
- (3) Tehsil Headquarters
- (4) Sub Tehsil Headquarters
- (5) Block Headquarters
- (6) Places with a population of 5000 or more in ordinary areas
(2,500 or more in backward or hilly areas)

Conditions for provision of Public Call Offices Conditions for provision of Combined Offices

Will be provided progressively irrespective of loss and without any conditions of minimum revenue

Will be provided progressively irrespective of loss and without conditions of minimum revenue

- (7) Places with Police Stations under the charge of an Officer of the rank of a Sub Inspector of Police or above
-

Condition for provision of Public Call Offices

Condition for provision of Combined Offices

The anticipated revenue should be at least 25% of ARE (Annual Recurring Expenditure) in ordinary areas, and 15% of ARE in backward areas and 10% of ARE in hilly areas

The anticipated revenue should be at least 15% of the ARE (Annual Recurring Expenditure) in ordinary areas, and 15% of ARE in backward areas and 10% of ARE in hilly areas

- (8) Out of the way places
-

Conditions for provision of Public Call Offices

Conditions for provision of Combined offices

- (a) Should be beyond 40 Kms (radial distance) from an existing exchange

- (a) Should be beyond 20 Kms. (radial distance) from an existing Telegraph office

- (b) The anticipated revenue should be at least 25% of ARE in ordinary areas, 15% of ARE in backward areas, and 10% of ARE in hilly areas

- (b) The anticipated revenue should be at least 25% of ARE in ordinary areas, 15% of ARE in backward areas, and 10% of ARE in hilly areas

- (c) The anticipated loss should not exceed Rs 2 000 p.a. in ordinary areas and Rs 5 000 p.a. in backward/hilly areas
-

- (9) Tourist/pilgrimage centres/agricultural/irrigation/power projects sites townships
-

Conditions for provision of Public Call Offices

Conditions for provision of Combined Offices

- (a) The anticipated revenue should be at least 25% of ARE in ordinary areas, 15% of ARE in backward areas, and 10% of ARE in hilly areas

- (a) The anticipated revenue should be at least 25% of ARE in ordinary areas, 15% of ARE in backward areas, and 10% of ARE in hilly areas

- (b) The anticipated loss should not exceed Rs 2 000 p.a. in ordinary areas and Rs 5 000 p.a. in backward and hilly areas
-

(10) All other stations

Condition for provision of Public Cal. Offices. Condition for provision of Combined Offices

On the basis of financial viability or on rent and guarantee in case of loss. On the basis of financial viability or on rent and guarantee in case of loss.

Note:—

1. For considering the population figures, the population of the town or village alone should take into account and not that of a group of villages or towns except in tribal areas where a group of villages within a radius of 10 Kms from a Central village can be considered.
2. No telegraph office should be opened on less if another telegraph office is already working within 3 Kms. of the proposed office.

Reservation for S.C. and S.T. in Post Graduate courses in Medical Sciences

*352. SHRI A. ASOKARAJ: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Health Ministry has suggested to the Medical Council of India to reserve a certain percentage of seats in Post Graduate Courses in Medical Sciences for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Medical Council of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDA-MBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Council is not agreeable to reservation of seats in favour of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates for admission to post-graduate course in medical sciences.

(ख) क्या इन समितियों को अग्रेसरी और हिन्दी दोनों में ही प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत करने के निर्देश दिए गए हैं; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

संवैधीय कार्य तथा भ्रम संकी (भी एडोल्फ वर्मा) :
(क) से (ग) भ्रम मंत्रालय के संघीय रोजगार और प्रशिक्षण महाविद्यालय में दो समितियाँ कार्य कर रही थीं। इन में से एक समिति प्रशिक्षण से संबंधित थी जिसके निम्ने विभिन्न औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों तथा विभिन्न प्रविष्ठानों में शिक्षकों को दिए जाने वाले प्रशिक्षण के स्तर को जांच करने का काम था। दूसरी समिति रोजगार कार्यालयों के कार्यकरण को जांच से संबंधित थी। इन दोनों समितियों ने अपनी कार्यवाही पूर्ण कर ली है। उन की रिपोर्टों के अग्रेसरी स्वाक्षर तैयार हैं तथा हिन्दी स्वाक्षर तैयार किए जा रहे हैं ?

Improvement in working of hospitals in the country

*354. SHRI S. S. SOMANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently Government have launched a campaign to improve the working of the hospitals in the Capital in particular and the country in general; and

(b) if so, the details of the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDA-MBI PRASAD PADAV): (a) and (b).

रोजगार और प्रशिक्षण निदेशालय के संवैधीय समितियाँ

*353. श्री डी० एस० नेगी : क्या संवैधीय कार्य तथा भ्रम संकी यह बातों की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भ्रम मंत्रालय के संवैधीय रोजगार और प्रशिक्षण निदेशालय में कितनी समितियाँ काम कर रही हैं;

A Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr M. M. S. Siddu MP has been set up to examine the working of hospitals in the Capital and to suggest ways for improving their working. An expert study group has also been set

up to update the A.P. Jain Committee Report for hospital in the country

A statement listing the improvements made in the major hospitals in Delhi is placed on the Table of the Sabha

Statement

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital

Safdarjung Hospital

Lok Nayak Jai Prakash Narayan Hospital

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| <p>(1) A new services Block has been constructed where X ray Deptt, Blood Bank, Medical Examination Medical Board and C.S.S. Deptt. have been located</p> <p>(2) A new Laundry & Linen store Block building is coming up which is likely to be commissioned within this year</p> <p>(3) A new Operation Theatre Block will also be commissioned by the end of this year on the second floor of the C.S.D. Block</p> <p>(4) Additional 2 floors over O.P.D. are nearing completion</p> <p>(5) In the emergency Deptt. construction of an annexe, consisting of 15 beds and a doctor's rest room has already been started</p> <p>(6) 6 more beds for Paediatric emergency ward have been added</p> <p>(7) A Waiting Room for the attendants has been provided in the Emergency Deptt.</p> <p>(8) Additional 8 posts of Medical Officers have been sanctioned for the Emergency Deptt.</p> <p>(9) Departmental Canteen facilities round the clock have been provided for the relatives attending on the patients in the Emergency Deptt.</p> <p>(10) E.N.T., Eye, Dental and Orthopaedic Out patient Deptt. has started functioning on all the six days, for facility of patients</p> | <p>(1) Since the new building for Accident & Emergency Services Block constructed in July 1973 has been in occupation of the University College of Medical Sciences it has not been possible to bring about any material improvement in this Deptt. A new small casualty block has been constructed with a provision of 8 observation beds</p> <p>(2) A proposal for provision of Air-conditioned and water coolers, for various Depths including Emergency & Casualty is in an advanced stage of consideration</p> <p>(3) Administrative approval & expenditure sanction for the construction of Nurses Hostel, at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,48,45,000, has been issued</p> <p>(4) To improve communication facilities in the various Depths of the hospital, sanction for installation of an additional 100-line PABX has been given</p> <p>(5) In order to relieve the congestion in Out Patient Department a scheme for the construction of OPD phase II at an estimated cost of Rs. 35,12,500 has been sanctioned</p> | <p>(1) Senior doctors have been posted on duty in the Emergency Ward of the Hospital and surprise checks are conducted from time to time</p> <p>(2) A counter has been opened near the entrance gate of the Casualty where information about the patients admitted and treated in the casualty is kept</p> <p>(3) The relatives and friends of the patients are given information about the condition of the patients</p> <p>(4) Senior Doctors in charge of the various units have been instructed to be available on call as and when an eventuality arises</p> <p>(5) A Medical Social Worker has been asked to sit near the Casualty Deptt. to help the public</p> <p>(6) Volunteer Social Workers have been requested to be present near the casualty Deptt. when they visit the hospital</p> |
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Postal facility in rural areas.

*355. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government have made any survey for setting up Postal facility centres within a radius of 10 Kms. in the rural areas; and

(b) if so, the number of Post Offices likely to be set up under the scheme and the time by which the new Post Offices will start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Participation of Indian High Commission in the receptions of Smt. Gandhi

*356. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian High Commission in London, and the Indian High Commissioner there in particular, took any direct or indirect part in one or more programmes and functions in which Mrs. Indira Gandhi, former Prime Minister, was a guest speaker or a guest;

(b) if so, full facts thereof;

(c) reasons for such official recognition of and participation in the said programmes; and

(d) whether Indians in India and/or in Britain lodged any protest at such official involvement by the Indian High Commission and if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Indian High Commissioner received an invitation to be a speaker at the Indo-British Association dinner on November 16th, 1978, in honour of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru and Prince Charles, which he accepted. The High Commissioner spoke on Shri Nehru's contribution to India and his unfailing belief in "Independence with freedom" and also made some reference to the present health and vigour of Indian democracy "after its temporary eclipse".

(c) The High Commissioner attended the dinner as it was organised in honour of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru and Prince Charles.

(d) It is reported by our Mission that only one critical letter was received regarding the High Commissioner's participation. Government support our High Commissioner's decision since the meeting was in honour of Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru and Prince Charles.

सत्यविक एचिड सस्ती दरों पर बेचा जाना

*357. श्री मानू कुमार शस्त्री : क्या इस्पात और धातु मंत्री यह बताने को इत्ता करेगे कि :

(क) क्या हिन्दुस्तान जिक लिमिटेड, उदयपुर के प्रबंधकों से अवधरी, से प्रचल, 1976 तक की अवधि में सत्यविक एचिड बिना टैडर मंगाये 461. 00 रुए प्रति टन की दर से बेचा था जबकि उस का बाजार मूल्य 1000 रु० से 1200 रु० प्रति टन के बीच था ; और

(ख) यदि हा. तो प्रबंधकों द्वारा उपरोक्त कंपनी को इस प्रकार कितनी हानि पहुंचाई गई ?

इस्पात और धातु मंत्री (श्री बाबू पटनायक) :

(क) सीमित संभरण बुधियाओं के कारण सत्यविक एचिड के स्टॉक के जमा हो जाने की वजह से प्रदायक के बन्द होने से बचान के लिए, हिन्दुस्तान जिक लिमिटेड ने अपने देवारी प्रदायक से अवधरी-माच, 1978 में रु० 461 प्रति मीट्रिक टन के कारखाना काछ मूल्य पर अनुबंधित खरीदारों को सीमित मात्रा में सत्यविक एचिड बेचा । यह मूल्य 23 फरवरी, 1978 से बढ़ा कर 480 रु० प्रति मीट्रिक टन कर दिया गया जिसमें उत्पादन मूल्य और बिी कर शामिल की है ।

उपलब्ध मूल्य हिन्दुस्तान जिंक लि० को वारंटी-मुदा खरीद के आधार पर सीमित दर पर प्रस्तावित उच्चतम मूल्य था।

हिन्दुस्तान जिंक लि० का सत्यपुरिक एलिड बिनी मूल्य एवं धातु के तराशों और धीर-सरकारी सैक्टर के अन्य एलिड उत्पादकों के मूल्य के बराबर है।

(घ) भराव नहीं उठता।

Opening of PCOs in Sholapur Taluka and Mangalore in Karnataka

*358 SHRI RAJSHEKHAR KOLUR Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government has received representations for the opening of PCOs at Kannehalli in Sholapur Taluka and Mangalore (in Karnataka);

(b) whether Government is considering the above representations for opening PCOs at Kannehalli and Mangalore, in view of the recent discovery of gold deposits in nearby areas and the pressing demands for establishing telephone links from the places, and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) and (c) A P.C.O has been opened at Mangalore in Raichur District of Karnataka on 31st March, 78

Proposal for Kannehalli has been found to be unremunerative and at

the same time not covered by the policy for opening of PCO on a subsidized basis

Resolutions for UN Assembly session

*359 SHRI P. M. SAYEED

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that India had tabled two Resolutions for the UN Assembly session during the current Session,

(b) if so, the details of the two Resolutions moved in the Assembly,

(c) how many countries supported the Resolutions, and

(d) what was the fate of those two Resolutions?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE) (a) to (d) During the current session of the UN¹ General Assembly, India tabled and co-sponsored several resolutions. Since the question does not specify which resolutions the Honourable Members have in mind, it is not possible to give the details requested. However, I lay on the Table of the House a statement giving the resolutions which India has tabled or co-sponsored so far during the current session.

Statement

List of resolutions tabled and co-sponsored by India during the 33rd Session of the U.N. General Assembly

(As on 13-12-1978)

(1) *denotes Indian initiative.

(2) Unless otherwise indicated, resolutions shown against various Committees have been adopted only in those Committees.

	Title of the Resolution	Status	Remarks
I. Plenary	* (1) 30 years of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights—National Institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights.	Not yet adopted	10 co-sponsors
	(2) Palestine		
	(a) Political aspects of the Palestine Problem	Adopted (97/19/25)	
	(b) Committee on the inalienable rights of the Palestine People	Adopted (103/14/24)	
	(c) Special Unit for the Palestinians in the Secretariat—strengthening of	Adopted (98/17/26)	
	(3) Cyprus	Adopted (110/4/22)	
	(4) Question of the Middle East	Adopted (100/9/33)	
II. First Committee (Disarmament & International Security)	* (1) Non-use of nuclear weapons	Adopted (84/16/18)	Co-sponsored with 19 other countries.
	* (2) Urgent need for cessation of further testing of nuclear weapons.	Adopted (89/2/9)	Co-sponsored with 27 other countries.
	(3) Review conference on convention of bacteriological (biological) weapons	Adopted by consensus	
	(4) Study of nuclear weapons	Adopted (89/9/19)	
	(5) U.N. Conference on excessively injurious weapons	Adopted by consensus	
	(6) Proposal on chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons.	Adopted by consensus	
	(7) Effective measures to implement the purposes and objectives of the Disarmament Decade.	Adopted	

	Title of the Resolution	Status	Remarks
	(8) Relationship between disarmament and development	Adopted	
	(9) Resolution on so-called inhuman weapons	Adopted	
	(10) U N Fellowship on Disarmament	Adopted	
	(11) Non interference in the internal affairs of States	Adopted (110/0/13)	
	(12) Implementation of the Declaration on the strengthening of International Security	Adopted (96/2/20)	
III Special Political Committee (Other political questions)	(1) Working group on financing of U N relief and works—Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East	Adopted by consensus	14 other co-sponsors
	(2) Palestine refugees in the Gaza strip	Adopted (100/1/2)	7 other co-sponsors
	(3) Three resolutions to investigate Israeli practices affecting the human rights of the population of the Occupied Territories	Adopted	
	(4) Two Resolutions on Information	Adopted	Introduced by Tunisia on behalf of Group of 77
	(5) Peaceful uses of the outer space	Adopted	
	(6) Composition of the relevant organs of the U N	Adopted	27 other co-sponsors.
IV Second Committee (Economic & Financial questions)	*1 Third General Conference of UNIDO	Adopted by consensus	Co-sponsored by all members of Group of 77
	2 Industrial Development Cooperation	Do	Do
	*3 Conversion of UNIDO into a specialized agency		Do
	4 U N University		Do
	5 Several other resolutions tabled by the Group of 77		
V. Third Committee (Social & Humanitarian Issues)	1 Procedural resolution regarding expansion of the Advisory Committee on the International Year for Disabled Persons.	Adopted	
	2 Policies of programmes relating to youth	Adopted by consensus	

	Title of the Resolution	Status	Remarks
	3. Draft convention on the elimination of discrimination against women.	Adopted by consensus	
	4. Adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights by political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to colonial and racist regimes in southern Africa.		18 other co-sponsors.
	5. Procedural resolution on draft convention on the elimination of discrimination against women.	Do.	
	6. National experience in achieving far-reaching social and economic changes.	Do.	Group of 77 resolutions
	7. Equitable distribution of national income for economic and social development.	Do.	Do.
	8. Preservation and further development of cultural values	Adopted (116/0/14)	
	9. Elimination of all forms of racial discrimination.		
	10. Torture and other cruel, inhuman and other degrading treatment.	Adopted by consensus	
	11. Preparation for the world conference for the Decade for Women.	Do.	28 other co-sponsors
	*12. Alternative approaches and ways & means within the U.N. system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms.	Do.	30 other co-sponsors
VI. Fourth Committee (Issues relating to decolonisation)	1. Implementation of the Declaration of the Granting of Independence to colonial countries and peoples by the specialised agencies and the international institutions associated with the U.N.	Adopted	45 other co-sponsors
	2. United Nations educational and training programme for southern Africa.	Adopted by consensus	54 other co-sponsors.
	3. Information from non-self governing territories transmitted under Art. 73 of the U.N. Charter	Adopted	17 other co-sponsors

	Title of the Resolution	Status	Remarks
	4 Offers by member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of non self governing territories	Adopted by consensus	24 other co-sponsors
	5 Question of the new hebrides	Do	13 other co-sponsors
	6 Question of Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Montserrat, Turks and Caicos Islands and Cayman Islands	Do	8 other co-sponsors.
	7 Question of Belize	Adopted	43 other co-sponsors
VII Fifth Committee (Administrative & Budgetary issues)	*1 Medium term plan for the period 1980-83		
	2 U N Salary system—Report of the International Civil Service Commission		
	3 Question of personnel		
	4 Draft Resolution on UN Centre in Vienna		
	5 Text of financing of UNEF and UNDOF		
VIII Sixth Committee (Legal issues)	1 U N Conference on Contract for international sale of goods	Adopted by consensus	
	2 Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the U N	Do.	
	3 Drafting of an international convention against the taking of hostages	Do.	

प्रौद्योगिक सम्पन्न विधेयक के विरुद्ध प्रदर्शन

*360. श्री धनन्त राय ज्ञानसहाय :

श्री गंगा प्रसाद सिंह

क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा अम सभों यह बताने की कृपा करें कि

(क) क्या उन्हें प्रौद्योगिक सम्पन्न विधेयक के विरुद्ध सभी के बीच कार्यात्मक सभी और प्रखिल भारतीय धर्मिक और कमराटी सच के एक साथ है प्रविष्ट धर्मिकों द्वारा 20 नवम्बर, 1978 को आयोजित किने बने व्यापक प्रदर्शन की जानकारी है,

(ख) यदि हां, तो उपरोक्त विधेयक के किन बलों के विरुद्ध प्रदर्शन किया गया था, और

(ग) इस बारे में सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा अम सभों (श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा)

(क) से (ग) यह सूचित किया गया है कि केन्द्रीय ट्रेड यूनियन संगठन के सलाधान में एक रेली 20 नवम्बर, 1978 को आयोजित की गई थी। यह रेली 30 अगस्त, 1978 को लोक सभा में पेश किए गए प्रौद्योगिक सम्पन्न विधेयक, 1978 को वापिस लेने की मांग कर रही थी। लोक सभा ने उक्त विधेयक को ससद सभों की संयुक्त समिति के पास भेजने और राज्य सभा को संयुक्त समिति में भाग लेने की सिफारिश के प्रस्ताव पर पहले ही सहमति दे दी है। जैसा कि बार बार स्पष्ट किया जा चुका है, सरकार विधेयकों के विभिन्न उपबन्धों के संबंध में दिए गए मुद्दों पर उचित विचार करेगी।

Establishment of a Steel Plant in Maharashtra

*361. SHRI SANTOSHRAO GODE:

DR. BAPU KALDATE:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government will consider to establish a Steel Plant in Chandrapur District of Maharashtra considering the availability of raw material there;

(b) whether any survey in this regard was conducted in the area of Vidarbha; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) to (c). Based on a study carried out in 1975 by Metallurgical and Engineering Consultants (India) Ltd., it has been found that establishment of a steel plant at Surjagarh in Chandrapur is not economically feasible.

Number of passports issued

*362. SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the number of passports issued during 1977-78 to Indian citizens;

(b) the number of applications pending disposal till March, 1978

(c) whether any application for passport has been refused; and

(d) the reasons for such refusal?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): (a) During the period April 1977 to March 1978, a total of 10,62,498 passports had been issued by Passport Offices.

(b) As on 31-3-1978, the gross arrears position of pending applications was 4,18,714.

Of this 79,137 applications were pending due to non-compliance of passport requirements by the applicants. Non-compliance of requirements means absence of financial guarantee, required number of photographs, remittance of full revised passport fee of Rs. 50/- and certain essential data for inclusion in the passport like date of birth or height of the applicant etc.

(c) Applications for passport were refused in case of 20 persons by the Passport Issuing Authorities in India. This excludes Government of Goa, Daman and Diu from whom the information has not yet been received.

(d) Passport facilities are refused for various reasons such as pendency of a criminal case and issue of warrant or summons against the applicant etc. as prescribed in Sub-Section (2) of Section 6 of the Passports Act, 1967.

Requirement and production of refractories

*363. SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the total requirements of refractories, both in tonnes and in value, needed by the steel plants in the public sector;

(b) how much of it is produced in India and how much is imported;

(c) how many refractory plants are under the public sector management;

(d) whether their production and profitability on increasing or decreasing; and

(e) if decreasing, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) The total estimated requirement

of refractories during the current year, i.e. 1978-79 in the Public Sector Steel Plants including Alloy Steel Producers in the Public Sector is of the order of Rs 432 lakh tonnes valued at about Rs 70 crores.

(b) Of the total tonnage required during the current year, about 94.5 per cent is produced in the country and the balance is imported.

(c) There are four refractory-making units in the Bharat Refractories Ltd. under the Ministry of Steel and Mines and five units in the Burn Standard Co. Ltd. under the Ministry of Heavy Industry.

(d) and (e) There has been an overall increase in the production of refractories from 42253 tonnes in 1976-77 to 52348 tonnes in 1977-78, in the units now under Bharat Refractories Ltd. Despite increased production, the profitability of the plants has decreased due to the following main reasons —

(i) Price increase in raw materials higher wage bills including the payment of ex gratia and statutory bonus to the employees,

(ii) Prices of the manufactured products remained almost constant,

(iii) Frequent failures and interruption in power supply upsetting the tunnel kiln temperatures resulting in production losses as well as higher percentage of rejections and

(iv) The plant and machinery installed are quite old thereby causing frequent break-downs and higher maintenance cost of the plant and machinery which are quite old.

Representation from Kerala Regarding Loss of Revenue due to Amendment in the Central Sales Tax Act.

*306 SHRI P. K. KODIYAN will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government have received any communication from Kerala State Government regarding serious loss of revenue caused by changing the meaning of sales in the course of exports through the amendment to the Central Sales-tax Act passed by the Union Government, and

(b) if so the details and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL) (a) and (b) When the Central Sales Tax Act, 1955 was amended in 1976 to treat the last sale or purchase of goods preceding export in certain circumstances as being in the course of export for the purpose of exemption from sales tax under Article 286(1) of the Constitution, the Government of Kerala had represented that the amendment would result in severe loss of revenue to the State. After discussions with the officials of the State Government, it was concluded that the figures of actual loss on account of sales tax on exports and imports would be in the range of Rs 14.50 crores or so. It was explained on behalf of the Central Government that it could not accept the principle of compensation and that whatever the loss in sales-tax revenue attributable to the amendment to the Central Sales Tax Act, it had to be seen as a part of the larger problem of gap in resources for financing a Plan of the approved size. It was also agreed that whenever the Central Government considered the question of gap in States resources, the estimated loss of Rs 14.50 crores or so would be taken into account in the case of Kerala and suitable ways and means found to deal with the problem. This was done while releasing gap assistance to Kerala last year, in conformity with the approach adopted towards other States which faced a similar problem of gap in resources.

Import of Woollen Rags

*371. SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT:

SHRI RAJSHEKHAR
KOLUR:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a high-level Committee of Secretaries appointed by Government of India has suggested import of woollen rags on a restricted basis through a canalising agency; and

(b) if so, (i) the name of that canalising agency; (ii) the amount and nature of woollen rags which are recommended to be imported; and (iii) a brief outline of the recommendations of the Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) and (b). A Committee of Secretaries constituted under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Industrial Development) to make recommendations in regard to the policy for import of textile fibres/yarns and related matters, has submitted its Report to Government. In its Report, the Committee has among other matters, dealt with the import policy for woollen rags. Government are considering the recommendations of the Committee. The import of woollen rags is presently canalised through the State Trading Corporation.

Export of Frozen Shrimps to United States

*372. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether export of frozen shrimps to United States from Vishakapatnam has come to halt during the last six months resulting in the accumulation of 100 tonnes of processed shrimps with the exporters;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to revive the export of shrimps?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) to (c). There has been a general short-fall in the export of frozen shrimps from most ports, including Vishakapatnam, to the U.S.A. on account of diversion to Japan, which has occurred because of price advantage during the first six months of the current financial year. Also, the catch during this period has been much lower than that during the corresponding period last year. The details of the shipment figures from Vishakapatnam for export of frozen shrimps to U.S.A. and Japan for the period April—October, 1977, and 1978 are given below:—

		U.S.A.				Qty. in MT Value in Rs. lakhs Japan			
		1978		1977		1978		1977	
		Q	V	Q	V	Q	V	Q	V
April		Nil		47	15.63	168	62.05	236	95.55
May		Nil		34	14.04	Nil		Nil	
June		23	5.71	55	23.77	449	185.9	255	92.82
July		Nil		Nil		178	81.02	318	136.18
August		Nil		Nil		268	131.95	150	74.55
Sept.		Nil		Nil		Nil		199	84.30
Oct.		Nil		Nil		287	205.25	302	161.88
TOTAL		23	5.71	136	53.41	1344	666.17	1460	658.25

2. No cargo meant for U.S.A. is reported to have accumulated at Vishakhapatnam during the period April-October, 1978

Agitation by Employees of New India Assurance Company Ltd.

*373 SHRI DILIP CHAKRAVARTY Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether it is true that the employees of the New India Assurance Company Limited have been on agitation in various parts of the country for ventilating their grievances,

(b) if so what steps the management of the New India Assurance Company Limited has taken to redress the grievances

(c) is it true that the entire Managing Committee of the New India Assurance Company Limited Southern Region Employees Association have been suspended from service and

(d) what are the expenses including the legal expenses the management of the New India Assurance Company Limited has incurred, area-wise?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL) (a) to (c) A section of the employees of the New India Assurance Co Ltd. had an agitation especially in the Southern Region to press their demands relating to the fixation of rate of provident fund contribution, sick leave on full pay, bonus to all employees, absorption of temporary employees against declared permanent vacancies, etc. Some of these demands relate to the entire general insurance industry and not to New India alone. During the course of the agitation, some of the employees had indulged in grave and serious acts of indiscipline and misconduct in the premises of the Company. They threatened the Senior Area Manager and others at Madras on 27-3-1978 and 4-11-1978. The management was, there-

fore, compelled to suspend the members of the Managing Committee of the Southern Region Employees' Association and a few other employees.

Following the discussions which the Deputy Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) had with the representatives of the management and the union in Bombay, a settlement was reached on 9-12-1978. The agitation has since been called off and further action on the outstanding demands will be taken in accordance with the terms of the settlement.

(d) Legal expenses incurred by 'New India' in respect of the present agitation area-wise are as under:—

Bombay Area. Advance of Rs. 15 000/. Actual expenses incurred including Court cases so far are Rs. 8 000/.

Madras. By way of Court fees Rs. 4000/.

Share of Income-tax Revenue Payable to various States

*374 SHRI R. K. MIHALGI Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to lay a statement showing

(a) whether it is a fact that the various State Governments are to receive a part of their share of Income-tax revenue from 1972-73 onwards,

(b) if so, the amount State-wise and year wise,

(c) whether it is a fact that the State Governments especially government of Maharashtra have urged upon the Union Government to settle the said payments,

(d) what are the reasons for delay in settling these payments

(e) whether the Union Government are contemplating at least to make ad-hoc payments to State Governments till the final accounts are settled, if so, when, and

(f) how soon the whole matter will be decided finally?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL) : (a) to (f). In accordance with the provisions of article 279(1) of the Constitution, the net proceeds of income-tax distributable between the Union and the States are to be 'ascertained and certified' by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, whose certificate shall be final. Pending receipt of such certified figures, the shares due to the various States are released to them in instalments during each financial year on the basis of Budget Estimates and Revised Estimates, subject to such adjustments of short or excess payments as may be necessary with reference to certified figures when received. Payments to all the States, including Maharashtra, have thus been made on a provisional basis for the years 1972-73 and onwards pending receipt of certified figures from Comptroller and Auditor General of India, which are awaited. The Comptroller and Auditor General had brought it to the notice of the Government that it had not been possible for him to certify the net proceeds because of large scale misclassification between the figures of Income-tax and Central Surcharge and non-reconciliation of these figures. The matter is under correspondence with the Comptroller and Auditor General with a view to finding a way out early. On receipt of certified figures, the amount of arrears, if any, payable to various States (including Maharashtra who have urged the Central Government to settle this matter) will be computed and released to them. In view of the misclassification referred to, it is not possible to make ad hoc payments to the States in addition to the provisional payments already made from year to year.

Renovation and Expansion Work at Ahmedabad Airport

*375. **SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHWA :** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the renovation and expansion work at the Ahmedabad airport is going on;

(b) when it will be completed;

(c) the details of the capacity increased; and

(d) whether arrangements for international flights will also be made at the airport?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) By the middle of 1979.

(c) The capacity of the new Terminal Building will approximately be twice the capacity of the existing one. The new terminal building will provide an arrival hall capable of accommodating 150 passengers and 75 visitors, a departure concourse to accommodate 200 passengers and 100 visitors along with a separate departure holding area for security cleared passengers to accommodate approximately 200 passengers.

(d) Ahmedabad Airport will continue to be the designated alternate for Bombay for international flights.

साथ का सुरक्षित भंडार

*376. श्री हुकम चन्द कटवाल : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार ने किस मुख्य प्रयोजन से साथ का सुरक्षित भंडार बनाया है और क्या इस समय उस प्रयोजन की प्राप्ति हो रही है;

(ख) क्या राज्य व्यापार नियम साथ की वरीद के लिए बिहार, बंगाल और अन्य राज्यों को धन देता है; और

(ग) क्या साथ उत्पादकों को इस संबंध में निर्धारित किया गया मूल्य नहीं मिलता है क्योंकि उस का बड़ा भाग विचालिये से लेते हैं; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार इन तथ्यों की जांच करने तथा यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि, उत्पादकों को पूरा मूल्य मिले, कोई प्रावधान करने का है;

(घ) क्या सुनिश्चित भंडार बनाए जाने के फलस्वरूप लाख के निर्यात में भारी कमी हुई है और

(च) यदि हाँ तो क्या सरकार का विचार सुनिश्चित भंडार बनाने की नीति को समाप्त करने का है ताकि विदेशी मुद्रा भारी मात्रा में अरबिज की जा सके ?

सामान्य तथा नागरिक वृत्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धीरेंद्र कर्मा) (क) के (च) लाख के अनुमानित उपभोक्ताओं के लिए आवश्यकताओं को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा 1975 में म्यूनडम समपन कीमत समझौते कार्यवाही शुरू की गई थी। इस के परिणामस्वरूप राज्य व्यापार नियंत्रण कक्षा एक सुनिश्चित भंडार बनाना तथा था। जनजातीय उपभोक्ताओं को उचित कीमत उपलब्ध कराने का उद्देश्य पूरा हो रहा है। वास्तव में इस वर्ष प्रचलित कीमतें म्यूनडम समपन कीमतों से काफी ऊंची रही हैं।

(ख) कीमत समपन समझौते कार्यक्रमों के अंतर्गत बाजार की उपरि राज्य व्यापार नियंत्रण द्वारा बिलार, पश्चिम बंगाल तथा उत्तराखण्ड राज्य सरकारों के नामित सहकारिता समितियों के माध्यम से की जाती है। इस के लिए, राज्य व्यापार नियंत्रण द्वारा मुद्रा वितीय सहभागिता देता है, जिस उन समितियों द्वारा की गई स्पर्धा के आधार पर भुगतान किये समय सम्पन्न कर दिया जाता है।

(ग) क्या (ब) शुरू में कुछ गिरावटें मिली थी कि लाख उत्पादकों को सरकार द्वारा तथा निर्यात समपन कीमत नहीं मिली। राज्य समितियों द्वारा निरीक्षण में मुद्रा बाजार के लिए बहुत उथल-पुथल से और धरोहरों पर केवल राज्य सहकारी समितियों के माध्यम से ही की जाती है। किन्तु उपर्युक्त कीमतें प्राप्त कर रहा है। समपन कीमतों की समस्या बड़ी अधिक है। देशों और वार्षिक काम नोडन में सिर्फ लाख की प्रचलित कीमतें 2 25 50 प्रति कि ग्राम का छोटी रही हैं।

(ङ) संश्लिष्ट स्वामयज नस्लों के प्रविष्टिगत होने के कारण लाख के निर्यात में विचलन पाई थी। वर्ष 1978-79 के दौरान एका घनमान है कि निर्यात 7000 म टन के बहुत एका स्तरों की तुलना में 14,000 से टन के लगभग तक बढ़ कर गये।

(च) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Request for Import of Tobacco by Iraq

*377 SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL

Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state

(a) whether he has received any request from the Government of Iraq for importing tobacco from India,

(b) if so what is the quantity and price thereof for which order has been received, and

(c) whether the export of tobacco will be through the STC only or open to private agencies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG) (a) No, Sir

(b) and (c) Do not arise

Contraband Goods Recovered by Customs Authorities in Border Areas of North Bihar

*378 SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHARY Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Customs authorities recovered contraband goods mostly textiles and calculators, valued at several lakhs of rupees during a massive anti-smuggling drive launched in the border areas of North Bihar in the month of September, 1978 and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H M PATEL) (a) and (b) Reports received by Government show that during the month of September 1978 the Customs authorities seized contraband goods totally valued at Rs 677 lakhs consisting of synthetic textiles calculators and other items in the North Bihar region of Indo Nepal border

राजस्थान में पटन विकास के लिए धनराशि

*379. श्री चतुर्मुख क्या पटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बात को क्या करते कि

(क) क्या राजस्थान सरकार न छोटी योजना में पटन के विकास के लिए अधिक धनराशि नियत करने का प्रयत्न किया है

(घ) यदि हा, तो क्या राज्य सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से इस राज्य में पर्यटन के विकास के लिए योजना में कुछ परियोजनाओं सम्मिलित करने की सिफारिश की है; और

(ग) यदि हा, तो योजना में सम्मिलित करने के लिए परियोजनाओं के नाम क्या हैं और आवश्यकी ज्ञाता क्या है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कोशिक) : (क) से (ग) की हा। हाल-हूए, सभी राज्यों/संघ शासित प्रदेशों के पर्यटन मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में केन्द्रीय संस्तर के अन्तर्गत विकास के लिए प्रत्येक राज्य में दो पर्यटक केन्द्रों के खण की सिफारिश की गई। राजस्थान सरकार द्वारा ऐसे विचार के लिए प्रस्तावित केन्द्रों हैं : जयपुर, जयलमेर, हल्दीवाटी, और महाराणा प्रताप के जीवन से सम्बन्धित अन्य स्थान।

योजनाओं के बारे में और उन्हें कर्तव्यित करने में दी गयी वाली सहाय प्रत्यक्षताओं को राज्य सरकार से परामर्श करते हुए विधिगत किया जाएगा।

Excise Duty on Aerated Waters

*380. SHRI RAMJILAL SUMAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the reason why the Ministry has levied a higher rate of excise for aerated water with cola as compared to aerated water without cola;

(b) was this introduced to discourage Coca Cola;

(c) now that Coca Cola has gone, do the Ministry plan to have an excise rate of 25 per cent for all aerated waters other than Soda; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). The Government has fixed a lower rate of duty on aerated waters not containing extracts of Cola nuts after considering a number of representations received from small manufacturers of aerated waters who requested for relief in excise duty in view of the competition they were facing from bigger manufacturers. The concessional rate of duty is applicable only on the first clearances not exceeding 50 lakh bottles in a financial year; for

clearances in excess of 50 lakh bottles, the standard rate of 55 per cent ad valorem is applicable. There was thus no specific intention to discourage Coca Cola as such.

(c) and (d). The situation obtaining at present as a result of discontinuance of the manufacture of Coca Cola is receiving the attention of the Government.

Credit by Commercial Banks for Housing

*381. SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an expert panel appointed by the Reserve Bank of India has suggested that commercial banks should mark a minimum additional Rs. 100 crore credit annually, as an effective long term measure to deal with the colossal housing problems facing the country;

(b) if so, whether this expert working group has pointed out that a tragic aspect of the housing situation is that even if funds are made available, the needy cannot afford the credit facility on present terms; and

(c) if so, whether they have suggested any measure in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a). The Working Group on Finance for Housing Schemes appointed by the Reserve Bank has in its Report suggested that an additional amount of about Rs. 100 crores per annum may be advanced by the Banking system as a whole for the housing sector. This amount will include—(i) banks' housing loans, mainly to their own employees; and (ii) banks' subscription to guaranteed bonds/debentures of HUDCO and Housing Boards.

(b) and (c). The Working Group observed that even if the bank finance for housing is extended at the bare

minimum cost of 11.5 per cent per annum it would be beyond the reach of majority of the borrowers belonging to economically weaker sections or low income group. The Working Group has therefore suggested that (1) the commercial banks should extend at least 70 per cent of the proposed housing finances at a rate of interest lower than 11.5 per cent by subscribing to the special bonds/debentures or by giving term loans or providing refinance to the housing boards, HUDCO apex cooperative housing finance societies etc. which cater to the housing needs of economically weaker sections of society. The balance may be lent by the banks directly to the borrowers at a higher interest rate so that banks average return on housing finance remains 11.5 per cent per annum. (2) within the quantum earmarked for direct finance, banks may give loans to the deserving borrowers at a concessional rate of interest of 11 per cent provided that such credit does not exceed 10 per cent of the total funds earmarked for housing and the amount of loan given to an individual does not exceed Rs 2500/-. (3) in cases of direct bank credit for housing to persons belonging to economically weaker sections or lower income groups, government may have to step in with capital subsidy or with interest subsidy or with subsidy in some other form.

Export of Animals and Birds

*332. SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of animals and birds are exported from India, packed or caged under most painful conditions to foreign countries for the purpose of vivisectional so called scientific experiments on them, during which they are subjected to unimaginably cruel tortures

(b) if so, the species of birds and animals so exported, the quantum of

exports annually and the names of countries to which they are exported,

(c) whether Government propose to ban such exports under the aforesaid conditions and for the aforementioned purposes, and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG) (a) No, Sir. Only Rhesus monkeys were being exported for bio-medical research purposes. The export of these animals has already been banned to all countries.

(b) to (d) Do not arise

Resumption of U.S. Financial Assistance to India

*333. SHRI A. R. BADRINARAYAN
SHRI P. M. SAYEED

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that U.S.A. has decided to resume the financial assistance to India suspended since the Bangladesh war in 1971,

(b) if so whether any agreement has been signed by India with USA up till now.

(c) if so the details thereof, and

(d) the total aid given/to be given by U.S.A. to India during the current year and near future and how much has been utilised by India so far?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL) (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The US has resumed development assistance to India. Three agreements for a total development assistance of \$ 60 million have been signed with the US AID on 20th August, 1978. The details of the agreements are given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Details of development assistance agreement signed with the US AID on 26-8-1978

The following three development assistance agreements have been signed with the US AID on 26-8-1978;

(1) Gujarat Medium Irrigation Project (GMLP): The US has allocated a loan of \$ 30 million for the construction of new irrigation projects and modernisation of existing medium irrigation projects in Gujarat. (This loan will be in addition to a loan of \$ 35 million which is being provided by the IDA). The entire expenditure will be incurred as local costs in India and will be reimbursed by AID in dollars.

(2) Malaria Control Project (MCP): The US has allocated a loan of \$ 28 million. The loan funds will be used primarily to import Malathion (8300 MT), DDT (7245 MT) and Larvicide abate (16,000 Litres), which are required for the Malaria Control Project.

A small portion of the loan (\$0.075 million) will also be used to finance the import of equipment, viz. ULV sprayers.

(3) Application of Science and Technology in rural development: The US has allocated a grant of \$ 2 million for the application of science and technology to rural development. The grant will be used to finance foreign exchange costs of sub-projects that may be developed, which will have their focus on the application of science and technology to rural development. The sub-projects will be within the general parameters and priority areas identified by the Indo-US Joint Commission and its sub-commissions.

4. The loan will be repayable in 40 years, including a grace period of 10 years. The rate of interest on the loan is 2 per cent for the first 10 years, and 3 per cent for the subsequent 30 years.

5. These loans will be utilised as the projects get implemented and actual

expenditure is incurred on them. No other aid has been received from USA in the current financial year.

Indian Systems of Medicines

3384. SHRI MAHI LAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the doctors of Indian Systems of medicines i.e. Ayurvedic, Unani, and Homoeopathic systems of medicines working in the Central Government Health Scheme have been included in C.H.S. (Central Health Scheme);

(b) if not, the reasons therefor when their duties and responsibilities etc., are the same as those of their counterparts of Allopathic system of medicines; and

(c) when it is proposed to include them in C.H.S. (Central Health Scheme)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) No, Sir.

(b) the Central Health Service has been constituted exclusively for doctors qualified in the allopathic system of medicine. The physicians of the Homeopathic and the Indian Systems of Medicine are not eligible for inclusion in the Service, as per its constitution.

(c) Does not arise.

आरुधरों में रजिस्टर्ड ए० डी० पत्रों का रिकार्ड न
रखा जाना

3385. श्री मनोहर लाल : क्या संचार मंत्री
बह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आरुधरों में रजिस्टर्ड ए० डी० पत्रों
का कोई रिकार्ड नहीं रखा जाता है, और

truction of the Karakoram Highway, it remains to be seen whether their presence in the area will continue.

(d) Government's view that India cannot acquiesce in the legal implications of the construction of the road has been made clear both to China and Pakistan. As the House has already been informed, the matter would be raised with the Chinese Government, during my forthcoming visit to China.

Liaison Machinery between R.M.S. and Railway

3388. SHRI R.K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) Is there any liaison machinery between R.M.S. (P & T Department) and Railways especially at Bombay, Pune and Nagpur Railway junctions especially, to look into:—

(i) Requirements of R.M.S. office accommodation on railway platforms;

(ii) availability of mail vans;

(iii) failure of lights in mail vans;

(iv) changes in Time-tables of railways;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the work done by the said machinery during the period of last two years;

(c) if not, such machinery, exists at present, the reasons thereof; and

(d) how the co-ordination between the departments is effected and details of such coordination during a period of last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) to (d). Co-ordination Meetings are held between the P&T and Railway officers as indicated below.

(i) Divisional meetings once a quarter.

(ii) Zonal meeting: Twice a year.

(iii) Inter-Ministry meeting; once a year.

In addition concerned Divisional Supdts. and other officers of RMS contact Railway authorities as, and when required.

About RMS offices at Bombay, Pune and Nagpur, points discussed in Divisional/Zonal meetings during last two years include;

(i) construction of a new building for transit mail office on platform No. I at Pune R.S. Leakage of RMS building at Nagpur and fixation of two iron gates.

(ii) Replacement of mail vans running with 83 Dn./84Up trains.

(iii) Defective lighting arrangements in RMS vans.

(iv) Increase in halt of trains at Dadar Rly. Station and supply of advance copies of Time Table to P&T Department.

Threat to Indian Embassy in Manila

3389. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Embassy in Manila (Philippines) has informed Government of a new threat by local Anand Margis to life and property of the Indian Embassy staff in Metro Manila;

(b) whether the Indian Embassy has asked the Government for armed security guards for the safety of Indian Embassy personnel in Manila; and

(c) how many armed personnel are presently available for security of Indian Embassy and whether the number of such personnel is considered adequate by the Embassy in Manila?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU). (a) Yes, Sir An unconfirmed report was received by the Embassy of India, Manila that the Anand Margis are planning a further attack on some members of the Embassy

(b) Yes, Sir The local Foreign Office and other authorities who are responsible for the safety of our mission and its personnel have been alerted in this matter

(c) The local authorities have provided two armed guards for the Embassy during office hours and one armed guard for the Ambassador's Residence. There is also an unarmed India based Security Guard for duty in the Embassy. The scale of security arrangements is prompted by assessment by local security agencies of the extent of security threat and is considered adequate

Total Demand of Copper.

3390 SHRI AHMED M PATEL Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) the total demand of Copper in the country annually,

(b) what is the total production annually,

(c) whether any new operation has been done in search of copper, and

(d) the result achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA) (a) Total demand of copper in the country during 1978-79 has been assessed at about 20,000 tonnes

(b) Total production of copper during 1978-79 is estimated at about 19,000 tonnes

(c) and (d) Investigations in search for copper continue to receive high priority in the Annual Programme of

Geological Survey of India. The main regional investigations for copper in progress in the 1978-79 Field Programme of Geological Survey of India include Singhana-Muradpur localities in Rajasthan, Aladahalli-Dasapura area in Karnataka, extension areas of Thanewasna in Maharashtra, extension areas of Bhotang mines in Sikkim, occurrences in Pedang Peshok areas and northern extension of Shear Zone of Bankura and Purulia Districts in West Bengal, occurrences in Palamu District in Bihar and Mamandur extension area in Tamil Nadu. The results can be known only after completion of the investigations.

धन अधिकारी का वेतन निर्धारित किया गया

3391 श्री बहादुर साहब : क्या सहस्रोप कार्य तथा धन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि क्षेत्रीय धन प्रायुक्त बलपुर ने, उन की छनेक कार्यदायक भेजे जाने के बाद, 18-2-78 को कुछ धन अधिकारियों के वेतन निर्धारित किये थे, और उन को अभी तक बचका राशि का भुगतान नहीं किया गया है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि क्षेत्रीय धन प्रायुक्त बलपुर ने कुछ धन अधिकारियों के वेतन ठीक समय पर निर्धारित कर दिये थे और बिना कारण के, 1978 से 13 जुलाई, 1978 तक की अवधि के लिये वेके खाता धोरण, 1977 से दिनांक, 1977 तक की अवधि के लिये खाता धरे का भुगतान भी रुक दिया था और क्या धन अधिकारियों द्वारा मुख्य धन प्रायुक्त, नई दिल्ली और महात्म्य की दम प्रकार की अनियमितताओं के बारे में निवेदन भेजे हैं, और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार ने क्षेत्रीय धन प्रायुक्त के खिलाफ आरोपों और उस के द्वारा मनमर्जी से की गई कार्यवाही के बारे में और उस की उपरुक्त दूर देने हेतु क्षेत्रीय आर ब्यूरो के माध्यम से जांच कराई है और यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

सहस्रोप कार्य तथा धन मंत्री (श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा) : (क) और (ख) क्षेत्रीय धन प्रायुक्त, बलपुर ने 21-8-78 को वेतन एक धन प्रवर्तन अधिकारी का वेतन निर्धारित किया। क्योंकि संबंधित अधिकारी 26-2-1978 से द्यूरो के लिए रिपोर्ट नहीं किया है और बचाया राशि का भुगतान नहीं किया गया। अधिकारी के दीर्घ ए० दिनों का काम नहीं किया जा रहा क्योंकि अधिकारी से माये गए विवरणों को नहीं भेजा है।

(ग) जांच करने के लिए कोई कारण नहीं है।

स्वचालित टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज स्थापित करना

3392. श्री सीटालाल पटेल: क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सभी जिला मुख्यालयों में स्वचालित टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज स्थापित करने और इन मुख्यालयों और उन के राज्य की राजधानियों के बीच सीधे टेलीफोन करने की सुविधा प्रदान करने का विचार है; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो कब तक ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद दुहसेल साय) : (क) जी हा ।

(ख) सीमित रूप में उपस्कर उपलब्ध होने में आधुनिक एक्सचेंज बनाने और सीधे, आपसी सुविधा की व्यवस्था विभिन्न चरणों में की जा रही है । अभी तक यह संभव नहीं हो पाया है कि उपर्युक्त कार्य प्राप्त करने के लिए कोई निश्चित तारीख निर्धारित की जा सके ।

Primary Health Centres

3393. SHRI KIRIT BIKRĀM DEB BURMAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages in Tripura, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Arunachal Manipur, Nagaland, Assam and West Bengal which do not have any Primary Health Centres;

(b) the details of the programmes for providing such health centres in each of these States for the year 1978-79 and 1979-80; and

(c) the central assistance if any sought for the purpose and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) to (c). The information is being collect-

ed from the State Governments/Union Territories and will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

Polio Cases

3394. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that polio cases are on increase in the country; and

(b) if so, the number of persons handicapped so far and steps taken by the Government to check the disease?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) No.

(b) (i) The number of cases of poliomyelitis reported by various States in 1977 was 5593. Comparative figures for the year 1976 and 1975 are 10,010 and 7,986 respectively.

(ii) The Government has started the 'Expanded Programme on Immunization' in January, 1978 for the control of various diseases including polio. Provision of safe drinking water and immunization against poliomyelitis are being advocated to check this disease.

Opening of New Post Offices in Himachal Pradesh

3395. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of post offices proposed to be opened in each District of Himachal Pradesh during the 6th Five Year Plan; and

(b) what is the number of telephone connections proposed to be

given in each District of Himachal Pradesh during the 6th Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI) (a) Post Offices proposed to be opened in each District of Himachal Pradesh during 6th Plan period are as under —

Name of District	No. of P.O.s proposed to be opened
1. Baramulla	25
2. Chamba	30
3. Hamirpur	30
4. Kangra	30
5. Kasur	5
6. Kulu	30
7. Lahaul Spiti	10
8. Mandi	60
9. Simla	40
10. Surmaur	40
11. Solan	50
12. Una	40

(b) The required information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House in due course

कीट के जाड़े जाने पर व्यक्ति को तब मुबार हो जाता है और उस का मस्तक प्रभावित होता है तथा वह 48 घंटे के भीतर मर जाता है और

(ग) यदि हाँ तो इस के उपाय के लिए क्या प्रयास किये गये हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जयप्रकाश प्रसाद यादव) (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) वापानी एक प्रकार का मच्छर होता है जो बीमारी फैलाता है। यह बात सही है कि इस मच्छर के नष्ट करने के लिए तब तक मुबार तक हो जाता है और साथ ही उस के मस्तक में प्रिय विष भरी म कोश उपलब्ध हो जाता है।

शकपुर पुनर्वासि बस्ती में हुई कुछ मौतों के बारे में छानबीन की गई थी और पता चल कि केवल एक ही व्यक्ति की एम्बेल्ड-इडिड के कारण मृत्यु हुई थी।

(ग) इस बस्ती में पायाक्रम का फोनल स्त्र किया गया है और नवम्बर, 1978 के पहले सप्ताह में बी०एच०सी० स्त्र भी किया गया है इस बस्ती में लार्वा रोधी काय तैज कर दिया गया है और सक्रिय निगरानी काय का तैज कर दिया गया है। राजधानी के मुख्य-मुख्य अस्पताला में वायरलेस एम्बेल्ड-इडिड के इलाकी सुविधाएं उपलब्ध हैं।

Telephone Exchanges in States

3397 SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) how many telephone exchanges all the individual States in the country have today and what is the total number of telephone connections in each telephone exchange

(b) which States are getting more telephone exchanges during the next two years and on what basis and

(c) which manual exchanges are likely to be converted into automatic telephone exchanges?

पातक कीट से हुई मौतें

3396. श्री सुरेश्वर यादव स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि

(क) क्या राजधानी की शकपुर पुनर्वासि बस्ती में हाल ही में एक पातक कीट काया जाड़े जाने पर पात व्यक्तिओं की मृत्यु के समाचार मिले हैं,

(ख) क्या दिल्ली स्थित भाक सीमांत सार्वजनिक के अर्थों द्वारा किए गए एक सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार इस

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEV SAI): (a) The latest information readily available as on 1-4-78 is given at Statement-I.

(b) The number of Telephone exchanges opened during 1977-78 and proposed to be opened during 1978-79 is given at Statement-II. Programme for 1979-80 is being drawn up.

New telephone exchanges are now being opened in rural areas. The main criterion in opening such exchanges is adequate demand to permit establishment of exchanges on a financially viable basis.

(c) A list of manual exchanges likely to be converted into Auto telephone exchanges during 1978-79 is at Statement-III.

Statement-I

Statement showing number of Exchanges, working connections as on 1-4-1978.

Sl.No.	State	No. of Exchanges	Working connections
1	Andhra Pradesh	804	1,03,569
2	Bihar	391	50,186
3	Gujarat, including* Daman, Diu, Silvassa	513	1,53,882
4	Jammu & Kashmir	53	11,997
5	Karnataka	565	97,961
6	Kerala including* Lakshadweep, Mahe	371	77,600
7	M. P.	366	62,373
8	Maharashtra, including* Goa	663	8,41,081
9	North East region including* Assam, Arunachal, Mizoram, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Tripura	219	30,749
10	North West region including Punjab, Haryana, and Himachal Pradesh	393	1,05,067
11	Orissa	156	21,794
12	Rajasthan	304	54,187
13	Tamil Nadu including* Pondicherry	622	1,51,813
14	U. P.	506	1,25,883
15	West Bengal including* Sikkim & Nicobar	305	1,79,984
16	Delhi	56	1,36,510
TOTAL		6239	17,26,746

*NOTE.—The figures are given in accordance with P & T Organisation in these States. Separate figures are not readily available for individual States.

Statement-II

Number of new exchanges opened during 1977-78 and planned to be opened during 1978-79 is given State-wise as follows—

State	No of exchanges 1977-78	No. of exchanges likely in 1978-79
1 Andhra	61	40
2. Bihar	1	..
3 Gujarat	28	35
4 J. & K.	..	5
5. Karnataka	51	45
6. Kerala	35	25
7. Maharashtra	45	50
8 M. P.	16	15
9 N. E.	24	15
10 N. W.	18	25
11. Orissa	3	2
12. Rajasthan	14	20
13. U. P.	40	40
14. Tamil Nadu	62	66
15. West Bengal	10	17
16 Delhi	2	.
TOTAL	410	400

450 and 500 exchanges are expected to be opened during 1979-80 and 1980-81 respectively. The detailed plans are being drawn up progressively in different P&T circles each year

Statement III

List of manual Exchanges likely to be automatized during 78-79

State	Name exchanges
1. Andhra	Hiadupur Kodad Bobbili
2. Bihar	Forbesganj
3. Karnataka	Malleswara

State	Name of Exchanges
4. Gujarat	Kaira
5. M. P.	Shahdol Chattarpur Bhilai
6 Maharashtra	Rahuri Aurangabad, Telegaon Dhabode Sinnor Khod-Ratnaguri Gondia
7. U. P.	Almora Basta
8. Rajasthan	Nagaur Barmer Chuni Bikaner
9 Orissa	Bolangir
10 West Bengal	Diamond Harbour Suri
Total exchanges automatized	24

Scarcity of Postal Items in West Bengal

3398 SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN.

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware that the supply of post cards, Envelopes, Inland letters, Acknowledgement cards etc. in various important post offices in the places like Asansol, Raniganj etc. of West Bengal are very irregular and whimsical;

(b) if so, how these postal items have become scarce in important and busiest post offices located in places like Raniganj coal belt area, and

(c) if so, what immediate and permanent action will be proposed by the Government to make an end of these lapses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) There had been some shortage of stamps and stationery in Assansol, Raniganj etc. in West Bengal for the reasons mentioned in (b) & (c) below.

(d) and (e). Due to the recent floods etc., the consignments booked by Rail, months ago, have not reached the respective treasuries. The India Security Press, Nasik, is however, sending post parcels by Air daily containing stamps and stationery till the situation becomes normal.

Rural Communication Programme

3399. SHRI AHMED HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the policy being followed by Government to provide each State a Telecom. Circle as part of its rural communication programmes;

(b) by when Assam will be provided with a telecom. network under an independent Telecom. Circle instead of linking it with the NE Telecom. Circle;

(c) whether Government will also consider to set up postal circle for each State and open an independent Gauhati Telephone District; and

(d) if so, the details and if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) There is no policy as such for providing each State with a Telecom. Circle as part of its Communication programmes.

(b) The proposal is being examined.

(c) There is no proposal under consideration to set up Postal Circles

for each State. However, a proposal to bifurcate the existing N. E. Circle into two circles one with Headquarters at Gauhati for Assam and the other at Shillong for the remaining six States/Union Territories is under consideration.

Proposal for formation of an independent Telephone District at Gauhati is being examined.

(d) Does not arise in view of above.

Doctors and Nurses in rural Areas

3408. SHRI SUKHENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) how many doctors and nurses per unit of population are there in the rural areas of the country. What are the corresponding figures for All India;

(b) what are the targets of having Doctors and Nurses as per unit of population in the rural areas and when will these be achieved;

(c) what is the number of beds (in Hospitals & Dispensaries) available per unit of population in the rural areas of the country as well as for All India;

(d) how many hospitals, dispensaries, Primary Health Centres and sub-centres are there in the rural areas of the country and how many of them belong to Madhya Pradesh; and

(e) what is the total number of hospitals & dispensaries of different systems of medicines in the country at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). Information in respect of doctors and nurses per unit of population separately for rural areas of the coun-

try is not available with the Government. No targets in this regard have been laid down. The total number of economically active doctors and nurses in India is estimated to be 170 000 and 108 000 respectively at the end of 1977-8. This gives us 13730 and 13810 doctor-population and nurse-population ratio respectively. Doctor population ratio and nurse population ratios are not necessarily good yardsticks for measuring health development or needs.

(c) A statement showing the number of beds in rural and urban areas in the country is placed at Annexure 'A' [Placed in Library See No LT 3067/78]

(d) A statement showing the number of hospitals and dispensaries in rural and urban areas in the country is placed at Annexure B, [Placed in Library See No LT 2667/78] and a statement showing the number of Primary Health Centres and Subcentres at Annexure C [Placed in Library See No LT-3067/78]. These statements include information on Madhya Pradesh also.

(e) This information is being collected from the State Governments and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha when received.

Exodus of Doctors

3401 SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) the steps Government propose to take in creating a proper atmosphere and providing minimum com-

forts in the rural areas to attract trained doctors and prevent their exodus,

(b) whether Government consider

that by providing these basic amenities the exodus of trained doctors could be prevented, and

(c) if so, steps taken in this direction during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) (a) and (b) 'The Government attach considerable importance, to providing basic facilities in rural areas for attracting doctors in such areas. This subject was discussed in the joint meeting of the Central Council of Health and Central Council of Family Welfare held in October last. Keeping in view the importance the Councils adopted a resolution to the effect, that the State Governments should evolve suitable and imaginative methods to attract doctors and other medical personnel to rural areas. The State Governments who are represented on the Councils will take suitable measures to implement this resolution. There is no doubt that provision of minimum facilities in the rural areas will encourage the doctors to establish themselves in these areas.

(c) Some State Governments have already taken steps in this direction, while others are yet to initiate. A statement indicating the steps taken by some State Governments is attached.

Statement

State and showing the incentives being given by the various State Governments to attract doctors to rural areas.

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| 1 Andhra Pradesh | Honorary Rural Medical Practitioners are offered Rs. 500 p.m. remuneration and Rs. 200 worth medicines per month. |
| 2 Gujarat | Gujarat Government have prepared a scheme to construct residence-cum-clinics for who want to settle in rural areas. These will also be equipped and given to candidates desiring to settle in villages on a moratorium and hire purchase basis. |
| 3 Kerala | Kerala Government are giving guarantee for institutional finance to young doctors to start their clinics and establish in rural areas. The State Government is also encouraging young doctors to start clinics on co-operative basis by taking shares in such societies. |
| 4 Madhya Pradesh | The Government of Madhya Pradesh has sanctioned a scheme of financial assistance to MBBS and B.P.S. and Ayurvedic graduates (B.A.M.S., B.I.M.S., A.V.M.S.) to establish their own clinics in rural areas. Their scheme provided Rs. 250 p.m. as stipend for M.B.B.S. and B.D.S. for starting their own clinics and Rs. 1200 p.m. for Ayurvedic graduates for non-tribal areas. The rate of stipend for the above graduates for tribal areas in Rs. 800 and Rs. 250 p.m. respectively. This stipend is given for 18 months. |
| 5 Rajasthan | A sum of Rs. 7500 as loan is given to unemployed Medical graduates by Nationalised Bank through the Rajasthan Medical Graduates Self Employment Promotion Society. A stipend of Rs. 250 in the first year and Rs. 400 in the second year is also given by the society to these graduates. A further stipend of Rs. 200 is also given in the third year, if the population of the village is less than 2,000. |
| 6 Tamil Nadu | The Tamil Nadu Industrial Investment Corporation Ltd. provides cash loan to rural Medical Practitioners. |

Direct Dialling facilities between Bombay and Miraj

3402. SHRI ANNASAHAB GOKHINDE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been considering the question of providing direct dialling facility between Bombay and Miraj which is a growing com-

mercial, industrial and a leading medical centre in Southern Maharashtra; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to sanction the same at an early date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD

SUKHDEO SAI) (a) and (b) Subscriber Trunk Dialling between Miraj and Bombay has already been sanctioned and is likely to be commissioned next year

Recommendation of Bhoothalingam Committee Report

3403 SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state,

(a) whether Government have rejected the recommendations of the Bhoothalingam Committee to extend the scheme of dearness allowance to extra departmental employees in the Posts and Telegraphs Department, and

(b) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI). (a) and (b) The recommendation made by the Bhoothalingam Study Group for grant of Dearness Allowance to Extra-Departmental employees is under consideration of the Government.

Strength of Technicians and Telephone Operators

3404. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) the total sanctioned strength of Technicians and Telephone Operators in Delhi Telephone District and number of them actually working the number of vacant posts, exchange-wise,

(b) steps taken or proposed to be taken to fill up the posts at the earliest, and

(c) steps taken or proposed to be taken to augment the staff strength in view of large scale expansion of telephone system in Delhi Telephone District?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI) (a) to (c) The required information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of Lok Sabha

Legislative Measures for the Welfare of Workers in Delhi

3405 SHRI NAWAB SINGH CHAUHAN Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have formulated some special legislative measures for the welfare of workers in Delhi,

(b) if so, the details thereof and how the workers have been benefited as a result thereof,

(c) whether these measures are being followed by the advertising agencies in Delhi, and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI LARANG SAI) (a) and (b) According to the information made available by the Delhi Administration, the Bombay Labour welfare Fund Act is being extended to the Union Territory of Delhi. However, even at present 14 Labour Welfare Centres are being run by the Delhi Administration in different localities for the welfare of industrial workers and their families in Delhi. Facilities being provided by these Centres include outdoor and indoor games, handicraft and music classes, TV and Radio programmes, Library facilities. Holiday Home facilities are also made available

Approximately 150 lakh family members of the industrial workers are

deriving benefits every month from the activities of these centres; About 1000 families have visited holiday homes and more than one thousand workers have participated in the tour programmes.

(c) and (d). Information is being collected.

Reservation for SC/ST J. Es. in Telecom. Wing of P & T Department

3408. SHRI BHAGAT RAM. Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is being provided at the time of confirmation of Junior Engineers (Telecom. Wing) of P&T Department;

(b) if so, please intimate yearly breakup of Junior Engineer confirmed during last three years, including total number of Junior Engineers confirmed and number of SC/ST J. Es. included amongst them; and

(c) if answer to (a) above is 'No', what action has so far been taken against the erring Officers concerned for non-implementation of Government's Orders in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE; IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) to (c). The required information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the Sabha.

गुजरात में टेलिफोन एक्सचेंज

3409. श्री मोती लाल शर्मा : क्या

संचार मंत्री यह कहने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय गुजरात में टेलिफोन एक्सचेंजों की संख्या क्या है;

(ख) निम्न प्रविष्टि में कितने एक्सचेंज खोले जाने का प्रस्ताव है;

(ग) टेलिफोन एक्सचेंज खोलने के लिए निम्न क्या है; और

3623 LS-1.

(घ) क्या निम्न प्रविष्टि में उत्तर गुजरात के महानगर में एक टेलिफोन एक्सचेंज खोला जाएगा ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय) : (क) गुजरात में निम्नलिखित प्रमुख नगर, शहर, बड़ोदा, भावनगर, गांधीधाम, जामनगर, नवियाद, राजकोट, सुरत और वार्दी में 10 टेलिफोन एक्सचेंज खोले जा रहे हैं।

(ख) इनमें दो बंगों में वरौवल, बुरागड़, मोरवद, बोरको, संजोराद, खिलोमोरा और नवतारो में 7 एक्सचेंज खोले जाने की योजना है।

(ग) 20 वादों की शमता बना सब से छोटा टेलिफोन एक्सचेंज कम से कम आठ आनेकन पर होने पर खोला जा सकता है।

(घ) सैद्धांत्य में इस समय इन भाग के प्राचार पर टेलिफोन एक्सचेंज खोलने का प्रीतिव नहीं बनाता है।

Telegraph Office in Janakpuri

3408. SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHOWHAN;

SHRI MAHI LAL;

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5862 on the 6th April, 1978 regarding Telegraph Office in Janakpuri and state:

(a) whether the P&T Department has since obtained possession of the plot allotted to it by D.D.A. in A-3 Block shopping Centre, Janakpuri, New Delhi for the construction of a Zonal Post and Telegraph office;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) when the Department propose to obtain the possession of the plot and start construction of the building for P&T Office?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The DDA has not given the possession so far because the plot was under water of floods and rains that occurred recently in Delhi. As

the water has now dried up the DDA has been requested to hand over the plot to the P&T Department.

(c) Proposal for construction of the departmental building will be taken up after taking possession of the plot

भाटिकावतियों के लिए रोडगार

3409 श्री रामजी लाल मुनन :

श्री तोबिर मुन्डा :

श्री मोरेश प्रसाद

नया सख्तोय काय तथा भूम मजरी यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या बरोजगार भाटिकावतियों को रोडगार कामजियों में कोई प्राथमिकता नहीं दी जाती है,

(ख) यदि हा तो क्या भाटिकावतियों का भी रोडगार देने के लिए इस बार में उन क लिए कोई स्थायी कौटा निर्धारित करने के लिए कोई मसौदा सरकार समिति नियुक्त करने के प्रश्न पर सरकार न विचार किया है, और

(ग) यदि नहीं तो इस के पक्ष कारण क्या हैं, और भाटिकावतियों के लिए स्थायी कौटा निर्धारित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा तैयार की गई योजना का भील क्या है ?

सख्तोय काय तथा भूम मजरी (श्री मोरेश प्रसाद)

(क) अनुसूचित जातियों के मजरी रोडगार चाहने वालों को, जिन में भाटिकावतियों भी शामिल हैं सरकार के प्रधान सचिवों में नोडिया का 7½ प्रतिशत प्रारक्षण प्रदान किया गया है। रोडगार निर्माण, नियोजन द्वारा उन्हें चुनित की गई कार्रवाई तथा नैर भाटिकावतियों के प्रति राज भाटिकावतियों सम्मोदनायों को बन है।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उत्तर :

बिहार में नये डाकघरों की स्थापना

3410 श्री सुरेश प्र मुनन : क्या सरकार को यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) अप्रैल, 1977 से सितम्बर 1978 तक की अवधि के दौरान बिहार राज्य में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में नए डाकघर खोलने के लिए विचार को जितने अनुसूचित क्षेत्र हुए और उन में से कितनों का निपटारा किया गया है तथा उन में से कितने प्रमो विचारधीन हैं,

(ख) उपरोक्त अवधि के दौरान (अप्रैल, 1977 से सितम्बर 1978 तक) ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में कितने डाकघर खोल गये हैं, और

(ग) ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में नये डाकघर खोलने के लिए क्या बाधक प्रस्तावित गया है तथा नए डाकघर खोलने में क्या बाधा है जो रही है ?

सचिव मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री तरेहर प्रसाद मुखर्जी काय) (क) प्रश्न प्रारोदन 1286

(1) प्रारोदन का निपटारा 722

(2) प्रतिशत प्रारोदन 564

(3) 275

(ग) दहाती इलाकों में डाकघर खोलने के बारे में सरकार अनुसूचित में दिए गए हैं। लॉरीय 28-8-78 से लागू किए गए उदार मानदंडों को बजह से डाकघर खोलने में कोई बाधा है अनुसूचित नहीं की, जो, जो है।

बिहार

देहाती इलाकों में डाकघर खोलने के लिए नए मानदंड

ग्रामीण इलाकों में खोल जाने वाले डाकघरों को यह दो मुख्य बातों में बर्तीकृत किया गया है —

(1) सामान्य ग्रामीण इलाकों में डाकघर, और

(2) पहाड़ी, भाटिकावती या पिछड़े इलाकों में डाकघर।

(1) सामान्य ग्रामीण इलाकों में डाकघर

(I) निर्माणाधीन गाँवों के ग्रामीण प्रान्त पंचायत वाले गाँवों में डाकघर खोलने का सकते हैं —

(क) प्रस्तावित डाकघर से 3 किलोमीटर के घेरे में कोई दूसरा डाकघर न हो, और

(ख) प्रस्तावित डाकघर से उन की अनुमानित राहत की कम से कम 25 प्रतिशत की भाव होने की सम्भावना हो।

(II) निर्माणाधीन गाँवों के ग्रामीण प्रान्त पंचायत वाले गाँवों में डाकघर खोलने का सकते हैं —

(क) उन गाँव की आबादी 2000 या इससे अधिक होनी चाहिए,

(ख) प्रस्तावित डाकघर से 3 किलोमीटर के घेरे में कोई दूसरा डाकघर न हो, और

(ग) प्रस्तावित डाकघर से उन की अनुमानित राहत की कम से कम 25 प्रतिशत तक की भाव होने की भाव हो।

(2) पहाड़ी, भाटिकावती और पिछड़े इलाकों में डाकघर

(I) निर्माणाधीन गाँवों के ग्रामीण प्रान्त पंचायत वाले गाँवों में डाकघर खोलने का सकते हैं —

(क) प्रस्तावित डाकघर से 3 किलोमीटर के घेरे में कोई दूसरा डाकघर न हो, और

(ख) प्रस्तावित डाकघर से उस की अनुमानित लागत की कम से कम 10 प्रतिशत तक की राय होने की आशा हो।

(II) निम्नलिखित बातों के बंधीब बंद-बाध पंचायत वाले गांवों में डाकघर धाले जा सकते हैं :—

(क) उस गांव की आबादी 1000 या इसके अधिक होनी चाहिए;

(ख) प्रस्तावित डाकघर से 3 किलोमीटर के घेरे में कोई दूसरा डाकघर नहीं होना चाहिए; और

(ग) प्रस्तावित डाकघर से उस की अनुमानित लागत की कम से कम 10 प्रतिशत तक की राय होने की आशा हो।

3. उपर्युक्त के बावजूद भी पोस्टमास्टर जनरलों को उक्त मामलों में से किसी में भी हर वर्ष डाकघर खोलने के 10 प्रतिशत मामलों में छूट देने का अधिकार (आंतरिक वित्त सलाहकार के परामर्श से) एतद्द्वारा किया जाता है।

4. मोरवा कर्माला के अनुसार कम से कम गारंटो-शुदा राजस्व / आय की नगण्य की जादी रहेगी।

5. ये नये मानदंड इन के जारी होने की तारीख से लागू होंगे।

Cases of Spurious, Sub-Standard and Fake Drugs

3411. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) how many cases of spurious, sub-standard, brand imitations and fake drugs were registered by the Drug Control Organisation during the year 1977 and 1978 (September and) with Statewise list;

(b) how many of the above cases were proved in the courts or levied penalties and fines;

(c) whether the Central Government have instructed Drug Control authorities of all the States to take serious steps against these malpractices;

(d) whether Government have found some lacuna or defects in the existing legislation concerning Drug Manufacturing Distribution and Control; and

(e) what is in general the policy of Government to streamline Drug Control Organisations on Central and State levels?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course

(c) The need for effective enforcement of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act so as to combat the problem of sub-standard and spurious drugs has been pointed out from time to time by the Central Government to the State Governments. The State Governments have also been requested to streamline their drug control machinery so as to make it more effective and to take stringent action in respect of offences relating to the manufacture and sale of substandard and spurious drugs.

(d) The existing provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act are by and large quite adequate in regulating the quality of drugs imported, manufactured or sold in the country. A proposal to amend the Act to provide for imposition of more stringent penalties for offences relating to the manufacture and sale of spurious drugs is under consideration.

(e) The Central Drug Standard Control Organization is being progressively strengthened to enable it to discharge its functions more effectively. The State Governments have also been provided assistance for improving the laboratories for testing of drugs.

Appointment of Liaison Officer

3412. SHRI B. C. KAMBLE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) how many Liaison Officers are appointed in each of the departments in your Ministry, relating to representation in services for the Scheduled

Castes and Scheduled Tribes as per Government Brochure, Chapter 15, and since when each of them appointed and the status of each of them

(b) what are the reports of each of these Liaison Officers under para 15 of the said Brochure during the last three years, submitted to the Secretary/Additional Secretary etc and what action was directed by the latter and whether said action as directed was taken and with what result, and

(c) will Government lay on the Table of the House the copies of the said reports, directions and the action taken as per (b) above and if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI) (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

श्री राम मनोहर लोहिया प्रत्यागमन के शर्तों के विस्तार विचारों

3412. श्री राजहंस दुन्दुबे शर्मा क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताएंगे कि क्या कोई

(क) डॉ० राम मनोहर लोहिया उस प्रकार और आवश्यक प्रत्येक के शर्तों द्वारा स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री को यह बताएंगे कि क्या कोई

(ख) उन पर सरकार ने क्या वादवादी की है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मनमोहन प्रसाद शर्मा) (क) और (ख). निम्न एक वन के दौरान डॉ० राम मनोहर लोहिया, स्वस्थता, स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय के द्वारा 17 10 तथा 47 दिनों के लिए था। सभी मंत्रालय में विचारों को प्राप्त करने के लिए उचित व्यवस्था की गई है और वहाँ सभी आवश्यक होना है जहाँ जहाँ यह है।

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय के राष्ट्रीयकरण

3414. श्री हरप्रसाद शर्मा क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताएंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार ने स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय के राष्ट्रीयकरण करने का निर्णय लिया है।

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उनका राष्ट्रीयकरण कब तक किया जाएगा, और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उनके क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार मंत्री (श्री मनमोहन प्रसाद)

(क) से (ख) जहाँ तक स्वास्थ्य उद्योग का सम्बन्ध है इस समय डाक्टरों का व्यवस्थापन एंड स्टडी कमिटी लि० की एक एका मन्त्रालयों द्वारा कार्यवाही है। यह कार्यवाही अभी तक नहीं है। इस कमिटी का उद्देश्य डाक्टरों के व्यवस्थापन करने के द्वारा मन्त्रालय पर प्राप्त होना है। इस बारे में अभी कोई निर्णय नहीं किया गया है। इसी प्रकार स्वास्थ्य और परिवार मंत्रालय द्वारा स्वास्थ्य उद्योग के कार्य में भी कुछ प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुए हैं। इस बारे में भी अभी कोई निर्णय नहीं किया गया है।

विचारों को काम

3415. श्री रामनन्द सिंह क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताएंगे कि

(क) क्या स्वास्थ्य मन्त्रालय की विचारों के अनुसार प्रत्येक के शर्तों द्वारा स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय के द्वारा 17 10 तथा 47 दिनों के लिए था। सभी मंत्रालय में विचारों को प्राप्त करने के लिए उचित व्यवस्था की गई है और वहाँ सभी आवश्यक होना है जहाँ जहाँ यह है।

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कब तक, और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उनके मुख्य कारण क्या हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार मंत्री (श्री मनमोहन प्रसाद) (क) से (ख) यह स्पष्ट नहीं है कि स्वास्थ्य मन्त्रालय के द्वारा 17 10 तथा 47 दिनों के लिए था। सभी मंत्रालय में विचारों को प्राप्त करने के लिए उचित व्यवस्था की गई है और वहाँ सभी आवश्यक होना है जहाँ जहाँ यह है।

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार मन्त्रालय के द्वारा 17 10 तथा 47 दिनों के लिए था। सभी मंत्रालय में विचारों को प्राप्त करने के लिए उचित व्यवस्था की गई है और वहाँ सभी आवश्यक होना है जहाँ जहाँ यह है।

पंचवर्षीय योजना (1978-83) के परिणाम-स्वरूप ग्रामीण और जहरी क्षेत्रों में रोजगार तथा स्व-नियोजन के काफी अवसर सृजित होंगे। इन योजना में महिलाओं (विशेष कर ऐसी महिलाओं जिन्हें देख रेप तथा सुरक्षण की आवश्यकता है) के कल्याण के बारे में और अधिक ध्यान देने की परिकल्पना भी की गई है।

Own Your Telephone Scheme in New Delhi

3416. SHRI NATVERLAL B. PARMAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether despite positive assurance of providing telephone connections to subscribers of 'Own Your Telephone' scheme in Chittaranjan Park, Greater Kailash Part II, Hem Kunt etc., New Delhi by September, 1978 no appreciable progress has been made in this direction;

(b) if so, the number of pending applications and those who could get connection;

(c) the names of those who have not been given connection so far and the reasons for the inordinate delay; and

(d) by what time the remaining ones will be provided with telephone connections?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHEDEO SAI): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House.

मैनपाठ पठार, मध्य प्रदेश में
वाक्साइट विक्षेप

3417. श्री तुमल साहूना :
डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पंडेय :

क्या इससे और पाल मंत्री यह बतावे की
छपा करे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के सरगुजा जिले में मैनपाठ पठार में वाक्साइट के विशाल निक्षेपों को विकास के लिए क्या कार्यवाही करने का प्रस्ताव है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने उक्त कार्य के लिए कोई संरक्षण किया है ;

(ग) क्या उक्त क्षेत्र में पाया गया वाक्साइट अच्छी किंग का है और वहाँ प्रचुर मात्रा में उपलब्ध है; और

(घ) क्या उक्त क्षेत्र में वाक्साइट के कारखाने की स्थापना करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

इससे और ज्ञान संवालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कल्याण मुन्डा) : (क) और (घ). मैनपाठ वाक्साइट निक्षेपों पर साधारण एक निर्यात प्रधान एल्यूमिना कारखाने की स्थापना हेतु साधारण रिपोर्टों को निर्यात एजेंसी से तैयार कराई गई थी। साधारण रिपोर्टों से यह निष्कर्ष निकला कि एल्यूमिना के निर्यात की दृष्टि से इन भण्डारों का विवेचित निर्यातपूर्ण नहीं होगा। इन वाक्साइट निक्षेपों के विवेचित का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(ग) और (घ). मध्य प्रदेश के सरगुजा जिले में मैनपाठ पठार में वाक्साइट की खोज का काम मध्य प्रदेश सरकार के सूत्रों और ज्ञान निदेशालय द्वारा किया गया था। उक्त निदेशालय द्वारा 4 वर्षों में किए गए निर्यात के अनुसार 280 लाख टन भण्डार होने का अनुमान है जिनमें 45 से 55 प्रतिशत या अधिक एल्यूमिना है। सरगुजा जिले के मैनपाठ पठार और घास घास के इलाकों में व्यापक खोज कार्य खनिज भवेषन नियम सि० द्वारा करने का प्रस्ताव है।

Supersession in CGHS

3418. SHRI RAJKESHAR SINGH:
SHRI MAHI LAL:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has received a number of representations from the CGHS Doctors regarding errors in the seniority list resulting in the supersession of senior Doctors for the purpose of promotion and confirmation;

(b) whether benefit of serving in the army during 1963 and 1971 was on deputation by some of the Doctors has been denied to them resulting in their supersession by the juniors;

(c) whether some Doctors from the local bodies were included in the

civil list and their seniority maintained from the date of joining service without obtaining the concurrence of UPSC over and above those who were appointed through UPSC and

(d) if so, action taken or proposed to be taken on these representations with a view to amend the seniority list on the basis of date of UPSC approval or date of joining the service whatever applicable in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) (a) Yes. Some representations had been received

(b) No

(c) Yes. The seniority of all the officers appointed to the Central Health Service has been determined in accordance with the principles decided in consultation with the UPSC and Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms.

(d) All representations in this regard are duly considered and where necessary seniority was revised in consultation with the UPSC and the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms.

Exchange of Enclaves with Bangladesh

3419 SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI:

SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) the present position with regard to the ratification and implementation of the terms of agreement signed with Bangladesh in the year 1974, for the exchange of the enclaves of Indian territory with the Bangladesh

District of Rangpur and those of Bangladesh territory in the Districts of Coochbehar and Jalpaiguri in Indian Union,

(b) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the fact that the Kachibari area of Coochbehar District which is being rendered an Indian enclave a new is surrounded on all sides by Bangladesh territory,

(c) whether a corridor through Indian territory in Coochbehar is leased out to Bangladesh in perpetuity according to the terms of the 1974 agreement in order to provide Bangladesh mainland of Rangpur a free access to its enclave of Dahagram which would be retained by Bangladesh, and

(d) if this matter has been raised at any stage with Bangladesh and the reaction of the Bangladesh Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU) (a) Ratification of the Land Boundary Agreement, 1974 requires amendment in the Constitution. A draft Constitutional Amendment Bill is now under consideration of the Government.

(b) Yes Sir

(c) and (d) According to the Land Boundary Agreement of May, 1974 India is to lease out in perpetuity a corridor to Bangladesh near in Bigha to connect Daba Gram with Pan Bouri Mauza of Bangladesh. So far it has not been leased out. The question of free passage of Indian citizens across the territory to be leased was taken up with the Government of Bangladesh in 1975. The negotiations were inconclusive. It is proposed to reopen these negotiations in the near future.

गुजरात में दैहताओं को टेलीफोन सुविधाएं प्रदान करना।

3421. श्री छोतुभाई शानित : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुजरात के सूरत, वलसर और ठंग, जिलों में 2,000 से अधिक जनसंख्या वाले दैहताओं की संख्या और नाम क्या हैं, जिनमें भारत सरकार की गई नीति के अनुसार टेलीफोन सुविधाएं उपलब्ध की जाएंगी ; और

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या ठोस कार्यवाही की है और ये सुविधाएं कब तक उपलब्ध कर दी जाएंगी ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय) : (क) और (ख) : यह सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और इसे संभावित तत्ता पटल पर रज दिया जाएगा।

पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में बाढ़ के दौरान सूरत संचार व्यवस्था को बनाए रखना

3422. श्री उपरतन : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में उत्तर प्रदेश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में कितने डाक और तारपर तथा टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज स्थापित किए गए हैं और कितने स्थालों पर चलते फिरते डाक घरों की व्यवस्था की गई है ;

(ख) क्या इस बात का पता लगाने के लिए कोई संवर्ण किया जाएगा कि पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में बाढ़ के दौरान संचार व्यवस्था किस प्रकार उचित ढंग से बनाई रखी जा सकती है ;

(ग) क्या डाक और तार कर्मचारियों को पत्र वर्ष के लिए बोनस का भुगतान करने का प्रश्न विचाराधीन है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उनकी योग्य कब तक दिया जाएगा ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय) :

(क) डाकघर

31-10-78 तक 25 स्थिर डाकघर और 57 चलते फिरते डाकघर बंने गए हैं।

तारपर और टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज.

चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश के देशांतर क्षेत्रों में 158 तारपर और 18 टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज बंने गए हैं।

(घ) जी हां। पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए को-एग्जिस्टेंट केबल विद्यमान और १०० एफ०/माइल/घंटे प्रचालित की व्यवस्था करने के प्रस्तावों पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

(ग) और (घ) : वर्तमान रूप में बोनस अधिनियम 1955 की व्यवस्थाएं इस अधिनियम के केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों पर लागू होने में बाधा डालती हैं। डाक और तार कर्मचारी केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के भाग हैं। इसलिए उन पर भ्रम से विचार नहीं किया जा सकता।

2. सरकार की बोनस भुगतान अधिनियम के विभिन्न धृष्टिकोणों से संशोधन करने के प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुए हैं, जिनमें इस अधिनियम का प्रत्यक्ष क्षेत्रों में विस्तार करना भी शामिल है। सरकार का इरादा यह है कि इन प्रस्तावों पर गहराई से विचार किया जाए और अधिनियम में संशोधन करने से पहले सम्बन्धित क्षेत्रों को सावधानीपूर्वक विचार किया जाए।

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण सम्बन्धी राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रम

3423. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण सम्बन्धी राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रम की शिपान्विति के सम्बन्ध में तात्कालिक, विलंब, धीरे-धीरे संभावित धनवा केन्द्रीय स्तर पर स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार कल्याण सम्बन्धी योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत कार्य कर रहे कर्मचारियों की तालिमकारी तथा अकार्यकुशलता के कारण डील आयी है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो निम्न स्तर पर सार्वजनिक प्रशासनिक एकाई के बीच कारगर समन्वय सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार क्या उपाय कर रही है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्मोहि प्रसाद यादव) : (क) और (ख) : यह सच है कि राष्ट्रीय परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रम की शिपान्विति में कुछ सीमापन प्राया है। कुछ हद तक इसका एक कारण विभिन्न स्तरों पर फोल्ड स्टॉफ द्वारा कार्य में सापरवाही दिखाना भी है। इस सम्बन्ध में भारत सरकार ने राज्यों की सलाह ली है कि वे यह ध्यान में रखें कि कार्यकर्ता अपने कार्य निष्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिए हर संभव प्रयास करें। राज्य सरकारों से यह भी अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे देशव्यापी और संशोधन (मॉनीटरिंग) के अपने तन्त्र को बल कर रखें।

उत्तर प्रदेश में मनोवाहकों का बाकी
मुकदमा

3414 श्री रमनाथ सिंह यादव सर सचिव
मैंने यह बातों की पूछा क्या कि

(क) वर्ष 1977-78 के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश
में बाकी मनोवाहकों के मुकदमों के निर्वहन का क्या
सूचना मिली है और

(ख) इन संबंध में दोस्त पक्ष का क्या
निर्यात और कमर्शियल न लिखें जब तक क्या
कावेराही की गई है ?

सचिवमहोदय म राजभोजी (श्री मन्तरि प्रसाद
सुखदेव साहू) (क) और (ख) ऐसे मनोवाहकों
को मन्तरि के बारे में कि और बात बाकी के
दोस्त पक्ष कावेराही के निर्वहन का क्या की जा
रही है और उन मन्तरि कावेराही कावेराही कावेराही
कि जावेराही ?

Suspension of Teleprinter Commu- nication with Agartala

3425 SHRI M. A. HANNAH
ALHAJ

SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SAR
KAR

SHRI SACHINDRALAL
SINGHA

Will the Minister of COMMUNICA-
TIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether the teleprinter com-
munication with Agartala was sus-
pended for more than three days in
the current months,

(b) if so the reasons thereof

(c) whether the authority is aware
that due to non functioning of the
teleprinter service the local missed
National and International news

(d) if so the action taken for the
proper service of the teleprinter in
the said capital and

(e) whether any enquiry about the
failure of the teleprinters services in
Agartala made upto date if so the
reasons therefor.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICA-
TIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD
SUKHDEO SAI) (a) Agartala CTO
is connected on Teleprinter to Cal-
cutta Shillong and Silchar During the
last three months Agartala-Silchar
Teleprinter link was interrupted con-
tinuously for nearly 4 days only once
in September, 1978 Links to Cal-
cutta and Shillong were interrupted
for shorter duration.

(b) The interruptions were caused
on account of faults in the under-
ground cables at Agartala.

(c) and (d) No Sir However,
action was taken on priority and Tele-
printer Communication to Shillong
and Calcutta was restored on alter-
nate route Repairs to damaged cable
were hampered on account of heavy
rains Notwithstanding this handicap
speedy action was taken to restore the
cable and necessary jointing materials
were Air-lifted to Agartala

(e) No specific enquiry has been
made

Course of Ayurved

3426 SHRI ANANT DAVE Will
the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMIL-
Y WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) whether the CCIM has re-
commended that from June, 1978 the
course of Ayurved will be for five
years

(b) whether the Government of
Gujarat has demanded fifty per cent
loan for implementation of the above
Scheme and

(c) what actions are being taken
by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND
FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAG-
DAMBI PRASAD YADAV) (a) The
Central Council of Indian Medicine
has prescribed the minimum stand

ards of under-Graduate education in Indian Systems of Medicine i.e. Ayurveda, Unani and Siddha to be followed by all colleges of Indian Medicine throughout the country from the academic year 1977-78. The duration of this degree course is 5½ years after passing the prescribed Pre-Ayurvedic course.

(b) The State Government of Gujarat has requested for financial assistance at least upto 50 per cent of the estimated expenditure of Rs. 121.00 lakhs for implementation of the scheme.

(c) A scheme for providing assistance for the proper development of under-graduate colleges of Indian Systems of Medicine is being considered for implementation during the Plan period 1978-83. The request of the Government of Gujarat will be considered as soon as a final view is evolved on the aforesaid proposal.

Opening of Public Call Offices in every village

3428. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have planned that in each village a public call office would be opened;

(b) if so, by what time in all the villages the facilities of public call office would be available; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI) : (a) to (c). It is the Government's objective to provide a public call office (PCO) in every village in about 20 years time. Telephone and telegraph facilities are normally provided at a place if the proposal is remunerative. Since this condition is generally not fulfilled when extending the facilities to underdeveloped areas, the department has been following a policy of opening Public Call Offices on a subsidized basis in a gradually expanding categories of villages. The statement attached gives the latest policy in this regard.

It is planned to open about 15,000 P.C.O.'s/CO's during 1978-83 in accordance with this policy.

Further liberalization of the policy towards the provision of a P.C.O. in every village will be considered in subsequent plan periods.

Statement

Policy for provision of PCOs & COs, on less

Categories of Stations

- (1) District Headquarters.
- (2) Sub-Divisional Headquarters.
- (3) Tehsil Headquarters.
- (4) Sub-Tehsil Headquarters.
- (5) Block Headquarters.
- (6) Places with a population of 5000 or more in ordinary areas (2,500 or more in backward or hilly areas).

Condition for provision of Public Call Offices

Will be provided progressively irrespective of less and without any conditions of minimum revenue.

Condition for provision of Combined Offices

Will be provided progressively irrespective of less and without any conditions of minimum revenue.

- (2) Places with Police Stations under the charge of an Officer of the rank of a Sub-Inspector of Police or above

Condition for provision of Public Call Offices

Condition for provision of Combined Offices

The anticipated revenue should be at least 25% of the ARE (Annual Recurring Expenditure) in ordinary areas, and 15% of ARE in backward areas, and 10% of ARE in hilly areas

The anticipated revenue should be at least 25% of the ARE (Annual Recurring Expenditure) in ordinary areas, and 15% of ARE in backward areas and 10% of ARE in hilly areas

(8) Out of the way places

Condition for provision of Public Call Offices

Condition for provision of Combined Offices

- (a) Should be beyond 10 kms (radial distance) from an existing exchange

- (a) Should be beyond 20 kms. (radial distance) from an existing Telegraph office

- (b) The anticipated revenue should be at least 25% of ARE in ordinary areas, 15% of ARE in backward areas, and 10% of ARE in hilly areas

- (b) The anticipated revenue should be at least 25% of ARE in ordinary areas, 15% of ARE in backward areas, and 10% of ARE in hilly areas

- (c) The anticipated loss should not exceed Rs 2,000 p.a. in ordinary areas and Rs 5,000 p.a. in backward/hilly areas.

(9) Tourist/pilgrimage centres/agricultural/irrigation/power project sites/townships

Condition for provision of Public Call Offices

Condition for provision of Combined Offices

- (a) The anticipated revenue should be at least 25% of ARE in ordinary areas, 15% of ARE in backward areas and 10% of ARE in hilly areas.

- (a) The anticipated revenue should be at least 25% of ARE in ordinary areas, 15% of ARE in backward areas, and 10% of ARE in hilly areas

- (b) The anticipated loss should not exceed Rs 2,000 p.a. in ordinary areas and Rs 5,000 p.a. in backward/hilly areas.

(10) All other Stations

Condition for provision of Public Call Offices

Condition for provision of Combined Offices

On the basis of financial viability or on rent and guarantee in case of loss

On the basis of financial viability or on rent and guarantee in case of loss

NOTE — (1) For considering the population figures the population of the town or village alone should be taken into account and not that of a group of towns or villages, except village can be considered

(2) No telegraph office should be opened on loss if another telegraph office is already working within 8 kms of the proposed office

Increase in T.B. Cases

3249. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:
SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:—

(a) whether it is a fact that India is the second major country where the tuberculosis cases are increasing;

(b) if so, the details regarding its cases, state-wise annually and the number of persons dying, State-wise; and

(c) the steps Government have taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) There is no evidence to suggest that India is the Second major country where TB cases are increasing. However, with the increase in the population every year, the total number of TB patients is increasing proportionately.

(b) A statement showing the State-wise break up of the number of prevalent TB cases and annual number of deaths due to TB disease is attached.

(c) The following steps are being taken by the Government to combat TB:—

(i) B.C.G. Vaccine is offered to susceptible population.

(ii) District TB Centres are being established in every District of the country for undertaking proper detection and treatment of TB patients by organising case finding and domiciliary treatment in all the existing medical and health institutions.

(iii) Health Assistants, ANMS and other Health workers of P.H.Cs. and sub-centres are proposed to be actively involved in various aspects of TB programme in rural areas.

(iv) Anti-TB drugs and BCG Vaccine are being supplied to State Governments and Voluntary Organisations by the Central Government.

Statement

S.No.	Name of States/Union Territories	Estimated No. of TB cases detected by X-ray Exam	Estimated No. of sputum positive Cases	Estimated No. of deaths annually
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	6,60,000	1,76,000	35,200
2	Assam	2,36,000	60,000	12,000
3	Bihar	8,40,000	2,24,000	44,800
4	Gujarat	4,05,000	1,03,000	21,600
5	Haryana	1,50,000	40,000	8,000
6	Himachal Pradesh	45,000	15,000	2,400
7	Jammu & Kashmir	75,000	20,000	4,000

1	2	3	4	5
8	Karnataka	4,35,000	1,16,000	23,200
9	Kerala	3,15,000	84,000	16,800
10	Madhya Pradesh	6,30,000	1,68,000	33,600
11	Maharashtra	7,50,000	2,00,000	40,000
12	Manipur	15,000	4,000	800
13	Mizhalaya	15,000	4,000	800
14	Nagaland	7,500	2,000	400
15	Orissa	3,30,000	58,000	17,600
16	Punjab	2,10,000	58,000	11,200
17	Rajasthan	3,00,000	1,04,000	20,800
18	Sikkim	3,000	800	160
19	Tamil Nadu	6,15,000	1,64,000	32,800
20	Tripura	30,000	8,000	1,600
21	Uttar Pradesh	13,20,000	3,52,000	70,400
22	West Bengal	6,60,000	1,76,000	35,200
23	A & N Islands	1,500	400	80
24	Uttaranchal Pradesh	6,000	1,600	320
25	Chandigarh	3,000	800	160
26	D. & N. Haveli	1,050	280	56
27	Delhi	60,000	16,000	3,200
28	Goa, Daman & Diu	12,000	3,200	640
29	Lakshadweep	450	120	24
30	Mizoram	4,500	1,200	240
31	Pondicherry	6,000	1,600	320
INDIA		782,20,000	21,92,000	4,38,400

Community Health Workers trained in Gujarat

3430. SHRI F. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Community Health Workers trained in Gujarat under the Rural Health Scheme upto the end of October, 1978 since the Scheme was introduced on 2nd October, last year;

(b) whether any evaluation has been made to assess the impact of the Scheme; and

(c) if not, whether Government contemplates to do so?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) The number of Community Health Workers trained in the State of Gujarat in four batches upto September, 1978 is 7615. The fifth batch of 3457 Community Health Workers are undergoing training.

(b) Yes, the evaluation has been made to assess the role and perception of Community Health Workers; attitude and commitment of Community Health Workers towards this scheme; Community's reaction towards the scheme, the performance of Community Health Workers pertaining to various activities, etc.

(c) Does not arise.

Money spent on Steel Plants at Visakhapatnam

3431. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) how much amount of money has been spent so far on the steel plant project at Visakhapatnam; and

(b) when the actual construction work of this plant would be taken up and when the plant would go into commercial production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) An expenditure of about Rs. 4.67 crores has been incurred on Visakhapatnam Steel Project up to November 30, 1978.

(b) The actual construction of the plant will start only after the necessary financial and technical details have been finalised and an investment decision taken. In view of this it is not possible, at this stage, to indicate the date by which the plant would go into commercial production.

भागलपुर जिले में नये डाकघरों का जोला जाना

3432. डॉ० रामजी सिंह: क्या संचार मंत्री यह कतर्न की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भागलपुर जिले में ऐसे ग्रामों की सूची कितनी है, जहाँ नये डाकघर खोले गये हैं और मार्च, 1977 से कितने डाकघरों का दर्जा बढ़ाया गया है ;

(ख) क्या संचालक प्रणाली में भागिया डाकघर बहुत पुराना डाकघर है, जहाँ से 17 स्थानों की डाक जाती जाती है ,

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उस डाकघर का अब तक दर्जा न बढ़ाये जाने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) क्या उसका दर्जा बढ़ाये जाने का प्रस्ताव है और यदि हाँ, तो क्या ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद मुखर्जी साहू): (क) ये ग्राम जहाँ मार्च, 1977 से अब तक डाकघर खोल दिए गए हैं — 15

(ii) मार्च, 1977 से अब तक जिन डाकघरों का दर्जा बढ़ाया गया, उनको संख्या — 1

(ख) भागिया बिभागेलर जिला डाकघर एक पुराना डाकघर है जहाँ 11 गाँव डाकघर सेवों का आदान-प्रदान किया जाता है ।

(ग) और (घ) दर्जा बढ़ाने के विभागीय भागलपुर के संचालक प्रणाली बिभागेलर जिला

डॉक्टर का दवा बका कर उसे विनाश कर
डॉक्टर में बदले का प्रोत्साहन न हो रहा है।
पटना का पब्लिक मास्टर जनरल चरिया विभाग
माधा डॉक्टर का दवा बका कर उसे विनाश कर
उप डॉक्टर में बदले को मंजूरी दे रहा है।

Complaints against CGHS Staff

3433 SHRI P KANNAN Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had been receiving complaints from various patients as well as from the Staff of CGHS Unani Dispensary, Sarojini Nagar, New Delhi, about the misbehaviour by the Dispensers, Registration Clerk and Pharmacists of that Dispensary,

(b) whether it is also fact that the distribution of medicines is done according to the will of the aforesaid staff and very often being stopped before the prescribed closing time; and

(c) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government to prevent inconveniences to the patients coming to that dispensary which is the only one in the whole city?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMB PRASAD YADAV) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) and (c) One complaint received against the staff of this dispensary have been duly investigated and suitable disciplinary action has been taken against the defaulting persons. Besides, senior CGHS functionaries have been frequently visiting this dispensary to check the punctuality of the staff and to assess their work and conduct.

Registration of non-Technical Employees

3434 SHRI VASANT SATHE

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N. PATIL.

Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state

(a) the number of technical and non-technical educated unemployed persons who have registered with the Employment Exchanges as on 31st March, 1977 State-wise and the number of persons who have registered during 31st March, 1977 to 30th June, 1978 State-wise break up for the above categories of the persons,

(b) whether technical and non-technical educated unemployed, a large chunk of these unemployed educated persons, continue to remain without jobs for more than 3—5 years of registration with Employment Exchanges,

(c) in view of the growing frustration among the educated unemployed, will Government consider giving due weightage to the date of registration and the period of waiting as unemployed for selection of a candidate over those who have been registered recently, and

(d) considering relaxation in age limit for Government and semi Government jobs for candidates who remained unemployed even after registration with the Employment Exchanges for over 3—5 years?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA) (a) Information regarding educated (Matric and above) job-seekers (all of whom are not necessarily unemployed) on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges is collected at half-yearly intervals, at the end of June and December each year. Available

information as for the periods ending June 1977 and June 1978 is furnished in the statement attached.

(b) As per a survey conducted by Ministry of Labour in 1972-73 it was found that about 15 per cent of the educated job-seekers were on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges, for more than three years.

(c) Employment Exchanges submit the names of the job-seekers with due regard to the seniority of registration in accordance with the qualifications

laid down by the employer. The selection of a candidate, however, depends on the employer.

(d) Age limits for recruitment to Central Services/posts are prescribed from time to time keeping in view diverse factors and specially having regard to the qualifications and experience required for that service/post. The basic objective is to ensure that Government is able to secure the services of persons at an age most suited for the service/post concerned.

Statement

Number of educated (Matric & above) job-seekers on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges as on 30-6-1977 and 30-6-1978 and the number of Technical (graduates and above in Engineering, Medicine, Veterinary and Agriculture) personnel amongst them.

(in 000's)

States	30-6-1977		30-6-1978(P)	
	Total educated	Technical (included in Col. 2)	Total educated	Technical (included in Col. 4)
1	2	3	4	5
1. Andhra Pradesh	351.3	4.9	384.9	5.7
2. Assam	88.9	@ (40)	105.8	0.1
3. Bihar	546.8	6.0	605.1	7.0
4. Gujarat	224.8	1.3	228.0	0.9
5. Haryana	134.9	0.7	154.3	0.8
6. Himachal Pradesh	43.9	0.1	51.1	0.3
7. Jammu & Kashmir	20.1	0.2	21.9	0.2
8. Karnataka	394.9	2.9	314.9	3.2
9. Kerala	449.4	2.8	496.0	2.1
10. Madhya Pradesh	272.8	2.7	298.4	2.3
11. Maharashtra	483.4	2.6	522.1	3.5
12. Manipur	29.8	0.1	33.9	0.1
13. Meghalaya	5.3	@ (9)	4.5	@ (7)
14. Nagaland	1.0	..	1.5	..

1	2	3	4	5
15 Orissa	133.9	0.4	157.6	0.6
16 Punjab	157.7	0.4	181.9	0.6
17 Rajasthan	134.2	1.1	149.6	0.9
18 Sikkim*				
19 Tamil Nadu	467.7	3.3	513.3	4.1
20 Tripura	30.9	@ (40)	33.7	@ (30)
21 Uttar Pradesh	651.5	3.4	725.5	3.8
22 West Bengal	630.7	1.8	780.8	2.0

Union Territories

1 Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.5	..	0.6	@ (1)
2 Arunachal Pradesh*				
3 Chandigarh	21.8	0.3	23.6	0.4
4 Dadra & Nagar Haveli*				
5 Delhi	178.5	3.0	201.8	3.2
6 Goa	17.1	0.1	17.3	0.2
7 Lakshadweep	0.8	@ (4)	1.0	@ (10)
8 Mizoram	3.0		2.1	
9 Pondicherry	13.1	0.2	12.5	0.3

All India—TOTAL	3390.6	39.3	6025.6	42.5
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NOTE— 1 *No Employment Exchange is functioning in these States/Union Territories.

2 Exclude figures in respect of University Employment Information and Guidance Bureaux except for Delhi & Maharashtra

3 All the job-seekers registered with the Employment Exchanges are not necessarily unemployed

4 Registration being voluntary, all unemployed persons may not register with the exchanges

5 @ Figures less than 50 Actual figures shown in brackets

6. P Provisional.

Allotment of Steel

3435. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria fixed for allotment of steel to the States;

(b) whether the allotment is made according to the demands of the State concerned; and

(c) if so, total allotment made to the State of Madhya Pradesh during the last three years against its demands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA):

(a) and (b). As there is no statutory control on distribution of iron and steel at present, the question of any "allotment" does not arise. Further, State-wise figures of requirement or demand of iron and steel are not available.

(c) Does not arise.

कालाजार

3436. श्री रामविलास पासवान : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह ज्ञान की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कालाजार को नियंत्रित करने के सरकारी प्रयासों के बावजूद यह रोग फैलता आ रहा है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में किन उपायों पर विचार किया जा रहा है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) बिहार को छोड़ कर अन्य किसी भी राज्य से कालाजार से प्रकोप में वृद्धि होने की रिपोर्ट नहीं मिली है। 1978 में बिहार की 31 जिलों में से 6 जिलों से किसी व्यक्ति को कालाजार होने की रिपोर्ट नहीं मिली है। 1977 के मुताबिक 1978 के दौरान तीन जिलों में कालाजार के प्रकोप में वृद्धि हुई है। 5 जिलों में स्थिति लगभग वैसी ही है। अफ़सोस है कि कालाजार के प्रकोप में वृद्धि हुई है। ऐसा इसलिए हुआ है कि 1977 के दौरान इन में

से कुछ जिलों में डिङ्काव नहीं किया गया और कुछ हद तक वृद्धि का पता अच्छे निगरानी कार्य के कारण बना है।

(ख) निम्नलिखित उपाय लिए गए हैं प्रथम करने का विचार है :—

(1) प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में डी० डी० डी० का डिङ्काव करना।

(2) कालाजार की घटनाओं का शीघ्र पता लगाना।

(3) कालाजार के रोगियों के लिए पूर्ण उपचार की व्यवस्था करना।

(4) स्वास्थ्य शिक्षा की व्यवस्था करना और इस रोग पर नियंत्रण पाने के लिए लोगों का सहयोग प्राप्त करना।

(5) एक एक मेडिकल अधिकारी तथा परा-बिक्रिता कामिकों का प्रतिक्षण।

(6) कालाजार निवर्तन कार्यक्रम का पर्यवेक्षण तथा निगरानी करने के लिए केन्द्र से प्रत्यक्ष-निरीक्षण के समय-समय पर कीरे।

Indian Proposals for Disarmament

3437. SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to move in the current Session of U.N. General Assembly specific proposals for effecting nuclear and/or general disarmament;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of Government's proposals; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU) : (a) to (c). India had tabled two draft resolutions on disarmament, which have been adopted by the First Committee of the UN General Assembly. Texts of both the draft

resolutions were laid on the Table of the House in reply to Starred Question No 359 for 14-12-1978.

इस्पात कारखानों के सहायक उद्योगों के रूप में कार्य कर रहे पत्रीकृत उद्योग

3438. श्री तलान प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) बोकारो, दुर्गापुर और बनपुर इस्पात कारखानों में सहायक उद्योगों के रूप में कितने पत्रीकृत उद्योग कार्य कर रहे हैं और उनका वार्षिक उत्पादन कितना है,

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान इन तीन इस्पात कारखानों के लिए उनके उत्पाद (इन्वर्निशियल और फायर पुर्त) कितनी मात्रा में खरीदे गए, और

(ग) इस्पात कारखानों के लिए उनके उत्पाद कितनी मात्रा में खरीदना प्रस्तावित है?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्णा मुष्ठा) (क) इस समय बोकारो प्रौद्योगिकी क्षेत्र में 20 लघु इकाइयों को बोकारो इस्पात कारखाने के सहायक उद्योग के रूप में पत्रीकृत किया गया है। इन उद्योगों की वार्षिक स्थापित क्षमता 2.33 करोड़ रुपये मूल्य की है।

जहाँ तक दुर्गापुर इस्पात कारखाने और बनपुर के इस्पात कारखाने का सम्बन्ध है, लगभग 75 और 54 लघु इकाइयाँ इन कारखानों के साथ पत्रीकृत हैं और इनमें से कुछ इकाइयों को सहायक उद्योग का दर्जा देने का प्रश्न विभागीय है।

(ख) इन इस्पात कारखानों द्वारा इन्वर्निशियल मशीनों की खरीद के लिए उचित सहायक तथा लघु उद्योगों को दिए गए पार्सल इस प्रकार हैं —

(लाख रुपये)

इस्पात कारखाना	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79 (घटित- सितम्बर, 1978)
बोकारो (सहायक उद्योग)	90.4	110.5	24.5
दुर्गापुर	34.28	45.90	19.81
बनपुर	39.60	12.48	47.45

(ग) वर्तमान नीति के अनुसार इस्पात कारखाने सहायक इकाइयों से उनकी कुल उत्पादन क्षमता की 50 प्रतिशत मात्रा का उपयोग कर सकते हैं।

Glass Pieces Found in Life Saving Injection

3979 SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention is drawn to the 'Times of India' dated the 8th November, 1978 that a 3-ml vial of a life-saving injection manufactured by an Ahmedabad firm has been found by a Bombay doctor to contain glass pieces, and

(b) if so, whether some more similar cases have also been brought to the notice of Government, if so, the reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) (a) Yes, Sir. A new item had appeared in the issue of the Delhi edition of the Times of India dated the 18th November, 1978

(b) The manufacturer is responsible for the quality of his products. As licences are issued by the State Authorities, whenever such cases come to the notice of the Drugs Controller

of India, the matter is brought to the notice of the State Drugs Control Organisation who arrange for inspection of the manufacturing processes and the controls being exercised to ensure that adequate precautions are taken to avoid recurrence of such incidents.

E.S.I.

3440. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala State Government has requested the Centre for inclusion of CITU and UTUC in the ESI Corporation Board; and

(b) if so, the details and Government's decision thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. RAM KIRPAL SINHA): (a) Yes.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Number of Indians in Gulf Countries

3441. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Indians working in Gulf countries;

(b) what is their country-wise distribution; and

(c) whether Indian workers are being edged out by nationals of other countries in the Gulf region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) and (b). As all the Indian citizens in foreign countries do not generally register themselves with our Missions, the precise number of Indian workers in the Gulf countries and Saudi Arabia is not available. However, according

to the reports received from Indian Missions, the estimated number of Indian workers in the Gulf Countries and Saudi Arabia is between 2,75,000 and 3,00,000. Their country-wise distribution is given below:

Mission	Estimated number of Indian workers in the Gulf countries and Saudi Arabia
Bahrain . . .	15,000
Doha . . .	25,000
Kuwait . . .	45,000 to 50,000
U.A.E. . . .	75,000 to 80,000
Oman	45,000 to 50,000
Saudi Arabia . . .	70,000 to 80,000

(c) Government have not received any report that Indian workers are being edged out in the sense that Indians presently employed in these countries are being replaced by workers from other countries. However, the Gulf countries and Saudi Arabia are also recruiting workers from countries other than Indian.

परिवार कल्याण केन्द्र

3442. श्री एच० एन० वी० सिन्हा : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने को तैयार हैं कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने प्रत्येक ग्राम पंचायत के यथोक्त एक-एक परिवार कल्याण केन्द्र स्थापित करने का निर्णय किया है ;

(ख) क्या ऐसे केन्द्र में एक पुरुष तथा एक महिला डॉक्टर रोजे जायेंगे ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में
राज्य मंत्री (श्री जयदेवी प्रसाद यादव)

(क) जी नहीं ।

(घ) और (ग) व प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

एशियाई साक्षा बाजार

3442. श्री यमुना प्रसाद शास्त्री क्या विराम
मन्त्री यह बतान की हुवा करेगे कि

(क) क्या बिही एशियाई दम ने भारत
सरकार ने यह प्रस्ताव किया है कि यूरोपीय साक्षा
बाजार की भांति एशियाई साक्षा बाजार की
स्थापना की जाए और

(ख) यदि हा तो किस दम न यह प्रस्ताव
किया है तथा इस पर भारत सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया
है ?

विराम मंत्रालय न राज्य मंत्री (श्री जयदेवी
प्रसाद यादव) (क) और (ख) फरवरी 19 8
में ईएन के मन्त्रपरिषदमय आह्व की भारत-साक्षा
न रोगत इस आह्व के देना के बीच धार्मिक सङ्घर्ष
न समय जाओ पर खाना न रूप से विचार-विमर्श
हुवा था । लेकिन एशियाई साक्षा बाजार की
स्थापना क लिए कोई विस्तृत प्रस्ताव नहीं रखा
गया ।

सरकार यह भी जानती है कि इस क्षेत्र क दम
के बीच सहयोग व लाभ होगा लेकिन उधवा निमित्त
मन है कि ऐसा तभी होगा जब कि समुद्र देना के
बीच समझौता हा जाए ।

Problems of Barge Industry

3444 SHRI SACHINDRALAL
SINGHA.

SHRI M A HANNAN
ALHAJ

SHRI SAKTI KUMAR
SARKAR

Will the Minister of PARLIA-
MENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR
be pleased to state

(a) whether any committee has
gone into the problem of barge in-

dusty operating on the River
Hooghly,

(b) if so the details of the mem-
bers of the committee and the details
of the report submitted by the com-
mittee,

(c) the details of the action taken
uptodate on the basis of the recom-
mendation

(d) the number of the workers in
the barge industry at present and the
members of the trade union repre-
senting the workers, and

(e) the action taken uptodate on
the question of proper utilisation of
the manpower in the industry?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR
(SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA) (a) and
(b) Yes Sir. A committee compr-
ising Shri V R Mehra, Joint Secre-
ary Ministry of Shipping & Transport
(Chairman) three representatives of
the Calcutta Port Shramik Union the
Deputy Chairman Calcutta Port
Trust, a representative each of the
Ministry of Commerce Government of
West Bengal Calcutta River Transport
Association Bengal River Transport
Association, Inland Water Transport
Association and Indian Jute Mills
Association, Calcutta and Shri P N
Bardan, Deputy Chief Labour Com-
missioner (Central) was constituted.
A copy of summary of the recom-
mendations and conclusions of the
Committee is laid on the Table of the
House [Placed in Library See No
LT 3368/78]

(c) The recommendations are under
examination

(d) According to the report of the
Committee 2952 bargemen were em-
ployed in October 1977 by the con-
stituent members of the three main
Associations of barge owners at
Calcutta, namely Calcutta River
Transport Association Bengal River
Transport Association and Inland
Water Transport Association Three

unions, namely, Calcutta Port Shramik Union, West Bengal Dock and Port Mazdoor Union and National Union of Waterfront workers claim to represent the workers in the Barge Industry at Calcutta.

(e) This is also covered by the recommendations of the Committee which are under examination.

Production of Malaria Vaccine by Indian Doctors in Hawaii

3445. SHRI DHARMA VIR VASISHT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state whether it is a fact that an Indian Doctor working in Hawaii U.S.A. had produced a malaria vaccine if so, the nature and details of the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): Government have seen reports to the effect that Dr. Wasim A. Siddiqui an Indian doctor working in the Department of Tropical Medicine of the John A. Burns School of Medicine Hawaii has developed an anti-Malaria Vaccine which has been claimed to have successfully immunised monkey's against malaria and was ready for tests involving human volunteers. The WHO Programme Officers are however of the opinion that it would take much more time before it could be hoped to get such a vaccine.

Assistance to persons undergone Vasectomy

3447. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether financial assistance is being given to those who are having vasectomy; and

(b) if so, how much?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Financial assistance is provided to the acceptors of vasectomy operations in the shape of compensation amount at the rate of Rs. 100 per case to meet the expenses towards 'to and fro' visit and a brief stay in the clinic/hospital. Out of the amount of Rs. 100 Rs. 70 is paid to the acceptor and the rest is provided for meeting the cost of drugs, dressings, transport, diet and other miscellaneous expenses.

Collection of Documents Relating to Netaji

3448. PROF. SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Minister of External Affairs promised in the Lok Sabha that every effort will be made for collection of documents and other materials connected with the activities of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose in countries like Japan, Burma, Malaya, Singapore, Thailand and other South East Asian countries and in Germany, Italy and other European countries where Netaji had his activities;

(b) if so, the facts about the steps taken by Government in this regard; and

(c) documents and other material so far collected about Netaji's activities in foreign countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). As the Hon'ble Member is aware, letters were addressed by this Ministry to Indian Missions in select countries for collection of information, documents and other material on the activities of Netaji Subhas Chander Bose in those countries. Some

replies have been received. Government will consider further follow up measures once full information becomes available.

सरकारी क्षेत्र के लिए प्रारंभित धनिक

3449. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण रावरे . क्या स्वास्थ्य और खान पान मंत्री यह बताते की क्या करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश के एक फास्ट से सम्पन्न शहरी को सरकारी क्षेत्र के लिए प्रारंभित कर दिया है ,

(ख) क्या निधियों की खुदाई की सरकार की कोई योजना है और क्या इस बारे में कोई भूगर्भीय सर्वेक्षण कराया गया है , और

(ग) यदि हा, तो प्रत्येक क्या कामवाही की गई है और यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार इस कार्य को गैर-सरकारी संस्थाओं को सौंपना चाहती है ?

स्वास्थ्य और खान पान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कल्याण मुन्गा) (क) से (ग) भारतीय भूगर्भीय सर्वेक्षण मध्य प्रदेश के इन्दौर, छतरपुर और सागर जिलों में एक फास्ट के लिए 1973 से खोज कार्य कर रहा है और ये कार्य जारी है। प्रत्येक लिए गए कार्य के फलस्वरूप एक फास्ट के संयुक्त जिले में लगभग 45 लाख टन और छतरपुर सागर जिलों में 14-20 लाख टन खनिज होने का संकेत मिला है। मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने संयुक्त जिले के एक फास्ट जिलों को सरकारी क्षेत्र में विरोध के लिए प्रारंभित कर दिया है। अन्य सरकार संयुक्त और सागर जिलों के कुछ क्षेत्रों में इन निधियों का पहले से ही निवेश कर रही है। राज्य सरकार इन धनिक निधियों पर प्रारंभित एक फास्टिक ज्वरक कारखाना बनाने के प्रस्ताव पर भी विचार कर रही है।

Facilities of Doctors in Villages

3450. SHRI C. R. MAHATA. Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have decided to provide facilities for doctors in villages,

(b) if so, what are the facilities which would be provided to them, and

(c) if the answer of (a) is in negative, what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) The Government attach considerable importance to providing facilities for doctors in the villages. This subject was discussed in the joint meeting of the Central Council of Health and Central Council of Family Welfare held in October last. Keeping in view the importance of the subject the Councils adopted a resolution to the effect that the State Governments should evolve suitable and imaginative methods to attract doctors and other medical personnel to rural areas. The State Governments who are represented on the councils will take suitable measures for implementing the above resolution.

(b) Some State Governments have already initiated measures in this regard, while others are yet to initiate. Some of these steps have been indicated State wise in the statement attached.

(c) Does not arise

Statement

Statement showing the incentives being given by the various State Governments to attract doctors to rural areas.

1 Andhra Pradesh Honorary Rural Medical Practitioners are offered Rs. 500 p.m remuneration and Rs. 100 worth medicines per month.

2 Gujarat Gujarat Government have prepared a scheme to construct residence cum-clinics for who want to settle in rural areas. These will also be equipped and given to candidates desiring to settle in villages on a moratorium and hire purchase basis.

3 Kerala Kerala Government are giving guarantee for institutional finance to young doctors to start their clinics and establish in rural areas. The State Government is also en-

couraging young doctors to start clinics on co-operative basis by taking shares in such societies.

4. *Madhya Pradesh*: The Government of Madhya Pradesh has sanctioned a scheme of financial assistance to M.B.B.S. and B.P.S. and Ayurvedic graduates (B.A.M.S., B.I.M.S., A.V.M.S.) to establish their own clinics in rural areas. Their scheme provided Rs. 250 p.m. as stipend for M.B.B.S. and BDS for starting their own clinics and Rs. 200 p.m. for Ayurvedic graduates for non-tribal areas. The rate of stipend for the above graduates for tribal areas is Rs. 300 and Rs. 250 p.m. respectively. This stipend is given for 18 months.

5. *Rajasthan*: A sum of Rs. 7500 as loan is given to unemployed Medical graduates by Nationalised Bank through the Rajasthan Medical Graduates Self Employment Promotion Society. A stipend of Rs. 250 in the first year and Rs. 200 in the second year is also given by the society to these graduates. A further stipend of Rs. 200 is also given in the third year if the population of the village is less than 2,000.

6. *Tamil Nadu*: The Tamil Nadu Industrial Investment Corporation Ltd. provides cash loan to Rural Medical Practitioners.

Primary Health Centres in rural areas

3451. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the amount allocated by the Central Government for setting up Primary Health Centres in the rural areas of Orissa is not being utilised for providing medical facilities but is being utilised under the head 'establishment expenditure';

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard; and

(c) what is the number of Primary Health Centres set up in that State for which allocation has been made by the Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). The Government of Orissa have already set up one Primary Health Centre for every block. As on 31-3-78 they have set up 314 Primary Health Centres. Provision for construction of incomplete buildings of the Primary Health Centres, staff quarters etc. is made under the Minimum Needs Programme which is under the State sector.

(c) The number of Primary Health Centres set up in Orissa as on 31-3-78 is 314, as mentioned above.

Peripheral Hospitals

3452. SHRI RUDOLPH RODRIGUES: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any urgent scheme for the construction of peripheral hospitals to meet the pressing needs of patients in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) to (c). The Delhi Administration has proposed provision in the 1978-83 Plan for the opening of seven 100-bedded hospitals in the rural areas and the re-settlement colonies of Delhi.

पादप-उत्पादों की जाच की गई किन्तु कोई सतोप-जनक परिणाम नहीं निकला। भारतीय चिकित्सा अनुसंधान परिषद् ने कुछ देशी पौधों का-मूल्यवान किया जिनमें 'गर्भ-नरिपु', 'करोटी', 'बामोषी', 'परीधक कदी', 'धिरवाजिव', आदि शामिल हैं। परीक्षण करने पर इन में से कोई भी इतना प्रभावकारी सिद्ध नहीं हुआ, जितना कि दावा किया गया था।

हाल ही में हुई बायो-मेडिकल अनुसंधान की समन्वय समिति की बैठक में यह निर्णय लिया गया कि एक उप-समिति गठित की जाए जिसमें निदेशक, केन्द्रीय औषध अनुसंधान संस्थान, सचनक्र (समीक्षक), महानिदेशक, भारतीय-बामुधितान अनुसंधान परिषद्, नई दिल्ली; निदेशक, अखिल भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान, दई दिल्ली; निदेशक, स्नातकोत्तर, चिकित्सा शिक्षा और अनुसंधान संस्थान, जगदीश्वर; निदेशक, आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान, बाराणसी और निदेशक, भारतीय चिकित्सा एवं होमोपैथी की केन्द्रीय अनुसंधान परिषद्, नई दिल्ली को सदस्यों के रूप में सम्मिलित किया जाए। इस समिति का उद्देश्य उन प्राचीन औषधियों की प्रभावकारिता की जाच करना है, जिनमें प्राचीन वेदों में वर्णन-विशेष के रूप में प्रयोग में लाया जाता है।

Telegrams in Urdu Language

3455. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of the tremendous difficulties faced by the representatives of Urdu newspapers in sending news to their head offices through telegrams in Urdu language; and

(b) will he explore the possibility of providing facilities of receiving telegrams in Urdu language at the Head Post Offices in the District and delivering these telegrams to the Urdu newspaper editors in the Urdu language?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) No, Sir. No specific difficulty has been brought to the notice of the Department.

(b) Telegrams in Urdu, if written in Roman character, are accepted at all Telegraph Offices. In offices where

Oevanagari Service is available, such telegrams written in Devanagari character are also accepted. Possibility of providing facility of receiving telegrams in Urdu language will be explored.

Foreign Publicity

3456. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state,

(a) whether Government is aware of the anti-Indian propaganda in the press and other media abroad on different national issues like communal disturbances, prohibition policy and internal situation;

(b) if so, the facts thereof and steps taken to counter such propaganda abroad and place the matters in their true perspectives; and

(c) whether steps are also being taken to streamline the foreign publicity media of Government and if so details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) and (b). There has been some criticism in the press and other media abroad of such happenings as communal disturbances, the treatment of Harijans and occasionally about the law and order situation in some parts of the country.

It may be mentioned that foreign media have been regularly covering such developments as restoration of democracy, fundamental human rights, press freedoms and the freedom of the judiciary in India, together with the considerable progress made by the country towards the goal of economic self-reliance. A number of important and prestigious foreign newspapers and journals have in the past few months brought out special supplements highlighting the economic achievements of the country.

Government keeps itself constantly aware of the news and comments about different national issues appear-

ing in the press and other media abroad. Whenever any baseless reports or comments on these issues appearing in foreign media come to the notice of Indian missions abroad, necessary steps are taken to put the facts in their proper perspective either by writing to the persons concerned or through personal meetings with them.

(c) A Committee under the chairmanship of Shri Chanchal Sarkar was appointed last year by the Minister of External Affairs to review the working of India's entire external publicity set up. The Committee has just submitted its report which is being examined by Government.

Doctors population ratio in the country

3457 SHRI SARAT KAR Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) what is the number of doctors to population ratio in the country,

(b) how does it compare with doctor to population ratio in other countries of South East Asia

(c) what steps are proposed to be taken by Government to improve the present position, and

(d) whether Government realise that the State of Orissa is short of doctors as compared to the population there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) (a) The estimated doctor-population ratio as on 1-1-1978 in the country was 1:3135 which is however not equidistributed.

(b) Information on doctor-population ratio in other countries of South-East Asia is given in the attached statement

(c) Doctor-population ratio is not a good yard stick to measure health development or needs

(d) The doctor population ratio in Orissa is 1:3678 as against the national doctor population ratio of 1:3135. The question of deployment of more doctors to serve the population of the State is a matter which mainly concerns the State Government.

Statement

S No	Name of the Country	Population per Doctor	Year
1	Afghanistan	26 100	1973
2	Bangladesh	9 350	1973
3	Burma	16 910	1973
4	Indonesia	18 160	1974
5	Japan	870	1973
6	Malaysia W	7 270	1974
7	Nepal	16 450	1974
8	Pakistan	23 970	1974
9	Singapore	2 400	1974
10	Sri Lanka	14 010	1972
11	Thailand	18 530	1973

केन्द्रीय प्राकृतिक चिकित्सा संस्थान

3458 श्री लालजी साई : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्राकृतिक चिकित्सा प्रणाली को मान्यता देने के उद्देश्य से एक केन्द्रीय प्राकृतिक चिकित्सा संस्थान स्थापित करने का विचार है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उत्सवधी पूरा व्यय क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) और (ख) प्राकृतिक चिकित्सा का राष्ट्रीय संस्थान बनाने के प्रस्ताव पर सरकार ध्यान दिए हुए है।

Small P.Cos

3459. SHRI NIRMAL CHANDRA JAIN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) does Government not feel normally the small P.C.Os. should be connected with manned by and linked to some exchange in the same District and not another District because normally the calls are made from Mofussil places to the bigger places and Headquarter of the District.

(b) if not, why;

(c) has Government received a representation that P.C.O. Oogly (Seoni distt.) be connected with manned by and linked to either Keolari or Seoni (M.P.) as it is for the present linked to Balaghat i.e. another District; and

(d) when shall that demand be fulfilled; if not, why?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) The Government has already examined the point while making the policy.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

मध्य प्रदेश में राँक फास्फेट के निक्षेप

3460. श्री गोविन्द राम मिरो :

श्री सुवेन्द्र सिंह :

क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के झाबुआ जिले में राँक फास्फेट के निक्षेप प्रचुर मात्रा में उपलब्ध है ;

(ख) क्या वहाँ भारतीय भू-सर्वेक्षण विभाग द्वारा एक विस्तृत सर्वेक्षण कराना का प्रस्ताव है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त सर्वेक्षण सम्भवतः कब तक कराया जायेगा ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कटिया मुग्धा) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश के झाबुआ जिले में प्रायिक भूतत्व के राँक-फास्फेट भंडारों का पता चला है।

(ख) और (ग). क्षत्र में भारतीय भू-सर्वेक्षण द्वारा पहले से ही गहन खोज कार्य किया जा रहा है। अब तक की छोटों से लगभग 40 लाख टन फास्फेटाइट होने का पता चला है जिसमें 25 प्रतिशत या अधिक फास्फोरस पेंट्र प्राक्साइट है। शताब्दी कार्य जारी है।

Strike by Workers of Katta Mines in Orissa

3461. SHRI SIVAJI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a strike by the workers of Katta mines in Orissa in the month of September, 1978;

(b) the issue involved in the Strike;

(c) what steps Government took to redress the grievances of the workers and

(d) whether Government is aware that the management have served termination notice to number of workers there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA) (a) Yes Sir Departmental piece rated workers, contractors' workers and Gorakhpur Labour working in Kalta Iron Ore Mines of Bourkela Steel Plant suddenly struck work on the 4th September 1978 without giving any notice. The strike continued till the 2nd October 1978

(b) to (d) It appears that the strike was resorted to as a protest against the repatriation of Gorakhpur labour from Kalta mines after the expiry of their agreement. As per the present agreement which was entered into in 1974 with the Central Labour Depot Gorakhpur the Gorakhpur labour to be supplied for Kalta mines is to be engaged for a period of 12 months only with the option to continue them for another period of 12 months. On the expiry of either the first or the second terms of 12 months they are to be repatriated. The management of Bourkela Steel Plant had undertaken repatriation from April, 1978 onwards in accordance with the terms of the above agreement only. To mitigate labour's hardship the repatriation is being done in a phased manner on completion of their term as per the agreement.

(क) प्रश्नक वाले

3462. श्री श्रीमन्ता मुखर्जी क्या इसका और जानकारी यह बताने की क्या करण है

(क) क्या उद्योग में क्याकर किया है बताना में प्रश्नक को बताने की जानकारी है

(ब) यदि हाँ तो क्या सरकार का विचार निम्न परमार्थ रनिगि क माध्यम से इन खानों का सदस्य तत्काल करवाने का है ।

(ब) यदि हाँ तो यह सर्वेक्षण नव तक करवा जायगा और

(ब) इस बारे में सरकार की भावी योजना क्या है ?

इसका और जानकारी में राज्य मंत्री (श्री श्रीमन्ता मुखर्जी) (क) को नहीं । (ख) यदि (ग) क्या नहीं उठता ।

Chairmen of Public Undertakings

3463. SHRI L. L. KAPOOR Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the names of Chairmen of the Public Undertakings under his Ministry with the dates of their appointment and qualifications and their previous assignments during the last 3 years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARESH PRASAD SIKH DEO SAH) There are three Public Sector Undertakings under the Ministry of Communications, namely Indian Telephone Industries Limited Bangalore Hindustan Teleprinters Limited Madras and Telecommunications Consultants India Limited New Delhi. The required information in respect of the Chairman of these undertakings is indicated in the statement annexed.

Statement

PARTICULARS IN RESPECT OF CHAIRMAN OF

Indian Telephone Industries Ltd.,
Bangalore

Hindustan Teleprinters Ltd., Madras

Telecommunications Consultants India Ltd.,
New Delhi

1. Name	Shri C.S.S. Rao	Dr. B. G. Seetharam	Shri M. P. Shukla
2. Date of appointment.	2-6-1973	12-4-1973	1-3-1973
3. Qualifications	B.E. (Mechanical)	(i) B.Sc. (Hons) in Physics (ii) Diploma of Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. (iii) Obtained Doctorate Degree of 'Ingénieur Docteur' at the Institute Fourier Grenoble, France.	B.E. (Electrical) and M.I.E.T.R.
4. Previous assignments during the last three years.	Served ITI as General Manager for a number of years till April, 1976. General Manager, Telecommunications, Kerala Circle from August, 1976 to December, 1976. Chairman and Managing Director, Bharat Heavy Plates & Vessels Ltd., Visakhapatnam from December, 1976 to May, 1978.	Served in Bharat Electronics Ltd., Bangalore, in various capacities between 1956-79. He was holding the post of Dy. General Manager of Low Power Equipment Division in BEL, Bangalore before joining HTL as CMD.	Served ITI in various capacities for a number of years. He was holding the post of General Manager, Rao Bareilly unit of ITI before joining TCIL as CMD.

Loss to National Mineral Development Corporation

3464. SRI DHIRENDRA NATH BASU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Mineral Development Corporation is still running at a huge loss;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by the Ministry to stop recurrence of such loss; and

(c) whether it is a fact that due to continued loss in Government Undertakings as mentioned above the Ministry is thinking of modernisation of machineries and changing the administrative set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The losses sustained by NDMC in recent years have been mainly due to external factors such as low FOR sales realisation (on residual basis) after meeting charges on account of port handling and transportation) on exports of iron ore, lesser off take of iron ore by the Japanese Steel Mills due to global recession in steel production and lower per carat realisation in the sale of diamonds. The steps taken or proposed to be taken to improve the financial working of NDMC are as under

(i) For fixation of remunerative FOR mine price proposals have been formulated and are under consideration

(ii) Exploration of new markets for the sale of lump and fine ore produced by NMDC,

(iii) Setting up of pellet plants for utilisation of iron ore fines

(iv) Development of a new mine at Bailadila II-C and

(v) Investigation of the possibility of increasing diamond production

(c) Modernisation of plant and equipment is a continuous process no action is considered necessary to change the administrative set-up at this stage

Visit by Independent Commission on International Development Issues

3465 SHRI HARI SHANKAR MAHALE Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether members of the Independent Commission on International Development Issues recently visited India and met leading economists to assess development requirements and

(b) if so the results thereof

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU) (a) Yes, Sir A Round Table of the Independent Commission on International Development Issues met in New Delhi in November, 1978. In addition to members of the Commission, the Commission had invited three eminent Indian economists, Dr K. N. Raj, Shri K. B. Lal and Dr I. G. Patel to participate in their deliberations.

(b) The Round Table discussed the question of economic cooperation among developing countries. Government are not aware of the outcome of the deliberations of the meeting of the Round Table. It may be recalled that the Commission is an independent body to which Government is not a party.

Break in service of Casual Labourers in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

3466 SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware that the administration of Andaman & Nicobar Islands is resorting to imposition of service breaks on the casual labourers of the A & N Islands who have put on 45 years service and then re-employing them as fresh entrants in order to deny them absorption into regular cadre, and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to undo the injustice done to the casual labourers there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI LARANG SAI) (a) and (b) According to the information made available by the Andaman & Nicobar Administration no such case has come to the notice of the Administration. However 19 daily rated workmen attached to various farms of the Central Agriculture Research Institute in South Andaman with 2 to 5 years service have been served with notice for re-

trenchment due to reported lack of funds. The Labour Department of the Administration is looking into the matter.

Export of Iron and Steel and Foreign Exchange Earnings

3468. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state the quantity of iron and steel exported during 1977-78 and foreign exchange earned thereby?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): During 1977-78, 17,99,702 metric tonnes of iron and steel materials valued at Rs. 231.02 crores were exported by the then SAIL International Ltd. directly and as canalising agency appointed by the Government.

टेलीफोन उपकरणों का निर्माण

3469. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार देश में टेलीफोन उपकरणों की कमी को पूरि के लिये टेलीफोन उपकरणों तथा अन्य वस्तुओं के निर्माण में तेजी लाने का है ; और

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि गुजरात कम्युनिकेशन एण्ड इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स लिमिटेड, बड़ोदा ने टेलीफोन उपकरणों का निर्माण प्रारम्भ किया है ?

संचार नवालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद मुखर्जी काय) : (क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

National Health Programme for Eradication of different Diseases

3470. SHRI VASANT SATHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to State:

(a) whether a National Health Programme for Eradication of different diseases has been launched all over the country; and

(b) if so, furnish the salient features of the programme launched, outlay provided for the current year and proposed for 1979-80 with state-wise breakup and the actual utilisation of funds alongwith the physical achievements reported under the programme;

(c) whether foreign assistance has been availed of proposed under the programme and details thereof; and

(d) performance of the programme both physical and financial in Maharashtra State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) No single National Health Programme Eradication of Different Diseases has been launched in the country. However, a National Programme for the Eradication of Small Pox and another for the Eradication of Malaria had been launched earlier. Smallpox has now been eradicated from the country.

(b) (i) A modified plan of operations for the National Malaria Eradication Programme is being implemented by the Government of India with effect from 1-4-77 with the ultimate objective of eradicating the disease but effectively controlling it for the present. A statement indicating the salient features of the modified plan of operations is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3069/78].

(ii) A statement indicating the current year's outlay with Statewise break up laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3069/78].

(iii) Tentative outlay proposed for 1979-80 for the National Malaria Eradication Programme is Rs. 75 crores.

(iv) On the basis of reports received upto 18.11.78 there were 29,92,547 malaria cases during the current year as against 33,79,298 cases during the corresponding period of 1977, thus showing a decline by 11.4 per cent

(c) Foreign Assistance from WHO, UNICEF, SIDA and US Aid has been offered for this programme

(d) In Maharashtra the incidence has declined by 50.46 per cent during 1978 (as reported upto 18.11.78) as compared to the incidence for the corresponding period of 1977

Provident Fund Defaultings

3471 SHRI VASANT SATHE

SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM

Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state

(a) please furnish the names of top 10 provident fund defaulting units in the country as on 31.3.78 and the amount involved and the top 5 defaulting units and the amount involved in Maharashtra State

(b) what action is being taken against these units so far and the results thereof

(c) whether defaulting of provident fund by the industrial units has assumed serious proportion and state-wise details of the amount involved as on 31.3.78 and

(d) action taken and the result thereof

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR RAM KRIPAL SINHA) (a) The information is given in the Statement at Annexure-L. [Placed in Library See No. LT-3070/78]

(b) The information is given in the Statement at Annexure-II [Placed in Library See No. LT-3070/78]

(c) The Region-wise position of the amount in default is given in Annexure-III. [Placed in Library See No. LT-3070/78] The position of arrears needs to and continues to be watched

(d) The information is given in Annexure-IV [Placed in Library See No. LT-3070/78]

Temporary Employees in Labour (Ministry)

3472 SHRI VASANT SATHE Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that large number of employees—technical and non technical in Class-III, Class-II and Class-I services in the Labour Ministry and its subordinate offices continue to work on temporary basis and have not been confirmed even after putting 5—10 years service,

(b) if so furnish organisation wise and class wise break up of the total employees as on 31st March 1978 and the number of persons who have been confirmed/made permanent and their percentage to total employees,

(c) the number of employees category wise/organisation wise who have put in more than 5 years of service but not confirmed as yet and the steps taken during the last 18 months for confirmation of the employees and the results thereof, and

(d) steps proposed to be taken for confirmation of all eligible employees?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA) (a) to (d) The requisite information in respect of Ministry of Labour (Secretariat) is given in the enclosed statement. This includes the information

in respect of officers belonging to Central Secretariat Service, Central Secretariat Stenographers' Service and Central Secretariat Clerical Service in

the Attached Offices. Complete information in respect of the various offices is being collected, and will be laid on the Table of Sabha when collected.

Statement

*Statement giving the required information in respect of Ministry of Labour (Secretariat) and its participating offices**

Organisation	Class Grade	Organisation-wise and Class-wise break-up of the total employees as on 31-3-78 and the number of persons who have been confirmed/made permanent and their percentage to total employees			Number of employees category-wise/organisation-wise who have put in more than 5 years of service but not confirmed as yet and the steps taken during the last 18 months for confirmation of the employees		Steps proposed to be taken for confirmation of all eligible employees
		Total No. of employees	No. of employees made permanent	Percentage of total employees	No. of officers who have put in more than 5 years service but not confirmed	Steps taken during last 18 months	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. Ministry of Labour (Secret.) and its four participating offices.*	A	33	33	100%	Nil	Does not arise.	Does not arise.
	B	248	223	90%	12	Confirmation against available four posts is under process.	Action is under process against the available posts.
	C	315	203	64.4%	17	Confirmation against 20 available posts is under process.	Action for confirmation has been initiated.
II. Director, Labour and Employment Adviser, Deputy Directors and Assistant Directors.	A	23	20	80%	5	Steps are being taken to confirm 3 persons included against Group A as Investigator Grade I. The remaining 2 will be considered for confir-	

*Information in respect of Officers belonging to GSS, GSSS and GSGS only in attached Offices.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Investigators (Gr I) . B		10	6	60%	4	<p>ination when they become eligible. At present there is no available permanent post to consider the persons included in Group 'B' and Group 'C'. They will be considered for confirmation in due course as and when more permanent posts become available.</p>		
Investigators (Gr II) . C		22	20	90%	2			
III Labour Officers . A		203	114	51.3%	38	<p>During the last 18 months DPC had met twice for confirmation of selection Grade Labour Officers. DPC had also met for selection of Officers for confirmation in the ordinary grade. Formal orders for confirmation will be issued after necessary administrative formalities are completed.</p>		

ईस्ट एंजे वेयर इंडस्ट्री द्वारा भविष्य निधि की राशि जमा करना

3472. श्री हुसम चन्द कडवाय क्या तत्सरोय कार्य तथा धन मिला दिनांक 9 अगस्त, 1978 के प्रस्तावित प्रश्न सूचना 3510 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करें कि

(क) उन दो वर्षों में ईस्ट एंजे वेयर इंडस्ट्री नि०, नेताजी सुभाष राड, बलवत्ता, बाणबेरिया द्वारा भविष्य निधि और कर्मचारी रायब बीमा योजना के लिए जितना धनराशि जमा की गई,

(ख) क्या यह सब है कि इस कार्य के तहत तीन वर्षों में खर्च बल्काम कानूनों का उल्लंघन किया है और यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में कितनी शिकायतें मिली हैं तथा कितनी बार्ड कारण बनाये गेणो-बार, सीन और रा के बिना कर्मचारियों की छुट्टी को यदि तथा स्वामी और कर्मचारी कर्मचारियों को मज्जा मिलती है और डेक पर तथा दैनिक मजूरी पर कितने दिनों कर्मचारी काम कर रहे हैं, और

(ग) क्या यह सब है कि नती मज्जा में धनिकों को नियमित रूप से मजूरी नहीं दी जा रही है और यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में कोई ध्यान देगी ?

धन तथा तत्सरोय कार्य मज्जाय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री० राम हुपत सिंह) (क) प्रश्न में उल्लिखित प्रमाण के नाम में स्पष्टतः कुछ अंतर है स्थिति की जांच कराई जा रही है।

(ख) और (ग) यह मामला राज्य के प्रशासिक अधिकार में आता है और भविष्य सरकार के पास कोई मुखला नहीं है ?

श्रीत वेयर बोर्ड मिल्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड द्वारा भविष्य निधि जमा करना

3474. श्री हुसम चन्द कडवाय : क्या तत्सरोय कार्य तथा धन मंत्री 9 अगस्त, 1978 के प्रस्तावित प्रश्न सूचना 3510 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करें कि

(क) श्रीत वेयर बोर्ड मिल्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, 11-बदा गिव लला, मेर रोड, बलवत्ता, बाणबेरिया द्वारा रा 2 वर्षों के दौरान भविष्य निधि तथा कर्मचारी रायब बीमा योजना की कितनी धन राशि जमा कराई गई,

(ख) क्या उक्त मिलें तत् तीन वर्षों में अधिक बल्काम कानूनों का उल्लंघन कर रही हैं और यदि हाँ तो सरकार की इस प्रकार की कितनी शिकायतें

प्राप्त हुई है और श्रेणी 2, श्रेणी 3 और 4 के फिटने कर्मचारियों की बिना कारण बताये नौकरी से छुट्टी की गई ; और

(ग) उनमें काम करने वाले मजदूरों और दैनिक मजदूरों पर काम करने वाले मजदूरों की संख्या कितनी है और क्या वास्तव में मजदूरों की नियुक्तियों के अनुसार वेतन नहीं मिल रहे हैं और क्या सरकार को इस बारे में कोई कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

श्रम तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम कृपाल सिंह) : (क) प्रीति पेपर बोर्ड मिल्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, कलकत्ता द्वारा गत दो वर्षों के दौरान कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि में जमा कराई गई धन-राशि सलग विवरण में दिखाई गई है ।

कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम ने सूचित किया है कि कारखाने को कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 की परिधि में लाने का प्रयत्न विचारधीन है और यह कि गत दो वर्षों के दौरान निगमक ने अक्षतता की कोई भी पंजीयता जमा नहीं कराई है ।

(ख) और (ग) : यह मानता राज्य के क्षेत्राधिकार में आता है और केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास कोई सूचना नहीं है ।

विवरण

वर्षाधि	जमा कराया गया भविष्य निधि निवृत्त
11/78	रु० 2,116.00
12/78	रु० 731.00
1/77	रु० 1,491.15
2/77	रु० 5,023.60
3/77	रु० 2,540.00
4/77 से 10/78	सुप्रदान नहीं किया गया ।
	रु० 12,201.75

1/78 तक भविष्य निधि वसूली कार्रवाईयाँ प्रारंभ की गई हैं । 1/78 तक के दोषी मामलों के बारे में अभियोजन मामलों भी चलाए गए हैं । 2/78 से 10/78 तक की वर्षाधि के लिए अधिनियम की धारा 7क के अंतर्गत वेध राशियों का निवृत्ति किया जा रहा है ।

Facilities to Lady Employees in R.M.S. Pune

3475. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of lady employees in Pune (Maharashtra) R.M.S.;

(b) whether it is a fact the basic requirements for lady recruits such as (i) separate sanitary blocks (ii) separate ladies room and (iii) provision of local office duties are not made available to Pune lady employees in R.M.S.; and

(c) if so, what steps Government propose to take in near future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) Nine.

(b) Separate sanitary block for ladies is available. Facility of local office duties also is available.

(c) Separate ladies room and other facilities will be provided shortly after the congestion in the R.M.S. office is removed by opening an office elsewhere.

Opening of Telegraph Branch in Satava P.O.

3476. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a representation dated 15-8-78 from Janata Party of Satava (Maharashtra) in regard to opening of Telegraph Branch in Satava city Post Office; and

(b) if so, what action have Government taken or propose to take in near future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) and (b). A

representation has been received from Dr Hari Bhao Kulkarni of Janata Paksh (Party) on 26th August 1978 to open Telegraph Branch at Satara City P.O. This has since been opened on 1.9.78 and the party has been informed on 25.9.78.

Transfer of Telephone Exchange Machinery from Kalyan to Sangli

3477 SHRI R. K. MHALGI Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that Kalyan (District Thane Maharashtra) Automatic Telephone Exchange Machinery has been transferred to Sangli in Maharashtra and

(b) if so, when and the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PPASAD SUKHDEO SAI) (a) Yes Sir

(b) In 1975-76 3000 lines MAX I equipment had been allotted for replacement of manual exchange and to meet the growth of demands at Kalyan.

Subsequently a review indicated that adequate equipment was not available to meet all the demands in Kalyan and other stations. It was decided to commission 2100 lines at Kalyan sufficient to meet the demands

upto the date of commissioning and to divert the remaining equipment to places like Sangli, Jalgaon, Ahmedabad and Nasik where large demands were pending and equipment was needed urgently. 2100 lines were commissioned at Kalyan in March, 1978 when the total demand there was 2003. To meet further demands at Kalyan expansion by 600 lines has been planned in 1979-80.

Rise in Labour Disputes

3478 SHRI A. ASOKARAJ Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a sharp rise in labour disputes after 1976, and

(b) if so, the percentage of increase in the post 1976 period,

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA) (a) and (b) A statement giving the available provisional figures regarding number of disputes for the years 1976, 1977 and 1978 (January to August) as also the percentage increase in the number of disputes in 1977 over 1976 is attached. The percentage increase for 1978 has not been worked out as the information is available only for eight months.

Statement

Statement giving the number of industrial disputes during 1976, 1977 and 1978 (January to August) as well as the percentage increase over 1976

Year	No. of disputes	Percentage increase over 1976
1976	1459	
1977 (P)	3117	+113.6
1978 (P) (Jan. to Aug.)	1676	

(P) = Provisional and based on the returns received in Labour Bureau till 15th November, 1978 for 1978 and till 2nd November, 1978 for 1977.

Distribution of Telegrams after 12.00 at Night

3479. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:—

(a) whether it is a fact that the telegrams which are received in the night after 12.00 clock in the Central Telegraph Office all are not distributed the same night;

(b) if so, the reasons in detail; and

(c) will the Government arrange the distribution of telegrams round the clock.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

In Central Telegraph Offices telegrams other than those listed below are not delivered during the period, 22.00 to 08.00 hours.

(i) Express Telegrams received with "NIGHT" delivery instructions.

(ii) Private personal telegrams relating to arrivals and departures at railway stations or airports or those containing intimation of sickness and accidents including calls for attendance of relations.

(iii) Telegrams of class higher than Express.

(iv) Press Telegrams.

(b) Messengers for delivery of telegrams are sanctioned based on number of telegrams. Deployment of staff during slack traffic period in the night for delivering ordinary telegrams depletes the strength of officials for delivery during the peak period in the day.

(c) No change in the pattern of delivery of ordinary telegrams is envisaged at present.

नरतपुर में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केंद्र

3480 श्री भीठा लाल पटेल : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) भरतपुर डिविजन (राजस्थान) के लिए संजरे किये गए गए सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केंद्र की संख्या कितनी है, जिन पर काम आरम्भ नहीं हुआ है और प्रत्येक सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केंद्र के बारे में व्यय क्या है; और

(ख) इन सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केंद्रों पर काम अब तक आरम्भ किये जाने की सम्भावना है यदि नहीं है तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय) : (क) और (ख) यह सूचना एनच की जा रही है और उसे यथासमय सभापदों पर रख दिया जाएगा ।

नरतपुर में एस० ए० एस० एक्सचेंज की सी० बी० एन० एन० एक्सचेंज में बदलाव

3481. श्री भीठा लाल पटेल : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मन्त्रालय एस० ए० एस० एक्सचेंज आफ क्लर्की (भरतपुर, राजस्थान) के, मधीन-कुल कितने टेलीफोन काम कर रहे हैं ।

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उपरोक्त एक्सचेंज की सी० बी० एन० एन० एक्सचेंज में बदलने की योजना कक्षाई धर्मे से सरकार के विचारधीन है ;

(ग) यदि हा, तो इस एक्सचेंज की सी० बी० एन० एन० एक्सचेंज में कब तक बदला जायेगा ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय) : (क) 51 ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(घ) 100 सदस्यों की क्षमता वाला वर्तमान एक्सचेंज वहां की मौजूदा मांगों को पूरा करने के लिए पर्याप्त है ।

Lock Outs

3432 SHRI JANARDHANA PO-
QUARY.

SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM

Will the Minister of PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be
pleased to state the number of lockout

and mandays lost from January to
November 1978, statewide?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI
RAVINDRA VARMA): A statement
giving the available provisional, state-
wise number of lock-outs and mandays
lost due to these, during the period
January to August, 1978, is attached

Statement

Statement showing the statewide number of lock outs and mandays lost due to these, for the period
January to August, 1978 (P)

State/Union Territory	Number of lock- outs	Number of mandays lost
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	3	284,696
Bihar	16	311,062
Gujarat	7	51,441
Haryana	1	160
Karnataka	5	43,826
Kerala	1	240
Madhya Pradesh	3	36,330
Maharashtra	16	709,632
Punjab	3	N A
Rajasthan	6	21,449
Tamil Nadu	37	257,111
Uttar Pradesh	15	1,168,247
West Bengal	124	4,542,177
Delhi	5	31,214
(P) (Jal. TOTAL	242	7,270,785

(P) (Jal. and based on the returns information received in the Labour Bureau upto
November, 1978 Complete information has not been received from the
remaining States.
N. A. Not available.

Claims of Trade Unions

3483. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether there exists any machinery at the Central or State levels to verify the correctness of the claims made by the various trade unions, associations and bodies about the membership enrolled by them for the purpose of seeking recognition;

(b) if so, what; and

(c) how far it has proved effective in checking any wrong claims made and what action is taken in such cases?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) and (b). In some States there are Labour Laws which provide for procedures to declare Trade Unions with certain prescribed membership as approved Unions. Procedures are not, however, uniform

There is no Central Law for statutory recognition of Trade Unions but general verification of claimed membership of central trade union organisations is done from time to time through the agency of the Central Industrial Relations Machinery. The verification so done is for the purpose of giving representation to labour on international and national tripartite bodies and conferences.

(c) The verification is undertaken on the basis of paid membership of unions with reference to membership registers, subscription counterfoils etc., supported by sample spot verification. In cases of wrong claims, the claimed membership of the union concerned is reduced to the extent to which the claim is found to be wrong in accordance with the verification procedure.

Labour Unrest

3484. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a marked rise in labour unrest throughout the country during the current year as compared to last 3 years or so;

(b) if so, whether Government have gone into the reasons for this rising trend and its impact on the overall industrial production in the country;

(c) if so, the broad conclusions reached at in the matter;

(d) whether any estimate has been made about the extent in the fall in the production of some of the key-industries;

(e) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(f) what measures Government propose to take to check this rising trend in labour unrest?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) to (e). A statement giving the available information regarding the number of man-days lost and value of production lost (except in key-industries which are not available) due to strikes and lockouts during the last four years is attached. Since there was no marked increase in labour unrest during 1978 the question of going into the reasons for the increasing trend did not arise.

(f) A comprehensive Industrial Relations Bill has already been introduced in the Lok Sabha, which when enacted, will go a long way in improving the industrial relations situation in the country.

Statement

Statement showing the number of mandays lost and value of production lost due to strikes and lockouts for the years 1975 to 1978

Year	Number of mandays lost due to strikes and lockouts (in millions)	Value of Production lost (in crore rupees)
1975	21.50	177.86
1976	12.75	42.31
1977 (P)	15.32	284.48
1978 (January to August) (P)	13.97	N.A.

N.A. = Not available

(P) = The figures for 1977 and 1978 are provisional and based on returns received in Labour Bureau till 2.11.78 for 1977 and till 15.11.78 for 1978.

श्रीधर की सामुदायिक पड़ोस

3485 श्री सुब्रह्म

श्री लालजी भाई

एसा स्वास्थ और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह ज्ञान की दृष्टि करके कि

(क) क्या श्रीधर की सामुदायिक पड़ोस भारत की ग्रामीण विस्तार में अधिक प्रभावित हो रही है,

(ख) क्या श्रीधर की सामुदायिक पड़ोस का अधिक लोकप्रिय बनाने के लिए विशेष प्रयास किए जायें, और

(ग) यदि हाँ तो क्या

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्मोहि प्रसाद यादव) (क) सामुदायिक चिकित्सा पड़ोस भारत में काफ़ी लोकप्रिय है। बतौराज जाते हैं कि इन हों के यहाँ से चिकित्सा में भी यह पड़ोस लोकप्रिय होनी चाहिए है।

(ख) और (ग) चिकित्सा भारतीय चिकित्सा पड़ोसों और होमोपैथी या वेनी व विज्ञान करने के लिए अन्तर्गत सरकार बनाने है और इसी अन्तर्गत में सामुदायिक चिकित्सा पड़ोस के विकास के लिए बड़ी मात्रा में धनराशि का आवंटन किया जा रहा है।

क्या इस पुनित दलीलोन का उपयोग किया जाय

3486 श्री सुब्रह्म क्या सरकार मंत्री यह ज्ञान की दृष्टि करके कि

(क) क्या इस में क्या पुनित माना न लगे दलीलोन का उपयोग कर सकेंगे

(ख) क्या जलवा की मुद्रिका के लिए पुनित माना व दलित अधिकारियों के दलीलोन नम्बर निम्नलिखित रूप से बायें, और

(ग) यदि हाँ तो क्या एक और यदि नहीं तो इसका राज कारण है ?

नकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मरहट्ट प्रसाद मुन्टर साथ) (क) पुनित माना न लगे दलीलोन पुनित विभाग के हस्त हैं और न पुनित मानों के उपयोग के लिए हस्त हैं न कि मान जलवा के उपयोग के लिए। मान जलवा के उपयोग के लिए मुद्रिकाजनक स्थानों पर सामुदायिक दलीलोन परा की व्यवस्था की गई है।

(ख) और (ग) उपर्युक्त को ध्यान में रखते हुए, पुनित मानों व दलित अधिकारियों के नामों के दलीलोन नम्बरों को प्रदर्शित करने का प्रयत्न हो रहा होगा। तथापि सभी सामुदायिक दलीलोन परा में बढ़ा भी गई दलीलोन व्यवस्था में इनके नम्बर उपर्युक्त रहने ह।

PCOs in villages

3487 SHRI AHMED M PATEL
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) the policy of Government to open the PCOs in villages,

(b) the number of applications pending for opening PCOs in villages in

the District of Bharoch in Gujarat State for providing new connections, Taluka-wise; and

(c) the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE, IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) P.C.Os. are opened if found financially-viable that is the

anticipated revenue covers the annual recurring cost. However, in certain categories of rural backward hilly and tribal areas P.C.Os. are opened on a loss basis also. The policy of Government in this regard is indicated in the attached statement.

(b) and (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Statement

POLICY FOR PROVISION OF PCOS ON LOSS

Categories of Stations

- (1) District Headquarters.
- (2) Sub Divisional Headquarters
- (3) Tehsil Headquarters.
- (4) Sub Tehsil Headquarters.
- (5) Block Headquarters
- (6) Places with a population of 5000 or more in ordinary areas (2,500 or more in backward or hilly areas)

Conditions for provision of Public Call Offices.

Will be provided progressively irrespective of loss and without any conditions of minimum revenue.

- (7) Places with Police Stations under the charge of an Officer of the rank of a Sub Inspector of Police or above.

Condition for provision of Public Call Offices.

The anticipated revenue should be at least 25% of ARE (Annual Recurring Expenditure) in ordinary areas and 15% of ARE in backward areas, and 10% of ARE in hilly areas.

- (8) Out of the way places.

Conditions for provision of Public Call Offices.

- (a) Should be beyond 40 Kms. (india distance) from an existing exchange.
- (b) The anticipated revenue should be at least 25% of ARE in ordinary areas, 15% of ARE in backward areas, and 10% of ARE in hilly areas.
- (9) Tourist/pilgrimage centres/agricultural/irrigation/power project sites/townships

Condition for provision of Public Call Offices.

- (a) The anticipated revenue should be at least 25% of ARE in ordinary areas, 15% of ARE in backward areas, and 10% of ARE in hilly areas.

- (10) All other stations.

Condition for provision of Public Call Offices.

On the basis of financial viability or on rent and guarantee in case of loss.

No 12— 1. For considering the population figures, the population of the town or village alone should be taken into account and not that of a group of villages or towns except in tribal areas where a group of villages within a radius of 10 Kms. from a Central village can be considered.

Staff standard prescribed for CGHS Dispensaries

3483 SHRI AHMED HUSSAIN Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) what is the minimum staff standard prescribed for the CGHS dispensaries in States and Delhi in various cadres;

(b) whether all the above CGHS dispensaries have adequate staff in accordance with the prescribed posts; and

(c) if not, how Government propose to make available incumbents against the sanctioned posts and the details of vacant posts in the States and UT of Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) A statement showing the staffing norms for CGHS allopathic dispensaries as recommended recently by the Staff Inspection Unit of the Ministry of Finance is laid on the table of the Sabha

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The question of determining the number of posts actually required on the basis of the staffing norms mentioned in reply to part (a) of the question is under consideration. Action for creation and filling up of the additional posts will be taken thereafter

Statement

Staffing Norms for CGHS Allopathic Dispensaries, Delhi

1. Medical Officer

Dispensary with beneficiaries

(a) upto 5,000	2 MOs
(b) From 7,000 to 9,000	3 "
(c) From 10,000 to 12,000	4 "
(d) From 13,000 to 15,000	5 "
(e) From 16,000 to 18,000	6 "
(f) From 19,000 to 21,000	7 "
(g) From 22,000 to 24,000	8 "
(h) From 25,000 to 27,000	9 "
(i) From 28,000 to 30,000	10 "

2. Pharmacist

Dispensary with beneficiaries

(a) Upto 12,000	2 Pharmacists
(b) From 13,000 to 17,000	3 "
(c) From 18,000 to 22,000	4 "
(d) From 23,000 to 27,000	5 "
(e) From 28,000 to 32,000	6 "

3. Dentist

Dispensary with beneficiaries

- (a) Upto 13,000 1 Dresser
 (b) From 14,000 to 25,000 2 Dressers
 (c) From 26,000 & over 3 Dressers

4. **CLERKS***Dispensary with beneficiaries*

- (a) Upto 25,000 2 Clerks
 (b) 26,000 and over 3 Clerks

5. **STAFF NURSE**

1 for each dispensary

6. **MEDICAL STORE KEEPER**

1 for each dispensary

7. **FEMALE ATTENDANT***Dispensary with beneficiaries*

- (a) Upto 17,000 1 Female Attendant
 (b) 18,000 and over 2 Female Attendants

8. **PEON***Dispensary with beneficiaries*

- (a) Upto 13,000 1 Peon
 (b) 14,000 and over 2 Peons

9. **NURSING ORDERLY**

1 for each dispensary

10. **SWEEPER***Dispensary with beneficiaries*

- (a) Upto 13,000 1 Sweeper
 (b) 14,000 and over 2 Sweepers

11. **CHOWKIDAR**

1 for each display.

n. b. 1. For "Functioning" dispensaries, the following additional strength will be justified:

- (i) Medical Officer 2 1 for night duty and one for emergency duty during the day.
 (ii) Class IV Employee 1 For assisting the Medical Officer on emergency duty during the day.

2. The staff strength for each of the existing Regional Clinical Laboratories will be as under :—

- (i) Lab. Technician 1
 (ii) Lab. Attendant 1
 (iii) Sweeper 1

(a) whether Planning Commission has set up a working group on Iron and Steel and they have professed that country's demand for finished steel will be doubled in 10 years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MURDA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The re-constituted Working Group on Iron and Steel set up in May, 1978 for formulation of policies and programmes for the period 1978-83, has in its Draft Plan, projected a demand of 15.4 million tonnes of saleable steel in 1987-88 which is more than double the level of consumption in 1977-78 which was of the order of 7.2 million tonnes.

Recognition to third P & T Federation

3493. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI;
SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA;
SHRI N. SREEKANTAN
PATIL;
SHRI VIJAYA KUMAR N.
PATIL;

SHRI BHUSAHEB
THORAT;

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to give recognition to a third federation in Posts & Telegraphs;

(b) if so, whether the P&T employees held a one day dharna at Sanchar Bhawan to protest against the recognition; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) Yes Sir. Recognition has been granted to the Bharatiya P&T Employees Federation and its 10 affiliated Unions on 13-11-1978.

(b) Yes Sir. Some members belonging to National Federation of P&T Employees staged a Dharna.

(c) According to Government's information, the protest Dharna was held by a small group of employees belonging to National Federation of P&T Employees. The dharna demonstration included slogan shouting. The Government is fully within its right to recognise Unions.

Diparity in wages

3494. SHRI KACHARULAL HEMRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3187 on the 16th March, 1978 and state:

(a) the difference of work in labour when the Minister has accepted that the wages in Manganese Ore India Limited are less than wages in iron ore and limestones captive mines of steel and cement industry; and

(b) whether it is proposed to ensure equal wages for equal work and if so, when the wages of workers in Manganese Ore India Limited are likely to be increased?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) No study has been conducted in this regard.

(b) The matter would be examined by Government as a part of the general exercise to evolve an integrated policy on wages, incomes and prices.

No of Manganese Ore Mines in Balaghat

3495 SHRI KACHARULAL HEM-RAJ JAIN Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) the total number of manganese ore mines in Balaghat District of Madhya Pradesh of the Manganese Ore India Limited,

(b) the number of mines which are functioning and the number which are closed,

(c) the reasons for closing the mines, and

(d) whether Government propose to release the closed mines to private parties so that employment could be provided to the workers and Government could earn royalty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA) The required information is given below.

(a) Five mines

(b) Three mines are functioning, and two mines are closed

(c) Out of the two closed mines, one mine was previously worked and closed by a private lessee, it has been acquired by the Manganese Ore (India) Limited only recently and is about to be opened shortly. The bed of the other mine has been mostly worked out and the residual ore in the bed and dumps is essentially of Blast Furnace Grade and also high in phosphorus. It has been temporarily closed for want of Bhilai Steel Plant's requirement, and

(d) Does not arise

Malankhand Copper Project

3496 SHRI KACHARULAL HEM-RAJ JAIN Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 2233 on the 9th March, 1978 regarding Malankhand Copper Project and state

(a) the number of local people recruited in the Project during the last three years per year,

(b) the posts on which the local people have been recruited, and

(c) what efforts are being made to recruit more local people in the Project to ease the unemployment problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA) (a) Yearwise recruitment of local people in Malankhand Copper Project during 1976-77 to 1978-79 (upto November 1978) was as below

1976-77	1977-78	1978-79 (April-Nov)
1	20	74

(b) The employees belonging to Madhya Pradesh were recruited for various posts like Mechanics, Operators, Electricians, Carpenters, Drivers, Clerks, Helpers, Mazdoors, etc.

(c) All posts (other than Class-I for which recruitments are made on all India basis by the Head Office of Hindustan Copper Ltd) are notified to the local employment exchange. The local employment exchange in turn has a system of notifying such vacancies to all the employment exchanges in the State. Only in cases where the local employment exchange is unable to sponsor candidates are the posts notified in newspapers. In addition to getting candidates from employment exchange, one member from each of the displaced families whose land has been acquired for the project, is being given employment at the project. So far 41 such displaced persons have been provided employment by the project.

STD among Taluk Headquarters in Kerala

3497. SHRI GEORGE MATHEW: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) considering the density of the telephone system in Kerala, whether Government will consider establishing STD links with all the taluk headquarters in Kerala;

(b) what are the pending proposals with the Central Government regarding new STD facilities to taluk headquarters in Kerala; and

(c) in how many taluk headquarters, work has been sanctioned for STD facilities and in how many of them work has started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) STD links are being established as per following priorities:—

(i) Connection of State capitals to Delhi;

(ii) Connection of District Headquarters to the respective State Capitals;

(iii) Connection of all Distt. Headquarters within 300 Kms. of Delhi and 200 Kms. of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras to their respective metropolitan centres.

(iv) Other routes justified by traffic i.e. 100 calls each way per day.

STD from Taluk Headquarters is being considered under category (iv).

(b) None.

(c) None.

Population Growth

3498. SHRI GEORGE MATHEW: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the present population growth rate in India today;

(b) what is the State-wise population in India as of today and the growth rate in each State; and

(c) is government taking any steps to curb the population growth and what is the target proposed by Government and whether they expect to achieve it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) The present population growth rate for 1978-79 of the country as worked out on the basis of population projection made by the Expert Committee on Population Projections constituted by the Planning Commission is estimated to be 1.98 per cent.

(b) Statement giving the required information is enclosed.

(c) In order to revitalise the programme and also to achieve the levels of performance set for various family planning methods, the Government of India have taken various steps. One of the important measures relates to the issuing of instructions to the State Governments/Union Territories and other implementing agencies to assign targets to the Medical Officers and other field workers entrusted with the implementation of the Programme. The Prime Minister has made an appeal to the State Governments/Union Territories and also to the Ministries/Departments of the Government of India and Voluntary organisation to accept this programme as a national programme requiring vigorous efforts from all sections of society to check popula-

tion growth. The States/Union Territories have also been asked to gear up the programme by utilising all media at their disposal. More orientation training camps for village opinion leaders are also being arranged throughout the country. Another step taken to boost up the programme is the organisation of 'periodical Family Welfare Fortnights' throughout the country. It is proposed to celebrate January 1979 as a Family Welfare Month in the country. Besides the States/Union Territories have been asked to consider holding of small sterilisation camps during the Family Welfare Fortnights for which additional amount of Rs. 5

per case of sterilisation has been sanctioned. The Programme was recently reviewed by the Joint Conference of Central Council of Health and Central Family Welfare for more effective implementation. The National Awards have been reintroduced in 1978-79 with a view to giving incentives to the States/Union Territories and other implementing agencies for good performance in respect of various services under family planning and maternal and child health. The emphasis is on group incentives. The performance under the programme is also being intensely and carefully monitored regularly every month and the States with poor performance identified.

Statement

State	Population Growth (%)	
	(1-3-1978)	1978-79
1 Andhra Pradesh	190,193	1.61
2 Assam*	103,987	3.07
3 Bihar	645,602	1.89
4 Gujarat	310,691	2.14
5 Haryana	116,033	2.27
6 Karnataka	136,358	1.93
7 Kerala	246,402	1.79
8 Madhya Pradesh	103,060	2.13
9 Maharashtra	577,311	1.79
10 Orissa	235,014	2.07
11 Punjab	152,450	1.78
12 Rajasthan	310,518	2.55
13 Tamil Nadu	455,113	1.35
14 Uttar Pradesh	1,002,102	1.83
15 West Bengal	523,056	2.17
16 Himachal Pradesh	39,936	1.05
17 Jammu & Kashmir	55,409	2.56
18 Manipur	13,378	3.09
19 Meghalaya	12,220	2.70
20 Nagaland	6,305	3.22
21 Sikkim	2,117	1.64
22 Tripura	19,233	2.99
Union Territories		
1 A. N. Islands	1,649	4.75
2 Arunachal Pradesh	3,823	3.01
3 Chandigarh	4,235	6.97
4 Dadra & Nagar Haveli	340	1.76
5 Delhi	51,697	4.22
6 Goa, Daman & Diu	10,641	2.98
7 Lakshadweep	346	1.21
8 Pondicherry	5,560	2.21

*The figures for Assam includes those for Mizoram.

Community Health Scheme

3499. SHRI A. ASOKARAJ: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any State Government has refused to accept the Community Health Scheme; and

(b) if so, the names of the States and the reasons for their not accepting the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Yes, three State Governments have not accepted the Community Health Workers Scheme.

(b) The States are Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Jammu and Kashmir. The Government of Kerala, keeping in view the health infra-structure as also the particular conditions like higher literacy and greater density of population obtaining in the State, have proposed an alternative scheme which is under consideration. The Government of Tamil Nadu are implementing an alternative scheme known as Mobile Medical Team Scheme. The Government of Jammu and Kashmir are already implementing a scheme known

as Rahbar-i-Sehat Scheme wherein school teachers are used in place of volunteers selected by the Community.

Officers and Employees working against Hindi posts

3500 SHRI T. S. NEGI: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the details of number of officers and employees working against the various Hindi posts in his Ministry and its subordinate and attached offices; and

(b) the steps being taken for the increase in the number of Hindi posts?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) and (b). The required information in respect of the Secretariat of the Ministry of Labour and three of its attached offices is given in the enclosed statement.

The information in respect of other offices is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Statement

(a) Details of the number of officers and employees working against the various Hindi posts

Office	Hindi Officers	Senior Hindi Translators	Junior Hindi Translators	Hindi Clerks	Hindi Typists	Hindi Senior Graphers	Hindi Junior English Scribes
Secretariat	1	1	3	1	1	2	1 (vacant)
Directorate General of Employment and Training	1	1	5				
Chief Labour Commissioner (C)	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Director, Labour Bureau	1	1	2	1	2	1	1

(b) Steps being taken for the increase in the number of Hindi posts

1. In the Secretariat of the Ministry of Labour a proposal to create the following Hindi posts for an additional Hindi Unit is under consideration
 - (i) Hindi Officer One
 - (ii) Senior Hindi Translator One
 - (iii) Junior Hindi Translator Three
 - (iv) Hindi Typist Two
2. In the Office of the Chief Labour Commissioner (C) proposals are in hand to increase the number of Hindi posts
3. In the Office of the Labour Commissioner (C), the question of creation of a post of Hindi Officer is being examined

रूपि धर्मिकों के धर्मिक संघों को मजबूत किया जाना

3501. श्री एस० एस० सोमानी : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा धर्म मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने रूपि धर्मिक के धर्मिक संघों को मजबूत बनाने के लिए कोई विशिष्ट कार्यवाही की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) यदि उपरोक्त पाव (क) का उत्तर सकारात्मक हो, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

धर्म तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री श्री तारनपाल) : (क) से (ग) : भारत में ग्रामीण धर्मिकों के संगठन के बारे में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय धर्म संगठन एनिससतय संस्था 141 का अनुसमर्थन कर दिया है जिसके अनुसार अनुसमर्थन करने वाले देश के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि वह स्वैच्छिक आधार पर ग्रामीण धर्मिकों के अस्तित्ववादी तथा स्वतंत्र संगठनों की स्थापना और विकास करने में सुविधा प्रदान करें। राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे ग्रामीण धर्मिकों के संगठनों के विकास के लिए सभी संभव प्रशासनिक और वैधानिक कदम उठाएं। राष्ट्रीय धर्म संस्थान और केन्द्रीय धर्मिक विज्ञान बोर्ड ने कई राज्यों में ग्रामीण धर्मिक कैम्प आयोजित किए हैं ताकि ग्रामीण धर्मिकों में नेतृत्व की कला का विकास किया जा सके और उन्हें अपने संगठनों की सुदृढ़ करने तथा उनका विकास करने में सहायता दी जा सके। 25 जनवरी, 1978 को हुई ग्रामीण असंगठित धर्मिक सम्मन्धी विशेष सम्मेलन में हुए निर्धार-विमर्शों के परिणामस्वरूप ग्रामीण असंगठित धर्मिक सम्मन्धी केन्द्रीय स्थायी समिति हाल ही में गठित की गई है जो सरकार को अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, ग्रामीण असंगठित धर्मिकों की सामाजिक व धार्मिक समस्याओं की सुधारने के लिए और उनके संगठनों के विकास का बढ़ावा देने के लिए विभिन्न प्रशासनिक तथा विधानी उपायों के बारे में सलाह देगी। 30 मार्च, 1978 को चंदा तथा में पैसा किए गए औद्योगिक सम्मन्धी विधेयक में रूपि कार्यों में सवे, धर्मिकों द्वारा धर्मिक संघ बनाने तथा उन्हें पंजीकृत करवा सकने की व्यवस्था है।

‘कांस कलेक्शन’ पद्धति

3502. श्री एस० एस० सोमानी : क्या मंत्रालय मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या टूंक कालों के लिए ‘कांस कलेक्शन’ पद्धति लागू करने का एक प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचारधर्मे है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस प्रस्ताव को अन्तिम रूप क्या दिया जाएगा ; और

(ग) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (क) का उत्तर सकारात्मक है तो ‘कांस कलेक्शन’ पद्धति के प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार न करने के क्या कारण हैं जबकि यह बाहर के अधिकतम देशों में प्रचलित है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ग) प्रशासनिक कठिनाई, गलत संभावना और संचारियों की संभावनाएं किन्तु इस सुविधा को लागू करने में रुकावट पैदा करती है ?

New Post Offices in Bihar

3503. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state: the total number of new Post Offices set up during the year 1978 in the State of Bihar and how far the target fixed for the year is likely to be achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): No targets are fixed for urban areas. It is proposed to open 275 new post offices in the rural areas of Bihar during 1978-79. As on 31-10-1978, 225 post offices have been opened. The target is likely to be achieved by 31-3-1979.

Allotment of telephone connections under VIP category in Bihar

3504. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new telephone connections provided under the V.I.P. category during the year 1978 in the State of Bihar as against the number of applications, and

(b) the number of new telephone connections provided under the special category during the year 1978 in the State of Bihar as against the number of applications received during the period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKH DEO SAI) (a) There is no VIP Category.

(b) The information with regard to Patna Telephone District is as follows:

(i) The number of new telephone connections provided under the Special category during the year 1978 6

(ii) The number of applications received during this period under Special category 24

The information in respect of rest of Bihar State is being collected

Family Planning Programme in Gujarat

3505 PROF P G MAVALANKAR Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Family Planning Programme in Gujarat has been the most successful among all States during the years 1977 and 1978,

(b) if so whether the State Government of Gujarat are given any extra or special financial grant by the Central Government,

(c) if so, facts thereof, and

(d) if not why not?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) (a) On the basis of the information available so far from the States, Gujarat can be said to be most successful among all States in

the performance per thousand population under different methods of Family Planning Programme in 1977-78 and 1978-79 (April 78—Octo 78)

(b) and (c) The assistance under the Family Welfare Programme is given as per pattern of staff and expenditure approved for various levels. The quantum of assistance to be provided to each State Government depends upon the build up of infrastructure or the additional units sanctioned during the particular year. In addition, assistance at Rs 100 per case of vasectomy Rs 120 per case of tubectomy and Rs. 3 per case of IUD insertion is also made available which is directly linked with the performance in each State. The details of the allocations, the provisional payment sanctioned, the value of supplies in kind to the Government during 1977-78 and allocations intimated for 1978-79 and assistance released in two quarterly instalments during the current year are as under

	Rs in lakhs
1977-78	
Allocations	442.60
Provisional grant in aid released	502.92
Value of Supplies in kind	41.05
1978-79	
Allocations	583.39
Assistance released in two quarterly instalments	264.45
(d) Question does not arise.	

Visit of Foreign Minister of Cuba

3506 PROF P G MAVALANKAR Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether the Foreign Minister of Cuba recently visited India,

(b) whether he was on an official tour and as the guest of Government and if so, which places he visited and how many days he spent in the country, who accompanied him;

(c) broad details of the subjects discussed between the visiting Minister and the Governmental leaders and whether any agreements were arrived at and if so, facts thereof; and

(d) Government's policy regarding non-alignment and news-pool being worked out, if at all in collaboration with several countries including Cuba?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) He was on an official visit to India from 18th to 21st November, 1978. He reached New Delhi on 19th morning from Colombo via Madras where he stayed on 18th night. He left New Delhi for Kabul on 21st morning. He was accompanied by the following Cuban officials:

(i) Director of Special Conferences and Movement of Non-aligned Countries;

(ii) Director of Asia and Oceania;

(iii) Sub-Director of Protocol; and

(iv) Assistant to the Minister.

(c) He discussed the preparatory work for the Sixth Summit Conference of Heads of States/Governments of Non-aligned Countries to be held in Havana in September 1979. There was also a general exchange of views on multilateral issues as well as bilateral relations. An agreement on Cooperation in Science and Technology between the two countries was signed on November 19, 1978. It provided for cooperation in agricultural sciences such as sugarcane, tobacco and rice breeding and also in the areas of solar energy, utilisation of bagasse etc.

A Cultural Exchange Programme between the two countries was also signed on November 20, 1978 envisaging cooperation in the fields of education and culture, sports, radio and television and film.

(d) Government's policy regarding Non-alignment is well-known. Although this policy is not worked out in collaboration with any particular country. Government does in fact work in close cooperation with various Non-aligned countries, including Cuba, with regard to specific issues of concern to the Non-aligned Movement.

Government appreciate the need for India's continued participation in the News Agencies Pool of Non-aligned Countries, including Cuba.

Conference of Whips

3507. PROF P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether any All India Conference of whips was held since 1971;

(b) if so, where and when and with what agenda;

(c) broad details of the main decisions reached at the said conferences;

(d) whether the said decisions have been or are being implemented and if so, by whom and how; and

(e) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) and (b). Since the year 1971, one All India Whips' Conference was held at Bhopal in November, 1972. Matters concerning efficient functioning of the Parliamentary machine and the evolving of healthy conventions and practices were deliberated upon at the Conference.

(c) to (e) The recommendations made by the Conference were laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha in answer to Unstarred Question No 3817 dated 11th December, 1972. The recommendations were circulated to all the Chief Ministers of States, Presiding Officers at the Centre and the States, Cabinet Ministers and Ministers holding independent charge at the Centre and Leaders of Political Parties/Groups in the two Houses of Parliament. The action taken or proposal to be taken would be reported to the next Conference as per normal convention.

(a) whether one or more senior diplomatic posts at our various Missions, Embassies, High Commissions abroad were filled during the month July to November 1978,

(b) if so, full facts thereof,

(c) whether some posts at such levels still remain unfilled and if so, how many, where and why, and

(d) when do Government propose to fill them and whether by appointing career diplomats or public men or both?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU) (a) Yes Sir

Filling of Senior Diplomatic Posts

3508 PROF P G MAVALANKAR Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(b) to (d) Two Statements are placed on the Table of the House.

Statement No. I

Details of Senior Diplomatic Posts Filled in Missions Abroad during the Period July to November 1978

S No	Name of the Country where the post was filled	Designation of the post	Name of the Officer	Date of assumption of charge
1	Argentina	Ambassador	Shri R K Anand	27-10-1978
2	Bahrain	Ambassador	Shri H K Mahajan	10-9-1978
3	Federal Republic of Germany	Minister	Shri B P Aggarwal	4-7-1978
4	Greece	Ambassador	Shri L N Rangarajan	21-8-1978
5	Mozambique	Ambassador	Shri O N Shroff	5-10-1978 (A N)
6	Singapore	High Commissioner	Shri B M Oza	11-9-1978
7	Sri Lanka	High Commissioner	Shri Thomas Abraham	29-7-1978 (A N)
8	Sudan	Ambassador	Shri S M S Chadha	30-10-1978
9	Switzerland	Ambassador	Shri Gurbachan Singh	3-10-1978
10	Tanzania	High Commissioner	Shri A S Gonsalves	9-8-1978

1	2	3	4	5
11	U.S.A.	Minister	Shri R.K. Jerath	9-8-1978
12	U.S.S.R.	Counsellor	Shri P.K. Budhwar	19-7-1978
13	Venezuela	Ambassador	Shri Shiv Kumar	14-11-1978
14	Zaire	Ambassador	Shri M.K. Khisha	8-8-1978

Statement No. II

Details of Senior Diplomatic Posts Vacant in Missions Abroad.

S. No.	Name of the Country where Senior Diplomatic posts are lying vacant	Designation of the post	Whether appointments already announced	Whether appointments are of Career Diplomats/ Publicmen	Remarks
1	Canada	High Commissioner	Yes	Retired Army Chief	The post is likely to be filled shortly.
2	China	Ambassador	Yes	Career Diplomat	Do.
3	Fiji	High Commissioner	Yes	Career Diplomat	Do.
4	France	Ambassador	No	..	The most appropriate person will be selected whether from within the IFS or outside it.
5	Senegal	Ambassador	Yes	Career Diplomat	The post is likely to be filled shortly.

Summer Camps Organised by ICCR

3509. SHRI BHANU KUMAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) details of Summer Camps organised by the Indian Council for Cultural Relations during the last three years and the amount earmarked for each camp and the amount actually spent with reasons of variations, if any;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Camp Officers did not furnish the ac-

count of daily expenditure within the stipulated period to the Council; and

(c) if so, the date on which the account was actually furnished and the action taken against the defaulting officers for furnishing the account with considerable delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU):

(a) Statements giving requisite information for the years 1976, 1977 and 1978 are placed on the Table of the House.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement—1

Year	Details of Camps organised	Amount earmarked			Amount spent			Remarks
		No of students proposed	Council's contribution		No of students participated	Council's contribution		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			Rs				Rs	
1976	Kashmir Camp I	75	47,500	71	42,353			The actual expenditure incurred was within the sanctioned amount.
	Kashmir Camp II	75	47,500	74	41,080			
	Kashmir Camp III	75	47,500	76	43,650			
	South India Camp I	43	26,950	40	25,772			Variations are due to the increase/decrease in the number of students/participants
	South India Camp II	43	26,950	43	23,801			
	Darjeeling	50	23,400	36	19,674			
		365	2,19,980	346	2,01,532			

Statement—II

Year	Details of Camps organised	Amount earmarked		Amount spent		Remarks
		No. of Students proposed	No. of Council's contribution	No. of Students participated	Council's contribution	
		3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.		Rs.	
1977	Kashmir Camp I	85	50,500	88	52,700	The actual expenditure incurred was within the sanctioned amount.
	Kashmir Camp II	105	63,000	105	62,059	
	Kashmir Camp III	115	70,000	116	69,559	
	South India Camp.	45	26,500	39	24,550	Variations are due to the increase/decrease in the number of students/participants.
	Darjeeling	50	32,000	50	31,336	
		400	2,42,000	308	2,40,204	

Statement—III

Year	Details of Camps organised	Amount earmarked		Amount spent		Remarks
		No of Students proposed	Council's contribution	No of Students participated	Council's contribution	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs		Rs	
1978	Kashmir Camp I	100	62,290	97	56,390	The actual expenditure incurred was within the sanctioned amount
	Kashmir Camp II	100	62,290	101	62,087	
	Kashmir Camp III	100	62,290	102	63,554	
	South India Camp I	45	27,745	46	27,903	Variations are due to the increase/decrease in the number of students/participants
	South India Camp II & III	90	50,790	76	39,565	
	Harjeeling Camp I	50	26,802	45	27,313	
	Harjeeling Camp II	40	11,410	36	7,479	
		525	3,03,617	493	2,85,121	

Demand for Yoga Teachers abroad

3510. SHRI BHANU KUMAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Missions abroad have written to the Government of India that there is a growing demand of Yoga Teachers in foreign countries; and

(b) if so, whether Government are considering to send Yoga Teachers abroad and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU):
(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Procedure adopted by ICCR for appointment of Professors abroad

3511. SHRI BHANU KUMAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the procedure adopted by the Indian Council for Cultural Relations for appointment of Professors of Indian Studies, Hindi Lecturers and Music and Dance Teachers in foreign countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): For appointment of Professors of Indian Studies abroad, the Indian Council for Cultural Relations invites nominations from the University Grants Commission, Vice Chancellors of various universities and Heads of Institutions of Higher Learning. The receiving universities abroad also at times indicate the names of scholars, whom they would like to invite for their teaching and research programmes. Some applications are also received directly. A list of candidates is then drawn up. Thereafter experts on requisite disciplines, senior

officers of the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare and the Ministry of External Affairs consider all the candidates and recommend suitable scholars for appointment. The bi-data of selected scholars is subsequently sent to the receiving university for acceptance by the Appointment Committee of the foreign university concerned. On receipt of their acceptance, final approval of the President of the Indian Council for Cultural Relations is obtained.

The appointment of Music and Dance Teachers and Hindi Lecturers are made through a Selection Committee consisting of one representative each from the Ministry of External Affairs and the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare/Department of Culture, two experts on the particular discipline and the Secretary, Indian Council for Cultural Relations.

Report submitted by late Shri Prakash Vir Shastri

3512. SHRI BHANU KUMAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the late Shri Prakash Vir Shastri, M.P., had submitted a report to Government after visiting several countries for opening Cultural Centres abroad; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) Yes, Sir. Late Shri Prakash Vir Shastri, M.P. and Swami Satya Prakash Saraswati after visiting several countries in North and South America submitted a report recommending various measures to expand cultural activities in these areas.

(b) After consideration of the recommendations, the Indian Council for Cultural Relations decided, in

consultation with the Ministry of External Affairs, to set up an Indian Cultural Centre in Surinam during the current financial year. The Director of the Cultural Centre, Shri U N Tiwari has taken over charge of the post from November 14, 1978. Besides four teachers of music and dance are being deputed to the Cultural Centre shortly so that the Centre becomes fully operational.

Survey regarding bonded labour

3513 SHRI P M SAYEED

SHRI A R BADRI NARA
YAN

SHRI RAMACHANDRAN
KADANNAPPALLI

Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state

(a) whether the country-wide survey conducted by the Gandhi Peace Foundation and the Labour Institute has revealed that Bonded Labour are at present used for modern methods;

(b) if so what are the main points of the Survey Report,

(c) if so, whether the number of bonded labour have again risen, and

(d) whether the bonded labourers freed earlier were again been recalled by their masters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI LARANG SAI) (a) to (c) A National Survey on the incidence of Bonded Labour was carried out recently (May—October 1978) jointly by the Gandhi Peace Foundation and the National Labour Institute in about 1000 villages in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and Orissa. According to the preliminary estimates of the Survey, the total number of bonded labour in these States, excluding Orissa, where the Survey had not yet been completed is reported to be around 224 lakhs. Some of the other significant findings of the Survey are

(i) Out of the estimated 224 lakh bonded labour, 660 per cent belong to Scheduled Castes and 183 per cent to Scheduled Tribes,

(ii) 47.5 per cent of the bonded labour incur debts for meeting their domestic consumption needs and 33.6 per cent take loans for social obligation, and

(iii) The system of bonded labour is found in backward areas as well as in developed agricultural regions, and

(iv) The regions most affected are —

(a) Telangana in Andhra Pradesh,

(b) North and South Arcot, Dharamapuri in Tamil Nadu,

(c) Shimoga and Bangalore districts in Karnataka,

(d) The north-western districts in Maharashtra,

(e) Baroda and Panchmahals in Gujarat,

(f) Mahakashaal region in Madhya Pradesh,

(g) The sugarcane belt in Western Uttar Pradesh

(h) Deoria, Ballia, Varanasi and Mirzapur districts in Eastern UP,

(i) Santhal Parganas, Palamau and Monghyr districts in Bihar

Government are awaiting the final report and findings of the Survey

(d) There were some reports alleging relapse of released bonded labour into bondage. The Ministry of Labour have already brought the matter to the attention of the concerned State Governments for enquiry and appropriate action by them in the matter

Bonus to all Public Sector Staff

3514. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Union Ministry has recommended a bonus to all public sector staff;

(b) if so, whether Government are considering this suggestion;

(c) when the final decision is likely to be taken; and

(d) whether Union Cabinet has approved the proposals?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) to (d). Establishments in public sector which fulfil the conditions laid down in Section 20 of the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965, are required to pay bonus like establishments in private sector to which the Act is applicable.

Proposals have been received from various quarters for amendment of the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 in certain respects, including extensions of the Act to new areas. It is the intention of Government to study these proposals closely and to have consultations with the interests concerned before introducing changes in the Act.

Central Agency for Securing Jobs Abroad

3515. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO:

Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether with the current boom in the Middle East for Turnkey Industrial Plants, a proposal has been mooted for a central agency under the control of the Government of India

to provide efficient service to prospective employers and job seekers for Markets abroad;

(b) if so, whether the Ministry has considered the proposal; and

(c) what are the details of the proposed scheme?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) No such proposal is under consideration at present.

(b) No Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

आर्थिक एवं सांख्यिकीय प्रत्येक की प्रवृत्ति

3516. श्री प्रमत्त राम जायसवाल :

श्री बाबा भगत सिंह :

क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा धन मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ऐसे बहुत से आर्थिक एवं सांख्यिकीय प्रत्येक, ग्रेड-I प्रवर प्रत्येक है जिनकी न तो ग्रामिण भारतीय सेवा में लिया है और न ही उनकी 20 वर्षों की समाप्ति सेवा पूरी कर लेने के बाद भी 31 अक्टूबर, 1978 तक कोई नियमित प्रवृत्ति दी गई है ; और

(घ) यदि हा, तो 31 अक्टूबर, 1978 के दिन ऐसे व्यक्तियों की प्रत्येक प्रत्येक कितनी संख्या थी जिन्होंने 5 वर्ष, 10 वर्ष, 15 वर्ष तथा 20 वर्षों की समाप्ति सेवा पूरी कर ली थी और इन प्रत्येकों को 31 अक्टूबर, 1978 तक किसी भी ग्रामिण भारतीय सेवा में लेने प्रस्ताव कोई भी नियमित प्रवृत्ति न देने के क्या कारण है ; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा उनमें वृद्ध एवं प्रसन्नता को दूर करने तथा उनके लिए अच्छे प्रवर्धन पैदा करने के लिए क्या कार्रवाई की गई रही है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा धन मंत्री (स्पीकर वर्ग) :

(क) से (ग) धन मंत्रालय के अधीन उच्च आर्थिक और सांख्यिकीय प्रत्येक व-Iसी ग्रामिण प्रत्येकों की संख्या नमिलित है जिन्हें ग्रामिण भारतीय सेवा या भारतीय आर्थिक सेवा/भारतीय सांख्यिकीय

सेवा में सभी तरह की निरमित पदावधि नहीं दी गई है।

प्राथमिक	द्वितीय	तृतीय	चौथी
की सेवा	की सेवा	की सेवा	की सेवा
वात	वात	वात	वात

2 34 22 10

इन प्रत्येक को भी अपना पदावधि का विनिर्माण करने के लिए कोई कमीशन बेंचर नहीं है। उनकी पदावधि उनके अपने अपने कार्यालयों में विनिर्माण की जाती है। इनमें से बहुत से प्रत्येक का भार ठीक प्रत्येक सेवा भारनाम शास्त्रीय सेवा या प्रत्येक सेवा बाह्य सेवा के दृष्ट 4 में शामिल किए गए पदा पर तक तक समय बाह्य पर स्थानांतरण से से काम करने का अनुमति दी गई है जब तक कि सेवा नियमों के अनुसार उनका निरमित पदावधि नहीं हो जाती।

राज्यों में राक मुविद्याओं में नियमना

3517 श्री अमनतराम जयसवाल 1978
संसार मंत्री यह नमान की दृष्टा करें कि

(क) प्रत्येक राज्य में उन राज्यों की संख्या कितनी है जहाँ 31 दिसंबर, 1978 तक शांति पर रहे थे, और

(ख) राज्यवार उन राज्यों की संख्या कितनी है जहाँ 1978-79 में शांति पर रहे थे और इस काम के लिए राज्यवार कितनी राशि या बांधा जाये ?

संसार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि मल्ल) मुख्यमंत्री (क) और (ख) राज्यवार राज्यों की संख्या जहाँ 31-10-78 की स्थिति के अनुसार शांति पर काम कर रहे हैं और 1978-79 में शांति पर जाने वाले राज्यों की संख्या व इन प्रदान के लिए की गई रकम प्रदान करने का नाम। निम्न पत्र

निम्न पत्र

क्रम सं०	राज्य	31-10-78 का स्थिति	1978-79 में शांति पर जाने वाले राज्यों की संख्या	देहाती इलाकों में शांति मुविद्या के विस्तार के लिए बांधा रकम। (लाख रुपये में)
1	2	3	4	5
1	आंध्र	13399	230	4 91
2	बिहार	8922	275	8 03
3	दिल्ली	115	15	0 10
4	गुजरात	6742	300	3 22
5	राम व जम्मू	1092	50	0 22
6	राजस्थान	7714	175	2 48
7	केरल	3682	110	1 31
8	मध्य प्रदेश	2263	750	5 51
9	महाराष्ट्र	9045	500	4 80
10	उत्तर प्रदेश	4096	450	0 50
11	उत्तर पश्चिम	7052	175	0 90
12	छत्ता	5965	325	0 50
13	राजस्थान	7601	400	4 47
14	तामिलनाडु	9562	205	12 39
15	उत्तर प्रदेश	14101	670	5 76
16	दिल्ली	6273	1	10 30
योग		112644	5000	64 90

**Central and State Committees on
Agricultural Labour**

3518. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:
DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI:

Will the Minister of PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be
pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Gov-
ernment have decided to set up stand-
ing committees on agricultural labour
both at the Central and the State
level; and

(b) if so, what progress has so far
been made in the implementation of
the decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND
PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI
LARANG SAI): (a) to (b). Follow-
ing discussions at the Special Con-
ference on Rural Unorganised Labour,
a Central Standing Committee on
Rural Unorganised Labour has already
been set up, to advise Government,
inter alia, on various administrative
and legislative measures to improve
the socio-economic conditions of the
rural unorganised workers, including
agricultural labour. A copy of the
Government Resolution No. M—
14011(4)/73—AL, dated September,
28, 1973, regarding the constitution of
the Central Standing Committee is
laid on the Table of the House.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3671/
73]. State Governments have also
been advised to set up similar Stand-
ing Committees at the State level.

(b) whether Government have re-
ceived any representation from vari-
ous organisations religious bodies in
this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) what steps Government are
taking in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL
AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMAKENDRA
KUNDU): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The Government have received
expressions of concern from some
individuals and organisations in India
about the proposed demolition of a
Sikh Gurudwara in Singapore.

(d) The Government had informally
drawn the attention of Singapore
authorities to the concern felt by the
Sikh community in India and ex-
pressed the hope that a settlement
will be reached to the satisfaction of
that community in Singapore. It is
understood that as in the case of
places of worship belonging to other
faiths, the Singapore authorities have
offered an alternative site for the re-
location of the Central Sikh Guru-
dwara in Singapore and further that
the Chairman of the Board of Trustees
of the Gurudwara has, in principle,
accepted the alternative site which
has now been offered.

Refractory Plants

**Demolition of Gurudwara in
Singapore**

3519. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:
DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL
AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's atten-
tion has been drawn to the great re-
sentment prevailing among Sikhs
about the proposed demolition of Gu-
rudwara in Singapore;

3520. SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: Will
the Minister of STEEL AND MINES
be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the
refractory plants, the purchase of
raw materials and stores are made
without any tender system;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the total value of annual pur-
chases of raw materials and stores, in
each of the plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND
MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The total value of annual purchase of raw materials and stores for the year 1977-78 is given below:—

Name of Unit	1977-78 (Rs in lakhs)	
	Raw Materials	Stores
1 Bhandarlah Refractories Plant	12.55	16.07
2 Ranchi Road Refractories Plant	50.43	29.45
3 India Firebricks and Insulation Co. Ltd. (Subsidiary of B.R.L.)	60.21	35.24

Refractory Plants

3521 SHRI O V ALAGESAN Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) Is it a fact that persons not fully qualified, are in charge of various refractory plants of the public sector;—

(b) If so the reasons thereof, and

(c) if not, the names of the persons in charge of these undertakings, with their qualifications?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The names of persons in charge of Bharat Refractories Ltd. with their qualifications are given below:—

Name of Unit	Name of Officer in charge with designation	Qualifications
1. Bharat Refractories Plant	Shri Ajit Sen, General Manager.	M.Sc. (Applied Chemistry) with Technology.
2. Bhandarlah Refractories Plant	Shri H N Tripathi, Works Manager.	B.Sc. (Engg) Silicate Technology.
3. Ranchi Road Refractories Plant	Shri N C. Mulherjee, General Manager.	Intermediate in Science and 3 year Diploma in Ceramic technology from West Bengal.
4. India Firebricks and Insulation Company Ltd.	Shri N.C. Mulherjee, Managing Director.	

मध्य प्रदेश के खारगुजा और रायसद जिलों
में वास्तुशिल्प के विशेष

3522. श्री सुभाष ब्राह्मण : क्या इस्पात और
खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या सरकार
खारगुजा और रायसद जिलों में वास्तुशिल्प के मध्यम
नियोजकों के सम्बन्धित विभाग के लिए किसी योजना
पर विचार कर रही है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री
हरिया मुन्डा) : जी नहीं ।

बैलाडिला लोह अयस्क विशेष

3523. श्री सुभाष ब्राह्मण : क्या इस्पात और
खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि सरकार का
बैलाडिला लोह अयस्क विशेष का नियंत्रण करने
के बजाए उनका अयस्क कोई उपयोग करने का
विचार है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री
हरिया मुन्डा) : जी हाँ । बैलाडिला लोह अयस्क
का उपयोग करने और / अथवा बैलाडिला के लोह-
अयस्क के स्रोत के उपयोग से लोहा बनाने का कारखाना
बनाने की सम्भावनाओं पर विचार किया जा रहा है ।

मध्य प्रदेश में कैरो मँगनीज संयंत्र

3524. श्री सुभाष ब्राह्मण :

डॉ० लक्ष्मी नारायण पाण्डेय :

श्री गोविन्द राम मिश्र :

क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की
कृपा करेंगे कि क्या मध्य प्रदेश में मैंगनीज अयस्क
के भरपूर निर्यातों का ध्यान में रखते हुए
वहाँ एक कैरो मैंगनीज संयंत्र की स्थापना करने का
प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचारधीन है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री
(श्री हरिया मुन्डा) : मैंगनीज और (इरॉन) नि०
का हवा में मध्य प्रदेश में बाजाबाज के स्थान पर
कैरो मैंगनीज का एक कारखाना बनाने के लिए
एक आशय-पत्र दिया गया है । इस कारखाने की
वार्षिक क्षमता 60,000 टन होगी ।

रखत का व्यापार करने वाले

3525. श्री राज केशर सिंह : क्या स्वास्थ्य
और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की
कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन का ध्यान "नैशनल हेराल्ड"
दिनांक 10 नवम्बर, 1978 में "टूडेंस इन अल्टीमेट
बी० आई० पी० क्वेश्चन" शीर्षक से छपे समाचार
और और दिलाया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार को उस पर क्या
प्रतिक्रिया है और समुचित जाँच के पश्चात् दोषी
पाई गई सस्थाओं के विरुद्ध क्या कार्रवाही की
गई है अथवा को जानी है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में
राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) नज्दोड प्रशासन ने अपने सम्बन्धित
खेत्र में मानव दूतों के प्रभावित स्थानों को रोकने
के लिए एक अभियान चालू करने का प्रस्ताव किया
है । इस प्रस्ताव पर विचार किया जा रहा है ।

इस समाचार के अन्तर्गत पृष्ठों के बारे में उन
सम्बन्धित प्रशासन से स्थिति की जानकारी प्राप्त
की जा रही है और सम्भावित पर रण की जावेगी ।

यू० एन० एफ० पी० ए० से सहायता

3526. श्री राज केशर सिंह : क्या स्वास्थ्य
और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) क्या संयुक्त राष्ट्र सच में भारत के परिवार
कल्याण कार्यक्रमों के लिए इस समय यू०एन०एफ०पी०ए०
के तृतीय वी जा रही है करीब रुपये की राशि
को दुनिया आगामी पांच वर्षों में कर देने का निर्णय
किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो आगामी पांच वर्षों में दुनिया
कर दी गई इस राशि के उपयोग के लिए रखे गए
सर्वश्रेष्ठ ऋणों का क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में
राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क)
और (ख) 1980-84 के दौरान भारत में
परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रमों के लिए में जनसंख्या
विकासकोषों से समुदाय राष्ट्र निधि (यू०एन०एफ०-
पी० ए०) द्वारा जिन निषादनार्थी और योजनाओं
के लिए सहायता दी जा सकती है उन पर विचार

करने और परस्पर चर्चा करने के लिए ए० एन० एफ०पी० ए० का न्यूनतम प्राथमिकता मूल्यांकन मिशन इस समय भारत में है। इस मिशन ने बिहार और राजस्थान राज्यों का भी जिनमें सप्तर कारों के लिए कुछ जिलों की लिए जाने का प्रस्ताव है रोप किया है। बुने हुए जिलों में सप्तर कारों के लिए और अन्य योजनाओं के लिए 1980-84 की पंचवर्षीय अवधि के लिए किए जाने वाले सऊड कन्ट्री एक्स्प्रेस के अन्तर्गत इस मिशन द्वारा सप्तर कारों को छोड़ कर एक को प्राथमिक सहायता दी जाने की संभावना है।

Proposal of issuing new Postal Stamps in 1979

3527 DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) what new stamps have been proposed to be issued in 1979 by the Post and Telegraphs Department

(b) how many proposals were received by the Union Government for issuance of special postal stamps and how many of them have been refused or kept pending and for what reasons and

(c) whether a stamp to celebrate the International Year of the Child will be issued in 1979?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI) (a) The programme for the issue of stamps during 1979 is under finalisation

(b) In all 242 proposals were placed before the meetings of the Philatelic Advisory Committee held on 14th April, 14th July and 28th September 1978. Of these 6 were recommended for 1978 12 were recommended for 1979 2 were recommended for 1980 and 3 were recommended for 1981. The remaining proposals were not recommended

(c) Yes, Sir two stamps are being issued to mark the International Year of the Child in 1979

Contract Labour in Limestone Mines

3528 SHRI G Y KRISHNAN Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state

(a) whether Government propose to stop or have taken steps for prohibiting employment of contract labour in the limestone dolomite and manganese mines

(b) whether Government have received the report of the committee on contract labour system in iron ore mines, and

(c) if so the recommendations of the Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI LARANG SAI) (a) A Committee of the Central Advisory Contract Labour Board went into the question of contract labour system in Limestone dolomite and manganese mines. The Committee has recommended abolition of contract labour system in (i) over burden removal, (ii) drilling and blasting (iii) raising of mineral including breaking, sizing and sorting and (iv) loading at the mine-site. The question of issue of relevant notification on the subject is being examined in consultation with the Ministry of Steel & Mines

(b) and (c) Yes, sir The Committee has recommended, with the NMDC representative expressing reservations with regard to the Committee's recommendations in respect of muck cleaning levelling and float ore operations abolition of contract labour system in the following operations (i) over burden removal (ii) drilling and blasting, (iii) raising of mineral including breaking, sizing and sorting (iv) float ore operations and (v) muck cleaning and levelling

Setting up of Electronic Telephone Exchange in Bombay

3529. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government is planning to set up Electronic Telephone Exchanges in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras;

(b) whether a definite plan has been formulated to set up an Electronic Telephone Exchange to solve the communication problems of telecommunications in Bombay, if so, the capacity of the electronic exchange, its cost and the duration of its installation; and

(c) what steps has Government taken to establish telecommunication facilities to the rural areas with its targets for the year, 1979 and 1980?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) Installation of local electronic exchanges in Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi is under consideration.

(b) Tentative plans for installation of a local electronic exchange of 10,000 lines at Cooperage, Bombay at an approximate cost of Rs. 12 crores, including land, building, equipment and cable etc. have been drawn up to meet the telephone demands in Cooperage area of Bombay. It is hoped to commission the above exchange by 1982.

(c) Long Distance Public Call Offices are proposed to be opened in rural areas on a subsidised basis. 2000 and 2500 such P.C.O.s are proposed to be opened during 1978-79 and 1979-80 respectively.

About 2400 new exchanges are also planned to be opened by conversion of existing P.C.O. to meet demands for private telephone connections. 400 and 450 such new exchanges are expected to be opened during 1978-79 and 1979-80 respectively.

उत्तर प्रदेश में डाकघर योजना

3530. श्री गंगा प्रसाद तिलह : क्या संसार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के उन जिलों के नाम क्या हैं जिनमें डाक सुविधाएँ उपलब्ध नहीं हैं और जिन में का विचार वर्ष 1978-79 में प्राथमिकता के तहत आवाज़ पर डाकघर खोलने का है ; और

(ख) क्या वर्ष 1978-79 में पिछड़े जिलों को सभी ग्राम पंचायतों में डाकघर खोलने कायेंगे ?

संसार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय) : (क) डाक विकास को दृष्टि से उत्तर प्रदेश के जिन इलाकों/जिलों को पिछड़ा घोषित किया गया है, उन को एक सूची संलग्न है। इस के साथ ही देहातों इलाकों में डाकघर खोलने के बारे में भ्रष्टता प्रसिद्धि को एक प्रतिनिधि भी संलग्न है जिन से यह पता चलना कि डाक सुविधाएँ देने में पिछड़े इलाकों का प्राथमिकता दी जाती है।

(ख) संलग्न मानचित्रों में बतलाई सभी तालों और मानचित्रों की पूर्ति होने पर डाकघर निर्माण करने वाले एक कार्यक्रम के अनुसार खोले जाते हैं।

विवरण I

उत्तर प्रदेश के पिछड़े इलाकों की सूची

1. मिर्जापुर (सोन मरी का दक्षिणी भाग)
2. जेलखत बाजार क्षेत्र (ई-0 डिवाजन)
3. देहरी बरसाना
4. उत्तर काशी जिला
5. बरबुवा तहसील का समूचा क्षेत्र (मिर्जापुर जिला)
6. मुत्तियावाँ तहसील का समूचा क्षेत्र (मिर्जापुर जिला)
7. पट्टी चौबिंद (मैनोतला जिला)
8. देवघड़ा परगना (पौड़ी डिवाजन)
9. पट्टी मंडल (पौड़ी डिवाजन)
10. पट्टी निम्नस्तर (पाला व पाला) (पौड़ी डिवाजन)
11. तपोवनपुर जिला (सम्पूर्ण)
12. बस्ती जिला (सम्पूर्ण)
13. बरबुवा जिला (दानपाड़ा तहसील)

- (1) बहराईच जिना (मिल्कोपुरवा खण्ड)
(11) बहराईच जिना (सिरगा खण्ड)

14 गोण्डा जिना (बनरामपुर नदीन)

- (1) बनरामपुर खण्ड
(11) बनरामपुर खण्ड

15 रंजितपुर जिला (सम्पूर्ण)

विषय II

वहारी इलाकों में डाकघर खोलने के लिए नये मानदंड

प्रधान इलाका में खोल जाने वाले डाकघरों को अब दो मुख्य वर्गों में वर्गीकृत किया गया है —

- (1) सामान्य सामान्य इलाका में डाकघर और
(2) पहाड़ी, आदिवासी या पिछड़े इलाका में डाकघर ।

(1) सामान्य सामान्य इलाकों में डाकघर :

(1) निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अधीन ग्राम पंचायत वाले गांवों में डाकघर खोले जा सकते हैं —

(क) प्रस्तावित डाकघर से 3 किलोमीटर के घेरे में कोई दूसरा डाकघर न हो, और

(ख) प्रस्तावित डाकघर से उसकी अनुमानित यात्रा की दूरी से कम 25 प्रतिशत तक की यात्रा होने की आवश्यकता हो ।

(11) निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अधीन ग्राम पंचायत वाले गांवों में डाकघर खोले जा सकते हैं —

(क) उस गांव का आबादी 2000 या उससे अधिक होनी चाहिये,

(ख) प्रस्तावित डाकघर से 3 किलोमीटर के घेरे में कोई दूसरा डाकघर न हो, और

(ग) प्रस्तावित डाकघर से उसकी अनुमानित यात्रा की दूरी से कम 25 प्रतिशत तक की यात्रा होने की आवश्यकता हो ।

(2) पहाड़ी, आदिवासी और पिछड़े इलाकों में डाकघर —

(1) निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अधीन ग्राम पंचायत वाले गांवों में डाकघर खोले जा सकते हैं —

(क) प्रस्तावित डाकघर से 3 किलोमीटर के घेरे में कोई दूसरा डाकघर न हो, और

(ख) प्रस्तावित डाकघर से उसकी अनुमानित यात्रा की दूरी से कम 10 प्रतिशत तक की यात्रा होने की आवश्यकता हो ।

(11) निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अधीन ग्राम पंचायत वाले गांवों में डाकघर खोले जा सकते हैं —

(क) उस गांव की आबादी 1000 या इससे अधिक होनी चाहिये ;

(ख) प्रस्तावित डाकघर से 3 किलोमीटर के घेरे में कोई दूसरा डाकघर न हो, और

(ग) प्रस्तावित डाकघर से उसकी अनुमानित यात्रा की दूरी से कम 10 प्रतिशत तक की यात्रा होने की आवश्यकता हो ।

3. उपर्युक्त के बावजूद भा. पोस्टमाल्टर बरनको का उक्त मानदंडों में से किसी में भी हरे वर्ष डाकघर खोलने के 10 प्रतिशत मामलों में छूट देने का अधिकार (आंतरिक वित्त सलाहकार के परामर्श में) एजेंडा द्वारा दिया जाता है ।

4. मौजूदा धारणा के अनुसार कम से कम भारतीय जनता पार्टी की गणना की जाती रहेगी ।

5. ये नये मानदंड इन के जारी होने की तारीख से लागू होंगे ।

डाक कर्मचारियों की बोनस

3531. श्री गंगा प्रसाद सिंह : क्या सरकार मंत्री यह बताने को तैयार करेंगे कि

(क) क्या डाक कर्मचारी मधो/दुर्गमों की बोनस की मांग को स्वीकार न किये जायें तो डाक कर्मचारी प्रतिष्ठित कानून हड़ताल करने के लिए दृढ़ संकल्प हैं,

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या सरकार ने उन की मांग और उन की प्रस्तावित हड़ताल की याचनीपत्रा पर भी विचार किया है,

(ग) यदि हा, तो उन की मांग को स्वीकार करने के बारे में वित्तीय प्रगति हुई है और उन की मांग की जाने वाली हड़ताल की टांगने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है, और

(घ) बोनस की मांग स्वीकार किए जाने की तिथि में सरकार द्वारा वित्त का विचार क्या किया जायेगी ?

संसार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद मुखर्जी साह) (क) से (घ) सरकार की डाक कर्मचारी महासंघ/घरों के बोनस के प्रश्न पर निम्नलिखित सामान्य हड़ताल पर जाने के किसी प्रस्ताव

को जानकारी नहीं है। विभागीय स्थापनाओं के कमर्चारी जैसे कि रेलवे, डाकघर, रक्षा स्थापनाओं और भारत सरकार मुख्यालय भावि इस समय धोनाय धूम्रपान अधिनियम 1965 की धारा 32(IV) के अनुसार वस्तु अधिनियम के दायरे से बाहर है। इस अधिनियम में अनेक दृष्टिकोणों से संशोधन करने के प्रस्ताव, जिनमें इस अधिनियम का नये क्षेत्रों में विस्तार करना भी शामिल है, सरकार को प्राप्त हुए हैं। सरकार का इरादा यह है कि इन प्रस्तावों पर गहराई से विचार किया जाये और अधिनियम में परिवर्तन करने से पहले संबंधित हितों के साथ विचार-विमर्श किया जाये।

परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम का क्रियात्मकता

3532. श्री राम लाल राहो : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम में विफलता घटने के कारण अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सहायता की माया और अन्य देशों से सहायता में कमी हो गई है; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस बारे में पूरा व्योरा क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जयशंकर प्रसाद पावत) : (क) और (ख). परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रम के लिए पिछले तीन वर्षों में प्राप्त और जानू वितीय वर्ष के दौरान पूर्वनिर्धारित अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सहायता की राशि संतुलन धिवरण में दे दी गई है। इसमें यह देखा जायेगा कि ऐसी सहायता की राशि में कोई कमी नहीं हुई है।

विवरण

(मास्य सहायता राशि (रु० लाखों में))

बाहरी देश/एजेंसी का नाम	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
1	2	3	4	5
(पूर्वनिर्धारित)				
1. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास एजेंसी/स्वीडिश अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास एजेंसी	500.00	601.30	400.00	401.50
2. नार्थनियन अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास एजेंसी	222.33	232.76	450.00	550.00
3. दलितेक	12.20	89.50	53.60	33.00
4. डैनिश अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास एजेंसी				
(i) राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण संस्थान के लिए बनन का निर्माण	—	20.00	61.80	75.00
(ii) केन्द्रीय घोषण अनुसंधान संस्थान संयोजक के लिए उपकरण	—	20.00	—	—
(iii) मातृ, शिशु स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण सेवाओं को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए	—	—	—	10.00
5. विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन	7.21	—	—	—
6. जनतन्त्र सम्बन्धी नामकताय के लिए संयुक्त राष्ट्र फंड	409.46	545.00	679.63	1206.70
7. स्वीडिश अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास एजेंसी	195.00	163.16	343.16	21.44
8. जर्मन संघीय गणतन्त्र	—	28.09	21.10	—
9. फ्रेंच	—	—	300.00	216.61
योग :	1316.20	1701.81	2309.31	2511.23

श्रीशिवजी एन. शर्मा: श्रीमान्, श्रीमान्
का विचार करना

3533. श्री शिवजी एन. शर्मा: श्रीमान्, श्रीमान्
परिहार करना श्रीमान् को देना देना देना

(क) क्या उन का पता है कि केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ
परिहार केन्द्रीय परिहार केन्द्रीय परिहार के
समय समेकित में परिहार देना देना देना 10
में श्रीशिवजी एन. शर्मा, श्रीमान्, श्रीमान् के
कार्यक्रम के बारे में कुछ सुझाव देना देना देना

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उन कार्यक्रम पर क्या कार्यवाही
की गई है और क्या अभी कार्य प्रगति पर है
या नहीं?

स्वास्थ्य और परिहार केन्द्रीय मंत्रालय में राज्य
मंत्री (श्री बजरंगी प्रसाद शर्मा) (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) इस मुद्दाओं पर कार्यवाही राज्य सरकारों
और उच्च माध्यमिक शिक्षा की शक्ति का प्राप्ति है जिन्हें
उचित कार्यवाही करना क लिए समुचित कर दिया गया
है।

National Labour Institutes

3534. SHRI M. A. HANNAN
ALHAJ:

SHRI SACHINDRA LAL
SINGHA:

SHRI SAKTI KUMAR
SARKAR:

Will the Minister of PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be
pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal has been
received from the West Bengal Gov-
ernment or any other State Govern-
ment suggesting any location of the
National Labour Institute in the con-
cerning State,

(b) if so, the details of the propo-
sal made by the States,

(c) the details of the action taken
up-to-date for establishing National
Labour Institutions, and

(d) the details of the grant made
up-to-date for the National Labour
Institute and the details of the func-
tioning of the Institute that is com-
pleted

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR
(SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a)
and (b): No, proposal has been
received from the Government of
West Bengal for the location of
National Labour Institute in that
State. Suggestions had been received
in the past from the respective State
Governments for the location of the
Institute at Gambhadi, Kanpur, Bha-
baneshwar, Jodhpur and Pune.

(c) There is no proposal for estab-
lishing any National Labour Institu-
tions in addition to the Institute
which is presently located at New
Delhi.

(d) The Year-wise break-up of the
grants sanctioned to the Institute
since its inception is as follows:—

1974-75	7,17,000
(July 74—March 75)	
1975-76	17,30,500
1976-77	17,17,000
1977-78	20,31,000
1978-79	21,00,000

The details of the functioning of the
Institute are contained in the Annual
Reports of the Institute for the years
1974-75, 1975-76 and 1976-77 which
have been laid before the two Houses
of Parliament.

Employment Exchanges in N.E. Region States

3535. SHRI M. A. HANNAN
ALHAJ:

SHRI SAKTI KUMAR
SARKAR:

SHRI SACHINDRA LAL
SINGHA:

Will the Minister of PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be
pleased to state:

(a) the details of the location of
Employment Exchanges in the North

Eastern Region States and West Bengal State-wise, district-wise; and

(b) the number of job seeker registered in these employment exchanges, category-wise, sex-wise, exchange-wise during the last three years, year-wise with the number of job seeker employed through these exchanges?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) The list of Employment Exchanges in West Bengal and North Eastern Region States is furnished in the Statement-I attached.

(b) Exchange-wise information is maintained by the State Governments only. However, State-wise information regarding the number of job-seekers on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges in West Bengal and North Eastern Region States by different categories i.e. Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and women; and the total number of job-seekers placed in employment in these States is furnished in Statement-II attached, for the years 1975, 1976 and 1977.

List of places where Employment Exchanges are located in West Bengal and North Eastern Region States.

State/Union Territory	Place
1. West Bengal	1. Alipurdwar
	2. Arambagh
	3. Atansol
	4. Bankura
	5. Barrackpore
	6. Basirhat
	7. Berhampur
	8. Budge-Budge
	9. Burdwan
	10. Calcutta
	11. Calcutta (B)

12. Calcutta (N)
13. Calcutta (S)
14. Chinsurah
15. Coach-behar
16. Darjeeling
17. Diamond Harbar
18. Dum-Dum
19. Durgapur
20. Farrakha
21. Haldia
22. Howrah
23. Jalpaiguri
24. Kalimpong
25. Kalyani
26. Kharagpur
27. Kidderpur
28. Krishan Nagar
29. Malda
30. Purulia
31. Raiganj
32. Rampurhat
33. Raniganj
34. Serampore
35. Siliguri
36. Suri (Birbhum)
37. Sitarampur
38. Uluberia
39. Calcutta (PH)
40. Calcutta (P&E)
41. Kurseong

North Eastern Region States

1. Assam	1. Barpeta
	2. Bongaigaon

3. Dhemaji	23. Gauhati (P&E)
4. Dhubri	29. Doom Dooma
5. Diphu	30. Dibrugarh (Spl. Ex- change for Plantation)
6. Dibrugarh	3. Manipur . 1. Imphal
7. Digboi	2. Churchandpur
8. Gauhati	3. Ukhrul
9. Goalpara	4. Tamenglong
10. Golaghat	5. Karong
11. Hailong	6. Chandel
12. Hailakanda	4. Meghalaya . 1. Jowai
13. Hamren	2. Shillong
14. Jorhat	3. Tura
15. Karimganj	4. Nongstoin
16. Kokrajhar	5. William Nagar
17. Mangaldai	5. Nagaland . 1. Kohima
18. Marigaon	2. Mokokchung
19. Nalbari	6. Sikkim . . No Exchange
20. Namrup	7. Tripura . 1. Agartala
21. Nazara	2. Kailashahar
22. N. Lakhimpur	3. Udaipur
23. Nowgong	8. Arunachal Pra- desh . No Exchange
24. Sibsagar	9. Mizoram . 1. Aizawl
25. Silchar	2. Lungleis
26. Tintukha	3. Saita
27. Tezpur	

Statement II

Number of job-seekers, as per return, on the List Register of Employment Exchanges at the end of the years 1975, 1976 and 1977 and the number placed on Employment during these years, in 15 oil Bearing and North Eastern Region States

(In 000's)

State/Union Territory		No. of Job-seekers on the List Register				Total Place- ments
		Total	Self Employed	Self Employed	Women	
1		2	3	4	5	6
1. West Bengal	1975	1211.3	120.2	20.0	159.8	13.2
	1976	1228.2	102.5	10.3	137.3	17.5
	1977	1472.9	110.0	22.0	156.0	15.1

		2	3	4	5	
<i>North Eastern Region</i>						
2. Assam	1975		10.4	9.2	20.8	6.1
	1976	195.0	11.4	12.2	17.9	5.8
	1977	221.4	12.4	13.6	20.4	5.2
3. Manipur	1975	27.7	0.3	7.7	4.3	0.2
	1976	47.9	0.4	12.5	7.3	0.9
	1977	60.4	0.5	14.1	9.5	0.2
4. Meghalaya	1975	9.5	0.1	3.7	1.7	0.4
	1976	12.0	0.2	4.5	2.5	0.8
	1977	10.9	0.1	4.7	2.7	0.9
5. Nagaland	1975**					
	1976	2.0	@(17)	1.4	0.3	0.1
	1977	2.7	@(18)	2.4	0.5	0.2
6. Sikkim*						
7. Tripura	1975	16.5	2.6	3.7	10.4	0.7
	1976	52.1	2.9	4.1	11.8	0.4
	1977	59.2	3.2	4.8	14.2	0.5
8. Arunachal Pradesh*						
9. Mizoram	1975	3.0	@(1)	3.1	0.4	0.2
	1976	5.3		5.3	0.7	0.2
	1977	7.3		7.4	1.3	0.3

Note:—1. @Figures less than 50. Actual figures shown in brackets.

2. *No Employment Exchange is functioning in Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh.
3. **Employment Exchanges in Nagaland started functioning in 1976 only.

Aluminium Plant at Kutch

3536. SHRI ANANT DAVE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that the feasibility report for Alumunina plant at Kutch is being prepared by the Hungary Company;

(b) what time is given to finalise the report; and

(c) what amount is granted by the Central Government for this work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The report is expected to be finalised by the middle of 1979.

(c) Nil, the report has been commissioned by the Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation.

Opening of Post Offices in desert areas of Kutch

3537. SHRI ANANT DAVE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal before the Government to open post offices for the desert area like "banni" in Kutch district;

(b) whether mobile/moving post office for such area is the only demand of people; and

(c) if so, why such post offices are not opened in that area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI) (a) There are six proposals to open post offices for desert areas like banni in Kutch District.

(b) Proposals for mobile post offices for such areas are examined on public demand as well as according to necessity on administrative grounds.

(c) The proposals are not justified according to prescribed norms.

1 Industrial Dispute Act 1947

3538 SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state

(a) whether the Works Committee required under the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 is alleged to have been not functioning since 1964 in Deulbera Colliery in Orissa, belonging to the Central Coalfields Limited and repeated demands of the Deulbera Colliery—Labour Union before the Regional Labour Commissioner have so far been neglected/over-looked,

(b) if so whether Government will fix responsibility for violation of the above said obligatory provision, and

(c) when the Works Committee and other obligatory Committees (for canteen, housing etc.) will be formed?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA) (a) and (b) A Work Committee was constituted in the Deulbera Colliery of Central Coalfields Ltd. in Orissa in the year 1965. This Committee is reported to be not functioning due to inter-union and intra union rivalries. The management have sought for exemption from the constitution of the Works Committee on the ground of existence of Consultative Committee at the Area and Company level wherein it is reported that the representatives of all the unions are

being associated. The Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), Bhubaneswar, has been pursuing vigorously with the management the question of their complying with the obligatory provision of the laws

(c) For the reasons mentioned it is not possible to state categorically when the Works Committee and other Committees would be constituted in the Colliery

Changes sought in UN Charter

3539 SHRI A R BADRI-NARAYAN

SHRI R V SWAMINATHAN

SHRI P M SAYEED

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether India has suggested changes in the UN Charter;

(b) if so what type of change India has asked for, and

(c) how many countries have up ported that suggestions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU)

(a) No Sir

(b) and (c) Does not arise

Meeting of Indo-US joint Commission

3540 SHRI A R BADRI-NARAYAN

SHRI R V SWAMINATHAN

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that Indo-US joint commission which was set up earlier to strengthen trade and for improvement of relations between the two countries have not met for long,

(b) how many meetings were held by the Commission during the last two years; and

(c) what were the decisions arrived at?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) The Indo-US Joint Commission has met three times since it was set up in October 1974. The last meeting took place on 3rd January, 1978.

(b) The Commission has met once in the last two years and is due to meet again early next year.

(c) At its last meeting, the Joint Commission considered and endorsed the reports of the three Sub-Commission—on Economics and Commerce, Education and Culture and Science and Technology. *Inter alia* it was decided to form a new working group—the Industrial Working Group—to undertake joint discussions and research in industry including small scale industry technology. The Commission supported the objective of the Sub-Commission on Education and Culture to increase the number of Fellowships from 10 to 15 and to initiate a Visitation Programme. In the field of Science and Technology, the Commission noted the progress in bilateral cooperative research in various fields like solar activity related to weather phenomena oceanography, earth sciences, small industrial technologies, etc. and recommended meeting of experts to develop projects in additional fields. Overall it was agreed that the Joint Commission had increased the area of understanding and facilitated progress on a wide range of specific issues in Indo-US relations.

बड़े नगरों को सीधे टेलीफोन व्यवस्था के माध्यम से दिल्ली से जोड़ना

(क) क्या दिल्ली को सीधे टेलीफोन व्यवस्था के माध्यम से देश के बड़े बड़े नगरों के साथ जोड़ने की कोई योजना सरकार के विचारधीन है;

(ख) यदि हा, तो सीधे टेलीफोन व्यवस्था के माध्यम से किन-किन नगरों को राजधानी के साथ जोड़ा जा रहा है; और

(ग) देश के नगरों को सीधे टेलीफोन व्यवस्था के माध्यम से कब तक जोड़ दिया जाएगा ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साहू) : (क) से (ग) की हा । सरकार का यह चरम उद्देश्य है कि दिल्ली सहित देश के सभी टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों को राष्ट्रव्यापी उपभोक्ता द्रुक आयोजन योजना से जोड़ दिया जाय ताकि वे एक दूसरे से सीधे बातचीत सुनाकर बात कर सकें । इसे उत्तरोत्तर लागू किया जा रहा है जो साज-सामान और भाषिक साधनों पर निर्भर करता है । इस उद्देश्य को प्राप्त के लिए कोई राष्ट्रीय लिखित काला प्रगती तक, संभव नहीं हो सका है । फिर भी दिल्ली के साथ 58 गाहक/ जिन्हें उपभोक्ता द्रुक आयोजन के अन्तर्गत जुड़े हुए हैं ।

Extension of Telecommunication facilities in villages

3542. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated a new scheme for the extension of telecommunication facilities in the villages;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether steps will be taken on priority basis to link rural areas with big cities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHEDEO SAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details of the policy are given in the Statement attached.

3541. श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा: क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(c) Telecommunication facilities in the villages are being provided in the form of public telephones and Combined Telegraph Offices, which are normally connected to the nearest telephone exchanges and telegraph offices. Such telephone exchanges are

in turn linked with the big cities in the country. Thus, when the public telephones are opened in the rural areas, the villages get linked with the big cities through their parent exchanges.

Policy for Provision of PCOs and COs on L.A.S.

CATEGORIES OF STATIONS

1. District Headquarters
2. Sub Divisional Headquarters
3. Tehsil Headquarters
4. Sub Tehsil Headquarters
5. Block Headquarters
6. Places with a population of 5000 or more in ordinary areas (2,500 or more in backward or hilly areas)

Condition for provision of Public Call Offices

Condition for provision of Combined Offices

Will be provided progressively irrespective of loss and without any conditions of minimum revenue

- (7) Places with Police Stations under the charge of an Officer of the rank of a Sub Inspector of Police or above

Condition for provision of Public Call Offices

Condition for provision of Combined Offices

The anticipated revenue should be at least 25% of the ARE (Annual Recurring Expenditure) in ordinary areas, and 15% of ARE in backward areas, and 10% of ARE in hilly areas.

The anticipated revenue should be at least 25% of the ARE (Annual Recurring Expenditure) in ordinary areas, and 15% of ARE in backward areas and 10% of ARE in hilly areas.

- (8) Out of the way places

Condition for provision of Public Call Offices

Condition for provision of Combined Offices

(a) Should be beyond 40 Kms (radial distance) from an existing exchange.

(a) Should be beyond 20 Kms (radial distance) from an existing Telegraph Office.

(b) The anticipated revenue should be at least 25% of ARE in ordinary areas, 15% of ARE in backward areas, and 10% of ARE in hilly areas.

(b) The anticipated revenue should be at least 25% of ARE in ordinary areas, 15% of ARE in backward areas, and 10% of ARE in hilly areas.

(c) The anticipated loss should not exceed Rs. 2,000/- p.a. in ordinary areas and Rs. 5,000/- p.a. in backward/hilly areas.

(9) Tourist/pilgrimage centres/agricultural/irrigation/power project sites/townships.

Condition for provision of Public Call Offices

Condition for provision of Combined Offices

(a) The anticipated revenue should be at least 25% of ARE in ordinary areas, 15% of ARE in backward areas and 10% of ARE in hilly areas.

(a) The anticipated revenue should be at least 25% of ARE in ordinary areas, 15% of ARE in backward areas, and 10% of ARE in hilly areas.

(b) The anticipated loss should not exceed Rs. 2,000/- p.a. in ordinary areas and Rs. 500/- p.a. in backward/hilly areas.

(10) All Other Stations.

Conditions for provision of Public Call Offices.

Condition for provision of Combined Offices.

On the basis of financial viability.

On the basis of financial viability.

NOTE :

- For considering the population figures, the population of the town or village alone should be taken into account and not that of a group of town or villages except in tribal areas where a group of villages within a radius of 10 Kms. from a central village can be considered.
- No telegraph Office should be opened on loss if another telegraph office is already working within 8 kms. of the proposed office.

पुष्पों और महिलाओं की मदद में विपन्नता

Havana Summit of Non-Aligned

3513. श्री राजेश कुमार शर्मा : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में पुष्प और महिलाओं की मदद में विपन्नता को दूर करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

(ख) यदि हा, तो इन विपन्नता को दूर करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री (श्री राजेश शर्मा) : (क) और (ख) - सरकार की विभिन्न उद्योग/नियोजनों में पुष्प तथा महिलाओं की मदद में विपन्नता को जानकारी थी। इसलिए सरकार ने 1975 में समाज पारिवारिक प्रभावित जारी किया, जिससे बाद में समाज पारिवारिक प्रतिनिधिम, 1976 का स्थान ले लिया था। इन प्रतिनिधिम के अनुसार, प्रतिनिधिम के अधीन होने वाले नियोजनों में कोई भी नियोजक अपने वह नियोजित फिली की महिला अधिक को, उसी प्रतिनिधिम या नियोजन में समाज कार्य या एक ही प्रकार के कार्य को करने के लिए पुष्प अधिक को दिए गए पारिवारिक के कम दर पर पारिवारिक सही है मिला। यह वह प्रतिनिधिम सभी उद्योग/नियोजनों पर लागू कर दिया गया है।

3544. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some countries have shown their reluctance to participate in the Havana Summit of the non-aligned; and

(b) if so, the names of the countries and their reaction in connection with the Havana Summit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) and (b). The Conference of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of non-aligned countries held in Belgrade in July 1978 confirmed the decision taken at the time of the Colombo Summit that

the Sixth Summit Conference of the Non-aligned Countries should be held in Havana in September, 1979. While it is customary for the Non-aligned to take all decisions by consensus, Zaïre, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Kampuchea, Central African Empire and Gabon expressed reservations concerning this decision.

Separate facilities of X-Ray for C.G.H.S. Beneficiaries

3545 SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA. Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that separate facilities of X-ray for C.G.H.S. Beneficiaries do not exist in the Safdarjung Hospital,

(b) is it also a fact that when C.G.H.S. Doctors prescribe X-ray to the Patients they have to go to general X-Ray Department and the reports of such X-Rays are received in the C.G.H.S. dispensaries after fortnight or so, and

(c) will Government consider to open a separate X-Ray Department for C.G.H.S. beneficiaries to avoid such delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) (a) Yes, Sir. The C.G.H.S. beneficiaries are referred to the X-ray Department of the Safdarjung Hospital, which is located in the same premises.

(b) No, Sir. The X-ray reports are received in the respective C.G.H.S. Dispensaries within 5-7 days from the date of the X-ray.

(c) No such proposal is presently under consideration.

Medical Specialists

3546 SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA. Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state,

(a) whether it is a fact that Medical Specialists for different diseases like Medicine, Skin, Eye are available in the C.G.H.S. Wing at Safdarjung Hospital but for Orthopaedic problems the C.G.H.S. beneficiaries have to go to the general hospital, and

(b) if so, whether Government will consider to provide a Orthopaedic Specialist in C.G.H.S. Wing along with X-Ray facilities so that Government servants are not harassed and they are provided advice in such cases immediately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) (a) Yes, Sir. Orthopaedic cases of C.G.H.S. beneficiaries are seen in the Orthopaedic OPD of the Safdarjung Hospital which is situated in the same premises. It caters to the public as well as C.G.H.S. beneficiaries.

(b) No, Sir. The existing arrangements are satisfactory.

प्रति व्यक्ति चिकित्सा व्यय

(3547) श्री हुसैन खान कल्याण -- क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री प्रति व्यक्ति चिकित्सा व्यय के बारे में 6 मार्च, 1978 के तारखिन प्रश्न संख्या 626 के उत्तर के तत्त्व में यह प्रश्न को जवाब देंगे कि --

(क) क्या कन्नडगुजर तथा राज्य सरकार द्वारा परिचरों में किया गया प्रति व्यक्ति व्यय वर्ष 1974-75 में 38.84 रुपये था और यदि हाँ, तो क्या वर्ष 1976-77 और 1977-78 में इस में वृद्धि केली या कोई प्रस्ताव था, यदि हाँ, तो क्या उक्त में वृद्धि या कटौती, --

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो किसकी, और

(ग) क्या सरकार अब तक किये गये प्रति व्यक्ति व्यय से सन्तुष्ट है; यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार विदेशी सहायता लेने के पक्ष में है और यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में किन देशों के साथ बातचीत चल रही है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) और (ख). प्रति व्यक्ति व्यय 38.84 रुपये था जो कि राज्य और केन्द्र, दोनों सरकारों द्वारा किये गये प्लान और नॉन-प्लान खर्च पर आधारित है। 1975-76 में पांडिचेरी में स्वास्थ्य संबंधी प्रति व्यक्ति खर्च जो 50.04 रुपये हुआ था वह 1976-77 में घट कर 49.42 रुपये हो गया। वर्ष 1977-78 के मांकड़े अभी संकलित किये जा रहे हैं।

(ग) पांडिचेरी में स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं को सुलभ करने की स्थिति में सुधार लाने के लिए केन्द्र और राज्य सरकारें भरपूर प्रयास कर रही हैं और राज्य सरकार को राज्य और केन्द्र प्रायोजित विभिन्न योजनाओं को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए योजना प्रायोग द्वारा स्वीकृत परिषद के अनुसार सहायता दी जा रही है।

1976-77 में पांडिचेरी में स्वास्थ्य कार्यक्रमों पर जो योजना खर्च 28.11 लाख रुपये हुआ था, वह 1977-78 में बढ़ कर 36.82 लाख रुपये हो गया।

सरकार किसी भी राज्य विशेष के लिए विदेशी सहायता नहीं मांग रही है। जैसे बाहरी देशों ने मलेरिया नियंत्रण, प्रसूता निवारण, चिकित्सा सहायता शिक्षा को नया रूप देने आदि जैसी हमारी कुछ राष्ट्रीय योजनाओं के लिए सहायता दी है। किसी राज्य विशेष के स्वास्थ्य क्षेत्र के कार्यक्रम के लिए विनिश्चित किए गये समग्र योजना परिषद में सारे देशगत और विदेशी साज-सामान दोनों की जलक मिलती है।

प्रति व्यक्ति चिकित्सा व्यय

3548. श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छपन कल्याण क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार मंत्री प्रति व्यक्ति चिकित्सा व्यय के बारे में 8 अप्रैल, 1978 के तारानित प्रश्न संख्या 626 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकार द्वारा हिमाचल प्रदेश में वर्ष 1974-75 में प्रति व्यक्ति चिकित्सा व्यय 17.10 रुपये दिया गया था और यदि हाँ, तो क्या वर्ष 1976-77 और 1977-78 में प्रति व्यक्ति व्यय बढ़ाने का प्रस्ताव था;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कितना बढ़ाने का विचार था;

(ग) क्या सरकार अब तक किये गये प्रति व्यक्ति व्यय से सन्तुष्ट है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार अन्य देशों से कोई सहायता लेने के पक्ष में है और उन देशों के नाम

क्या है जिन के साथ इस प्रयोजन के लिए बातचीत की जा रही है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) और (ख). प्रति व्यक्ति व्यय 17.10 रुपये था जो कि राज्य और केन्द्र दोनों सरकारों द्वारा किये गये प्लान और नॉन-प्लान खर्च पर आधारित है। 1975-76 में हिमाचल प्रदेश में स्वास्थ्य संबंधी प्रति व्यक्ति खर्च जो 19.36 रुपये हुआ था वह 1976-77 में बढ़ कर 20.77 रुपये हो गया। वर्ष 1977-78 के खर्च के मांकड़े अभी संकलित किये जा रहे हैं।

(ग) केन्द्र और राज्य सरकारें हिमाचल प्रदेश में स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं को सुलभ करने की स्थिति में सुधार लाने के लिए भरपूर प्रयास कर रही हैं और राज्य सरकार को राज्य और केन्द्र प्रायोजित विभिन्न योजनाओं की कार्यान्वित करने के लिए योजना प्रायोग द्वारा स्वीकृत परिषद के अनुसार सहायता दी जा रही है।

1976-77 में हिमाचल प्रदेश में स्वास्थ्य कार्यक्रमों पर जो योजना खर्च 87.75 लाख रुपये हुआ था वह 1977-78 में बढ़ कर 139.14 लाख रुपये हो गया।

(घ) सरकार किसी भी राज्य विशेष के लिए विदेशी सहायता नहीं मांग रही है। जैसे, दूसरे देशों ने मलेरिया नियंत्रण, प्रसूता निवारण, चिकित्सा शिक्षा को नया रूप देने आदि जैसी हमारी कुछ राष्ट्रीय योजनाओं के लिए सहायता दी है। किसी राज्य विशेष के स्वास्थ्य क्षेत्र के कार्यक्रम के लिये निश्चित किये गये समग्र योजना परिषद में सारे देशगत और विदेशी साज-सामान दोनों की जलक मिलती है।

Repair of Delhi Telephone Cables

3550. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have realised the utter need to repair the Delhi Telephone cables; and

(b) whether Government have also realised the need to allow the Members of Parliament to make use of the facility of trunk calls without charging with an annual ceiling limit as in the case of local calls?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHEDEO SAI): (a). The underground

cable network in Delhi Telephone System was functioning normally until August when there was very heavy monsoon and unprecedented floods. A large number local cables connecting subscribers and junction cables between these exchanges and other exchanges in Delhi network were damaged. Repairs to these cables were delayed due to high flood water level thefts etc. But this has been completed. Action is being taken for replacing progressively the cables which have suffered excessive damage.

As long term measures for improving the performance of the cable system gas pressurisation of junction and primary cables is being undertaken.

(b) No Sir no such scheme is under consideration.

Apprentice trained by factories

3551 SHRI H. K. MIALGI Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state

(a) how many apprentices were selected and trained by various factories of Bombay during a period of last three years

(b) how many of them have been absorbed by the said factories and by other concerns and

(c) how many of them are still unemployed and

(d) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to secure an employment for them?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA) (a) 13,275 apprentices

(b) and (c) According to the available data approximately 12,339 have

been absorbed and 438 are on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges awaiting employment at the end of December 1977

(d) No Sir The basic objective of the Apprentices Act, 1961, is to equip the apprentice with skills in his trade so as to enhance his employability. Normally in filling up vacancies in their establishments employers give preference to apprentices passing out from their own establishments.

Dispute between Bank Managements and workers

3552 SHRI CHITTA BASU Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state at what stage do the conciliation proceedings in regard to the industrial disputes between Bank managements and their workmen represented by different Trade Unions at present?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA) As regards the dispute between the workmen working in the nationalised banks, Commercial Banks State Bank of India and its subsidiaries represented through All India Bank Employees Association and Indian National Bank Employees Congress and the banks managements over revision of wages etc. next meeting has been fixed on the 13th and 14th December 1978 at Bombay.

In the dispute between the Reserve Bank of India and the All India Reserve Bank Employees Association representing Class-III employees over revision of wages etc. the conciliation proceedings were held on the 7th December 1978 and postponed to a date to be fixed later on.

In the dispute about the Class IV workers of Reserve Bank of India raised by the All India Reserve Bank

Workers' Federation, the discussions are in progress.

In the dispute about the Class III and IV workmen of the Reserve Bank of India raised by All India Reserve Bank workers Organisation, the discussions are in progress.

Vaccination of newly born children

3553. SHRI AHMED HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the procedure being followed by Government hospitals, aided hospitals and maternity centres to vaccinate small pox medicine, polio etc., to the newly born children in these hospitals.

(b) whether it is a fact that the facility has been withdrawn and such cases are directed to vaccinate their new-born children after discharge from hospitals; and

(c) if so, the details and if not the reasons as to why some of the New Delhi hospitals have not administered such vaccination to the newly born children in the past particularly in 1973?

National Policy on Mineral Industry

3555. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated any national policy on the development of mineral industry including decannulisation of manganese ore for the purpose of export; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Development of Trade Union

3556. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken steps to encourage the formation, functioning and development of trade unions by the rural workers in accordance with the spirit of I.L.O. Convention on Rural Workers' Organisation; and

of rural workers. The National Labour Institute and the Central Board of Workers Education have organised rural labour camps in a number of States to develop leadership skills and to help rural workers in strengthening and developing their organisations. Arising out of a Special Conference on Rural Unorganised Labour a Central Standing Committee on Rural Unorganised Labour has been set up recently to advise Government among others, on various administrative and legislative measures to improve the socio-economic conditions of the rural unorganised workers and for promoting the growth of their organizations. The Industrial Relations Bill introduced in the Lok Sabha on the 30th August 1978 enables the employees in agricultural operations to form trade unions and have them registered.

Transfer of officers maintaining records of examinations

3557 SHRI AHMED HUSSAIN Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether a few officials and officers of the P&T Board are responsible for the upkeepment of answer books, compilation of marks maintenance of secrecy of candidates of various examinations (including Departmental) conducted by the various Circles/Districts/P&T Board

(b) whether transfer of such officials are not made frequently and

(c) what action Government propose to take to make frequent or timely rotational transfers to avoid any monopoly by them or suspicion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKH DEO SAI) (a) Yes, Sir There is a Service Selection Board assisted by a Departmental Examination Section

the P&T Directorate to handle examinations conducted centrally by P&T Board, and held in various circles

(b) and (c) Transfers of officials who are continuing in the same post/Section for a long time are being effected in a phased programme

प्रति व्यक्ति भाग

3558. श्री यमुना प्रसाद शास्त्री क्या सचरोग काय तथा धन मंत्री यह बजाने की कृपा करके कि

(१) क्या इषि अधिकारी को प्रति व्यक्ति भाग के बारे में पाकडे एक करने के लिए विभिन्न चरणों में कोई व्यवस्था की गई है यदि हाँ तो वर्ष 1978 के विदेशी तत्सम्बन्धी भागों क्या है

(२) क्या वर्तमान मुख्य स्तर और वर्ष 1951-52 की तुलना में उनकी वर्तमान प्रति व्यक्ति भाग कम हो गई है और

(३) यदि हाँ तो इन अधिकारियों के लिए पूरे वर्ष में रोजगार की व्यवस्था करने हेतु उनकी प्रति व्यक्ति भाग राष्ट्रीय योजना के बराबर होने के लिए क्या उपाय विचार जा रहे हैं ?

धन तथा सचरोग काय मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नारण साय) (क) से (ग) इषि अधिकारी की प्रति व्यक्ति भाग (राज्य-वार) के संबंधित सूचना सलाह उपलब्ध नहीं है। उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार वर्ष 1961-62 और 1978-77 के लिए इषि अधिकारियों की मुद्रा मजदूरी एवं वार्षिक मजदूरी संबंधी स्थिति इस प्रकार है —

वर्ष	प्रतिवर्ष प्रतिवर्ष मुद्रा मजदूरी (रुपयों में)	प्रतिवर्ष प्रतिवर्ष वार्षिक मजदूरी (रुपयों में)
1961-62	1 76	1 68
1976-77	4 95	1 64

इस प्रकार वर्ष 1978-83 में इषि काय साधना की प्रारम्भिक योजना की प्रारम्भिक योजना की व्यवस्था की गई है और इस योजना के अन्तर्गत राष्ट्रीय विकास समिति सहायक विभाग को होकर

सरकारी क्षेत्र में अनुमानित परिव्यय 29,925 करोड़ रुपये परिकल्पित किया गया है, जो पिछली योजना से व्यवस्थित 14,751 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय से सम्बन्ध दुगुना है। परिचोषित न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम के अधीन विस्तार तथा परिव्यय को पर्याप्त मात्रा में बढ़ा दिया गया है। रोजगार अवसरों की बढ़ाने के लिये चालू की गई नीतियों तथा कार्यक्रमों और न्यूनतम मजदूरी अधिनियम के कारणर कार्यक्रम के लिये किए गए उपायों से कृषि धमिकों को स्थिति में सुधार होने की प्राप्ति है।

ग्रामीण स्वास्थ्य योजना

3559. श्री पृथ्वराज :

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डों :

क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह प्रश्नों को कुपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गत वर्ष बसाई गई ग्रामीण स्वास्थ्य योजना ने कुछ तेजी से चली थी परन्तु उन्नी वर्ष यह प्रसफल हो गई ;

(ख) क्या गिरि विकास प्रत्ययन सफल ने एक सर्वेक्षण किया था तथा यह था या कि यह योजना अपने उद्देश्यों में असफल रही है ;

(ग) यदि हा, तो क्या इस योजना को निदानस्थिति पर किये जा रहे प्रयत्नों के नब को रोकने की व्यवस्था की जायेगी ; और

(घ) यदि हा, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं तो इसकी क्या कारण है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्मोहि प्रसाद भास्कर) : (क) जी, नहीं। शुरू से ही ग्राम स्वास्थ्य योजना उन 741 प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों में सुचारु रूप से चल रही है जहाँ यह बसाई गई थी। इस योजना के कार्य संचालन का मूल्यांकन भी किया गया है जिससे पता चलता है कि लोगों ने इसका स्वागत किया है। इस योजना के अधीन अब स्वास्थ्य रक्षक का कार्य महीनजनक पाया गया है। प्राथमिक स्थिति में जो छोटी बहुत कठिनाइयाँ सामने आयी थी, उन पर भी काफी हद तक काम जा लिया गया है। इस योजना की समीक्षा के आधार पर इसे अब देश के अन्य 1062 प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों में भी लागू किया जा रहा है।

(ख) 12 दिसम्बर, 1978 के "टाइम्स ऑफ इंडिया" में इस प्रश्न को एक लिफ्टे छपी है।

(ग) और (घ). ये प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

Industrial Accidents

3560. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) how many such industrial accidents have taken place in various industries so far since 1st January, 1977 due to which employees have died;

(b) were all the deaths due to fault of employees or also due to carelessness of employers, and

(c) what efforts Government has made to reduce the rate of such industrial accidents in the Indian industries?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) According to the information received from the Director General, Factory Advice Service and Labour Institutes, Bombay, the provisional figure of fatal industrial injuries since 1-1-1977 upto 30-9-1978 is 927.

(b) No figures are available to indicate as to whether the deaths were due to the fault of employees or due to the carelessness of the employers. Cases of deaths resulting from accidents in factories are generally investigated by Factories Inspectorate of the concerned States to find out the cause and for responsibility if any carelessness is involved.

(c) The Act was recently amended to strengthen safety provisions. The Act now provides for appointment of Safety Officers in every factory where in one thousand or more workers are ordinarily employed and wherein, in the opinion of the State Government, any manufacturing process or operation is carried on, which process or operation involves any risk of bodily injury, poisoning or disease, or any other hazard to health, to the persons employed in the factory. As major

(घ) यदि हा, तो कितनी सभि लोचो हुई; और

(ग) क्या इस संबंध में किसी एक कोई सुझाव नहीं मिला गया है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) जी हाँ।

(घ) 36,935.80 रुपये।

(ग) यह मामला जाप सरकार के लिए दिल्ली पुलिस में रजिस्टर्ड करा दिया गया है।

Copper deposits in Karnataka

3564. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAI-
DU: Will the Minister of STEEL
AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether copper deposits were found near Aladehelli area of Hassan District in Karnataka; and

(b) if so, the estimated copper in that zone?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES
(SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) and (b).
Copper mineralisation has been located
in the main zone of about 1 Km. in
Aladehelli-Belchalli-Dasapura belt in
Hassan District of Karnataka. The
tentative estimates of reserves of
copper ore are about 1.8 million tonnes
containing about one per cent copper.
Investigation by drilling is being
carried out.

Number of Advisory and Consultancy Posts in Indian Missions

3565. SHRI SUKHENDRA SINGH:
Will the Minister of EXTERNAL
AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Advisory and
Consultancy posts in the Indian mis-
sions abroad, country-wise;

(b) the criteria, terms and condi-
tions laid down for the selection of
the advisory personnel;

(c) whether Government have
undertaken any review regarding the
functioning of these officers; and

(d) whether Government propose
to increase the number of these posts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
(SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a)
There are no advisory and consultancy
posts as such in Indian mission abroad.
However, missions may engage con-
sultants and advisors for specific and
specialized work with the prior ap-
proval of the Government.

(b) No general criteria have been
laid down. Terms and conditions for
engaging such personnel depend upon
local conditions and requirements of
the job.

(c) and (d). The functioning of
personnel engaged for specific work on
advisory and consultancy basis is
constantly assessed and evaluated by
Government.

मध्य प्रदेश में वास्तुधर्म, फोयला तथा लोहे पर
जाधारित उद्योग

3566. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय :
श्री योगिन्द्र राम मिश्र :

क्या इसका और जानकारी यह बताते की
कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार का विचार मध्य
प्रदेश में वहाँ उपलब्ध वास्तुधर्म, फोयले और लोहे
पर आधारित कारखाने स्थापित करने का है ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या इस प्रयोजन के
लिए कोई सर्वेक्षण किया गया है मसबदा, क्या
किसी अध्ययन दल द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों के
आधार पर कोई कारखानों की गई है अथवा
किसी जाने की संभावना है ।

Construction of road in Pak occupied Kashmir

3570 SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) are Government aware that in the Indian territory in Kashmir under Pak occupation, a road connecting Saidu and Yark at an altitude of that the entire expenses will be borne 19000 feet, through the mountain pass is being constructed by Chinese and that the entire expenses will be borne by China,

(b) whether Government propose to take any action in the matter so as to prevent China from constructing this road and

(c) if so, what action Government propose to take and if not, the reasons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU). (a) No Sir

(b) and (c) Do not arise

Malnutrition in Children

3571 SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN TIWARY Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government is aware of the suggestion to constitute separate commission for examining the cause of malnutrition in children and suggesting remedial measures by Dr. C. Gopalan, Director General of Indian Medical Research and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI

PRASAD YADAV) (a) The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is not aware of any such suggestion

(b) Does not arise

Urine Therapy

3572 SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state,

(a) whether the Central Council of Indian Medicine has recognised urine therapy as a valid method of treatment of different diseases, and

(b) if so, what are its details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) (a) No, Sir

(b) The Central Council for Research in Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy, New Delhi, has taken steps to investigate the efficacy of Urine therapy for treating various ailments

Unsatisfactory working of STD Services

3573 SHRI MONORANJAN BHAKTA Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government is aware that STD service between man stations is not working satisfactorily and the lines are often out of order

(b) if so, what remedial steps are being taken to improve this service.

(c) whether according to the present procedure no written communication is sent to the telephone subscribers with regard to provision/suspension of STD facility as when done earlier if so, the reasons thereof,

(d) whether this practice is causing confusion in billing purposes and there is no proper record maintained for the purpose; and

(e) if so, what steps are being taken to follow a proper and fool proof procedure in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKH-DEO SAI): (a) the STD services are working satisfactorily by and large. But on certain routes difficulties have been experienced by subscribers in getting stations connected on STD. This has been mainly due to fact increasing STD traffic on most of the routes opened so far. Specific difficulty is also felt occasionally when there is failure of transmission media.

(b) (i) More circuits are being provided to relieve congestion.

(ii) Alternative transmission routes are also being planned to prevent total failure of service.

(c) At present STD barring/re-connection is done on written request from the subscribers. In some cities intimation is given but not in others. The question of following a uniform practice in giving intimation to subscribers is under consideration.

(d) No, Sir. This practice is not causing confusion for billing purposes for which proper record is maintained.

(e) Question does not arise as far as billing is concerned. However, for subscribers convenience the question of intimation is being considered as indicated in (c) above.

(a) whether any time bound programme for new telephone connections and to open telephone exchanges has been framed by the Central Government for the State of Orissa;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to arrange telephone connections to the applicant in the State of Orissa within 24 hours?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKH-DEO SAI): (a) and (b). Within the limitations of financial and material resources new telephone exchanges are being opened and new telephone connections provided continuously to meet the growing demands for telephones all over India including Orissa.

In Orissa 3 new exchanges were opened and about 1000 new connections were provided during 1977-78. During 1978-79 two new exchanges are expected to be added and about 1500 new connections are expected to be provided.

(c) No, Sir, in the present stage of development it will not be possible to provide telephone connections within 24 hours in most of the places.

Indians in Pak jail

3575. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL:

SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indians detained in Pakistan as on December, 1977;

(b) the number of Pakistanis held in India as on December, 1977;

(c) the number of persons released during the current year by each Government;

Opening of new Telephone Exchanges in Orissa

3574. SHRI SARAT KAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(d) the number of persons still in India and Pakistan vice versa and

(e) the steps taken by the Governments of India and Pakistan to get their persons transferred mutually?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU) (a) According to information received by us from the Government of Pakistan as well as other sources about 300 Indian nationals were under detention in Pakistan as on 31st December 1977

(b) 430 Pakistanis were held in India as on 31st December 1977 under Preventive Detention

(c) During the current year Pakistan has so far released 115 Indians and India released 460 Pakistanis

(d) About 250 Indians are still in Pakistani jails according to information received from Government of Pakistan and other sources. All Pakistanis held under Preventive Detention have been released.

(e) Verification of details of persons whose names have been supplied by the Government of Pakistan is being expedited. Pakistan Government has been approached to release those persons immediately whose cases have already been verified. Effort is continuing to get all remaining detainees released as early as possible.

Allocation of funds for expansion of Postal and Tele-communication Services in Maharashtra

3576. **SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N. PATIL** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to lay a statement showing

(a) details regarding the funds allocated for expansion of postal and tele-communication services in Maharashtra during 1978-79 under various

(b) details of actual utilisation of funds so far, and

(c) the provision of funds proposed for 1979-80 for function of postal and tele-communication services in Maharashtra with salient features and allocation of funds in respect of the important schemes proposed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKH DEO SAI) (a) **POSTAL** Rs 480 lakhs have been allocated for expansion of postal services in rural areas. The schemes consist of (a) opening of Branch Post Offices (both stationary and mobile) (b) provision of postal counter facilities to villages, (c) planting of letter boxes and (d) appointment of ED Agents for clearance of letter boxes and strengthening of daily delivery.

TELECOM Funds to the extent of Rs. 39.18 crores have been allocated for expansion of Telecommunication Services to Maharashtra during 1978-79 under various schemes.

(b) **Postal**

Rs. 248 lakhs spent till 31st October, 1978 on expansion of postal services.

Telecom

Actual utilisation of funds in respect of Telecommunication services in Maharashtra during 1978-79 under various schemes comes to Rs 10.75 crores upto the end of October, 1978.

(c) **POSTAL**

The postal expansion schemes already in operation in 1978-79 will be continued in 1979-80 as well. The P.M.G. has placed a demand for Rs. 1081 lakhs for these schemes in the year 1979-80. Final allocation has not been decided by the Government.

TELECOM

The provision of funds proposed for Telecommunication Services in Maharashtra with salient features and allo-

cation of funds in respect of the important schemes proposed is yet to be finalised.

Arogya Dakshata Mangal, Pune

3577. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state;

(a) whether the Arogya Dakshata Mangal, Pune has drawn attention of Government that the multinational manufacturers and other pharmaceutical companies manufacture drugs which are toxic, irrational and superfluous and sell them through the media of attractive advertisements under the garb of Forte;

(b) whether such formulations are costlier to the consumer irrational and excessive in their preparation, causing waste of money and national resources;

(c) whether the new Drug Policy of Government envisage setting up permanent Drug Review Committee at Central and State Levels on the pattern existing in various other countries; and

(d) what is the reaction of Government to such drug formulations for vitamin and analgesic use containing larger proportion than are required by human metabolism?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The pricing is done by the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers after proper cost accounting.

(c) The attention of the State Drugs Controllers has been drawn to Government of India's decision in regard to the elimination of irrational drug combinations or use of ingredients in excess.

(d) The State Drugs Control authorities have been requested by the Directorate General of Health Services to enforce the following conditions and also call for the necessary data and evidence before licencing the manufacture of any patent or proprietary medicines, so as to ensure that the products manufactured:—

- (i) contain the constituent ingredients in therapeutic/prophylactic quantities as determined in relation to the claims or conditions for which the medicines are recommended for use or claimed to be useful;
- (ii) are safe for use in the context of the vehicles, excipients, additives and pharmaceutical aids used in the formulation and under the conditions in which the formulations for administration and use are recommended;
- (iii) are stable under the conditions of storage; and
- (iv) contain such ingredients and in such quantities for which there is therapeutic justification.

Regarding patent and proprietary medicines containing vitamins for oral use, a new Schedule has been incorporated in the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules specifying the minimum and maximum limits in respect of individual vitamin content.

प्रश्नकर्ता का नाम है दुर्गन्ता

3578. रीतलालभी प्रसाद वर्मा: क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा धन मंत्री यह बताते की कृपया करें कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 24 अक्टूबर, 1978 को प्रश्नकर्ता का नाम है दुर्गन्ता, कर्मा (प्रिन्स) के निवास पर, उनकी प्रतीति और अन्य सम्बन्धी एक दुर्घटना में दुर्घटना घटित हुई है ;

(घ) यदि हां तो सरकार ने मृतकों के परिशेष को जीवन निर्वाह के लिए सहायता देने हेतु अब तक क्या कदमबाही ली है, और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार मृतकों के परिशेष को मुआवजे के रूप में 20 से 25 हजार रुपये की राशि देने का है ?

अब तथा भविष्य काय भद्रावयमें राज्य सचिव (श्री तारण साधु) (क) की हा ।

(घ) और (ग) मृतकों के परिशेष को जीवन निर्वाह के लिए सहायता देने हेतु निम्न विधि उपाय किये गए हैं —

(1) 18000 रुपये (मृतकों के शयक परिवार के लिए 2000/- रुपये को अवधिगत अनुदान-प्रत्येक वर्षावधि में रूप में प्रदान की गई है ।

(2) शयक परिवार को सम्मान राशन के रूप में 1200/- रुपये का नगद मुआवजा दिया गया । (इस राशि का उपयोग वे देव राशि के साथ कामकाज किया जायेगा ।)

(3) कश्मीर गरीबी कम्पकारी बीमा योजना के अधीन शयक मृतकों के परिवार के लिए 5000/- रुपये की राशि का मुआवजा भी बीमा ही व्यवस्था की जा रही है ।

(4) 24-10-1978 तक न मृतकों के शयक का मुआवजा कर दिया गया है ।

(5) परिवार-वेमन ग्रैन्टों तथा भूखंडी के अन्तर्गत नगद मुआवजा भीषण निर्धनता के अन्तर्गत और विधवा-मुआवजा अन्तर्गत अन्तर्गत (पतिवध विधवा योजना) की अन्तर्गत भी भीषण ही व्यवस्था की जा रही है ।

(6) नगर मृतकों के परिवारों की पहचान ही निम्नलिखित प्रकार से किया गया है । इस सम्बन्ध में परिवारों का रोजगार एवं भीषण व्यवस्था पर अधिकार है वे विचार किया जा रहा है ।

(a) whether Government have finalised the health proposals received from various States for the Sixth Five Year Plan

(b) If so the details thereof

(c) the details of the proposal received from Himachal Pradesh Government for the Sixth Plan

(d) what decision Government have taken thereon and

(e) the allocation made or proposed to be made for Himachal Pradesh during the plan year-wise and for what purpose

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE ((SHRI JAGDANBI PRASAD YADAV) (a) and (b) No Sir the discussions with States/Union Territories Governments for 6th Plan 1978-83 and annual plan 1979-80 are being held according to the schedule of discussions

(c) The Government of Himachal Pradesh have proposed Rs 1325 lakhs for health sector for 6th Plan 1978-83. The details are, as under

	(Rs. in lakhs)
(i) Rural Health Programme	490 00
(ii) Control of Communicable Diseases	203 90
(iii) Hospitals and Dispensaries	62 25
(iv) Medical Education and Research	245 00
(v) Training Programme	4 00
(vi) I.S.M. & Homeos	250 00
(vii) Other Programmes	69 80
TOTAL	1325 00

Health Proposals

3379 SHRI DURGA CHAND With the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state

(d) and (e) The proposals are likely to be discussed from 20th January 1979 to 30th January 1979 and the allocation made will be known thereafter

श्रीलंका के श्रांतिक सम्झौते के बारे में समझौता

3580. श्री विजय कुमार मल्लिकार्जुन : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत और श्रीलंका के बीच हाल ही में श्रांतिक संबंधों के बारे में कोई समझौता हुआ है ।

(ख) क्या भारत का विचार कोलंबो स्वतंत्र व्यापार जोन में पूर्ण निवेश करने का है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो कितनी पूर्ण निवेश करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सचिदेन्द्र कुमर) :— (क) राष्ट्रपति जयप्रिये का भारत की हाल की यात्रा के दौरान इस बात पर सहमति हुई कि दोनों देशों की सरकारें व्यापार संबंधों के वर्धन और श्रीलंका के समुदाय उद्यम में भारतीय पूंजी निवेश को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए एक-दूसरे देश में बली स्तर पर प्रतिनिधिमंडल भेजेंगी । इस निर्णय के अनुसरण में श्रीलंका के व्यापार और जहाजरानी मंत्री ने 7 से 9 दिसम्बर तक भारत की यात्रा की और अपने पाणिपथ मंत्री के साथ विचार-विमर्श किया । किन्तु विषयों पर बातचीत हुई उनमें शुल्क दर संबंधी दरबीह, समुदाय उद्यम, पर्यटन संबंधों, चाय के संसाधन और विपणन के लिए सहयोग की योजना आदि शामिल थे ।

(ख) कोलंबो मुक्त व्यापार क्षेत्र में पूर्ण निवेश का प्रथम प्रयत्न हाल ही में शुरू हो चुका है । भारत सरकार इस पर गहमत है कि जब कभी ऐसे मामलों प्रस्तुत किए जाएंगे उन पर अनुकूल कार्रवाई की जाएगी । इस संबंध में अभी तक कोई निश्चित समझौता प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है ।

(ग) क्या नहीं उदयत ।

Names of Chairmen of Public Undertakings

3581. SHRI L. L. KAPOOR: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state the names of Chairmen of the Public Undertakings under his Ministry with the dates of their appointment and qualifications and their previous assignments during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): The required information in respect of the public undertakings under the Ministry of Steel and Mines is given in the annexure. The following undertakings under the Department of Steel are, however, presently headed by a Managing Director only:—

1. National Mineral Development Corporation Limited.

2. Indian Iron and Steel Company Limited.

3. Metal Scrap Trade Corporation Limited.

4. India Fire Bricks and Insulation Company Limited.

Statement

Serial No.	Name of Public Utility	Name of Chairman/ Chairman cum Managing Director	Date of Appointment	Qualifications	Previous Assignments during the years 1973-76-1977-78
1	Steel Authority of India Limited	Dr. P. I. Agarwal, Chairman	29.5.75	B.Sc. (Met. Engg.) in D. in Metallurgical Engg.	General Manager, Bokaro Steel Plant
2	Narayanbhai Iron Ore Co. Limited	Shri K. C. Khanna, Chairman cum Managing Director	10.6.76	B.Sc. (Metallurgy)	Managing Director, Bokaro Steel Plant
3	Metallurgical & Engineering Co. Limited, (India) Limited.	Shri K. C. Mehta, Chairman cum Managing Director	15.11.77	B.E. (Chem.), M.Sc. in Metallurgical Engg. cum Imperial College of Science & Technology, London, D.I.C., London	Managing Director, Metallurgical and Engineering Co. Ltd. (India) Ltd.
4	Hindustan Steel works Corporation Limited	Shri B. G. Rajekar, Chairman cum Managing Director	22.11.75	B.E. (Civil), Fellow Member of Institute of Engineers (India)	Managing Director, Hindustan Steelworks, Coimbatore Ltd.
5	Madras Iron Ore (India) Ltd.	Shri O. P. Vasudeva, Chairman cum Managing Director	10.9.75	B.Sc., A.P.S.M., in Metallurgical Engg.	General Manager (I), National Mineral Development Corporation Limited
6	Bharat Refractories Limited	Shri S. Srinivasan, Chairman (Part-time)	4.6.77	B.Sc. Engg. (Mech. & Elec.)	General Superintendent (upto 1977) and Managing Director, Bokaro Steel Plant.
7	Sponso Iron India Limited	Shri V. K. Das, Chairman (Part-time)	2.12.70	B.A. (Oxidized Iron), I.A.S.	Managing Director, Indian Iron & Steel Company Limited

1	2	3	4	5	6
8	Bolani Ore Limited	Shri P. K. Paul, Chairman (Part-time).	24-5-77	B.Sc., B.E. (Met.), M.I.E. (India), & A.M.I.E. (London)	General Manager/Managing Director, Durgapur Steel Plant.
9	HISCO Elanston Pipe & Foundry Co., Ltd.	Shri D.R. Akuja, Chairman (Part-time).	11-9-78	B.Sc. (Mech. Engg.)	Project Manager, Bhilai Steel Plant upto 14-6-78 and thereafter Managing Director, Indian Iron and Steel Company Ltd.
10	Hindustan Copper Ltd.	Shri J. Mawaha, Chairman-cum-Managing Director.	2-8-78	B.Sc. (Met. Engg.)	Joint Secretary, Department of Mines.
11	Hindustan Zinc Ltd.	Shri R.P. Kapur, Chairman-cum-Managing Director.	7-7-78	A I.S.M. (India) M.E. (Mineral Dressing)—U.K. 1st Class Mine Manager's Certificate of Competency. 1st Class Metalliferous Manager's Certificate of Competency.	Director Planning (from January, 1971 to October, 1975) & Joint Managing Director, National Mineral Development Corporation Limited.
12	Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited.	Shri K.S. Mahapatra, Chairman-cum-Managing Director.	28-8-75	A.I.S.M. (India) 1st Class Mine Manager's Certificate of Competency.	Technical Adviser, Iron Ore Board from 4-8-73 to 27-8-73.
13	Bharat Gold Mines Limited	Shri P.D. Gupta, Chairman-cum-Managing Director.	3-6-76	B.Sc. (Mining Engg.), 1st Class Mine Manager's Certificate (Metal), Surveyor's Competency Certificate (Coal & Metal).	Deputy General Manager/Agent Bharat Gold Mines Limited.
14	Bharat Aluminium Limited.	Shri S. Varadan, Chairman-cum-Managing Director.	18-9-78	*	Managing Director, Mysore Power Corporation from 6-9-76 to 9-6-78. Thereafter Joint Secretary, Dept. of Mines.

* Shri Varadan presently holds the post of Chairman-cum-Managing Director, Bharat Aluminium Corporation in addition to his duties as Joint Secretary.

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* Shri Varadan
Aluminium C

M.P. went for Haj

3532 SHRI HALIMUDDIN AHMED
Will the Minister of EXTERNAL
AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) the names of the Parliament Members who went for Haj after the recommendation of Government for last two years and what is the criteria of selection of members for Haj; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the same members are sent again and again during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
(SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a)
The Honourable Member is perhaps
referring to the Members of Parliament
included in the Haj Goodwill Delegation
sent by the Government to Saudi
Arabia on the occasion of Haj. The
names of those Members of Parliament
who were included in the delegation in
1977 and 1978 are given below
1977

1 Shri Arif Bang Minister of State
for Commerce and Supplies and
Cooperation.

2 Shri Syed M Saeed Murtaza
1978

1 Shri Fajur Rehman Minister
of State for Energy

Shri Hamid Ali Slammed

" Delegation calls on the King
of Saudi Arabia

(e) The Government is doing on the
standing of persons concerned in
the political, educational, social, cultural
and journalistic fields

(b) No, Sir

Netaji's statue in Rangoon

3533 PROF. SAHAR GUHA.
Will the Minister of EXTERNAL
AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government of
Burma agreed to allow the setting up

of a statue of Netaji Subhas Chandra
Bose nearabout Rangoon, and

(b) if so whether any step has been
taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.
(SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a)
The Government of India have not
made any formal request to the Govern-
ment of Burma for the setting up of
a statue of Netaji Subhas Chandra
Bose in Rangoon

(b) Does not arise

नवीने पराधीन की तस्करी

3561 मा० रामजी सिंह, क्या बिना सत्री-

यह चलने की इजाजत है ?

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिनांक 27
सितंबर 1978 के दारुन त्राक इशिया (बम्बई)
में प्रकाशित इन समाचार की ओर दिया गया
है कि भारत नवीन पराधीन की तस्करी का प्रमुख
केन्द्र बन जाएगा, और यदि हाँ, तो इस संबंध में
क्या वह क्या वाक्यांशों की बात है ?

(घ) वर्ष 1971 से 1978 तक की अवधि
के बीच प्रत्यक्ष रूप से और अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से विप्लव
ग्रस्त की भारत अरबिया, पाकिस्तान आदि परतें गयीं,

(ग) क्या घोषित के रूप में गरीबी गरीबी
की मात्रा बहुत बढ़ गई है, और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार नवाबदी
वाक्यांश के अंतर्गत उनसे विशेष पर प्रतिक्रिया लाने
का है ?

बिना सत्री (ओ एचओ एमओ एमओ). (क)
सरकार को बिना सत्री के बिना पता चलता है कि
यू-सीएसए के भारत-भारत परिचय दस्ता में स्थित
श्रीमन्त मन्त्रालय स्थानों के बिना की जा रहा नवीन-
वाक्यांश घोषित इत्यादि, सरकारों के लिए
भारत का परराष्ट्र संबंध के रूप में इस्तेमाल
हिया या रहा है। इस सम्बन्ध में आवश्यक उपाय
निर्धारित करने के लिए भारत-भारत घोषित इत्यादि के
उपाय, उनको जाने के जाने, उनकी प्रतिक्रिया, आदि
पर क्या नियंत्रण रखा जाना भी शामिल है।
भारत-भारत घोषित इत्यादि की सरकारों के बिना
की प्रभाव को प्रभावित करने के लिए निवारण
और अन्य दूत-वाक्यांशों की संतक भी रखा
जाया है।

(घ) 1971 से 1978 (31-10-78) की अवधि के दौरान पकड़ी गई चरस आदि का मूल्य अनुमान में दिया गया है।

(घ) सम्भवतः "गुजरीली गोतिरिया" शब्दों का संकेत मतः प्रभावो पदार्थों की ऐसी निर्मितियों से है, जिनका दुरुपयोग किया जा सकता है। सरकार को प्राप्त रिपोर्टों के अनुसार, देश में

इस प्रकार के मतः प्रभावो पदार्थों की खपत में वृद्धि की कोई विशिष्ट प्रवृत्ति नहीं है।

(घ) इन औषधि शब्दों की विक्री पर रोक लगाने का ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। फिर भी मतः प्रभावो पदार्थों वाली औषधियों की विक्री को पहले से ही औषधि और सौख्य प्रसाधन अधिनियम और उसके अधीन बमारे गये नियमों के उपबन्धों के अधीन विनियमित किया गया है।

विवरण

वर्ष	पकड़ी गई औषधि का मूल्य रु० में	पकड़े गये गाने का मूल्य रु० में	पकड़ी गई चरस का मूल्य रु० में
1	2	3	4
1971 . . .	35,37,972	5,20,46,268	12,08,625
1972 . . .	87,16,879	2,13,23,260	23,98,726
1973 . . .	80,31,119	1,43,81,763	20,99,703
1974 . . .	92,25,491	1,77,30,950	8,27,989
1975 . . .	60,86,809	63,63,706	15,97,432
1976 . . .	79,33,619	4,02,79,673	17,96,630
1977 . . .	45 00,327	19,41,091	20,65,116
1978* (31-10-78)	33,53,485	77,85,378	21,48,693

*पकड़े अवलम्बित हैं।

Nominee of I.F.C. on Board of Synthetics and Chemicals Limited

3585. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that one nominee of I.F.C.I. has been placed on the board of synthetics and chemicals limited to keep a strict watch over the affairs of this company;

5625 LS-10.

(b) if so, what is the framework of his overall duties and vigilance against the existing gross mismanagement and squandering of funds by executives and employees of this company; and

(c) why the Government do not place one more nominee of LIC to ensure proper vigilance over the affairs of this company?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) It is a fact that the Industrial Finance Corpora-

tion of India (IFCI) has nominated a Director on the Board of Synthetics and Chemicals Limited on 31st July 1978

(b) The nominee director is expected inter-alia to take active interest in the over all management policies without interference in day to day workings of the company. Apart from looking after the interests of the IFCI he is also expected to ensure that the operations of the company are conducted on healthy lines and that the company does not indulge in any practices which might be prejudicial to the interests of the company and the financial institutions.

(c) As the Life Insurance Corporation has not disbursed any loan to this Company as yet and has a mere share holding it has not appointed a director on the Board of Synthetics and Chemicals Limited. However, the General Insurance Corporation of India has since decided to nominate a director on the Board of the above Company.

G P Fund Statements to Civilian Employees

3086 BHGI DAYA RAM SHAKYA
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether G P Fund Account slips in respect of civilian employees of AFHQ/Army HQ are being issued after more than a year of the due date

(b) every year about 40 per cent to 45 per cent employees are complaining regarding discrepancies in their G P Fund Accounts and what remedial measures have been taken by the authorities concerned

(c) whether there is less or even no discrepancy in the G P Fund Accounts of the civilian employees of Naval Headquarters and Air Headquarters,

(d) why the proposal of maintaining G P Fund Accounts as in NHQ and Air HQ is not being implemented to AFHQ/Army Headquarters side,

(e) how much time is being taken by CDA concerned to finalise the GPF after the retirement or death of the individual and

(f) how much minimum time will be taken by the authorities concerned to supply the correct statement of account of GPF to the individuals concerned in future?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI H M PATEL) (a) G P Fund Accounts for any financial year are generally issued within 8 to 10 months of the close of that financial year.

(b) Representations received from civilian employees for re-conciliation of discrepancies in their G P Fund Accounts are referred to JCDA (Funds) for re-conciliation. JCDA (Funds) makes every effort to sort them out in consultation with the Army authorities concerned. In addition, the Chief Administrative Officer of the Ministry of Defence also deputed officers to visit the Office of JCDA (Funds) to assist him in the settlement of these discrepancies.

(c) Discrepancies in the G P Fund Accounts of the civilian employees of Naval Headquarters are reported to be of the order of 4 to 5 per cent, in the case of Air HQs such discrepancies are reported to be negligible.

(d) Arising out of an item raised by the Staff side of the Departmental Council of the Ministry of Defence a committee of Officers is currently examining the mechanics of decentralising the Provident Fund Accounts of Defence civilian employees.

(e) In cases of retirement/death the accounts of the individuals concerned are finalised generally within one month from the date of receipt of the final settlement proforma provided that the documents are complete in all respects.

(1) The accounts of a financial year are closed by the 15th August of the following year. Thereafter, a maximum period of 4 months is required to prepare and supply the G. P. Fund statements to all the subscribers.

Amount paid by I.T.C. for use of Foreign Trade Marks

3387. SHRI S. S. DAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry are aware that Rupees 4.0 crores was paid by ITC to its parent company in England for the use of 'Foreign Trade Marks'; and

(b) has ITC got a clearance under Section 38(1)(c) of FEPA, if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) No, Sir. No amount was allowed to be remitted by I.T.C. to its principals in the U.K. specifically for use of trade marks.

(b) Does not arise.

M/s. Sew Narayan Khub Chand, Calcutta

3588. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the names of the concerns owned by M/s. Sew Narayan Khub Chand, Calcutta;

(b) what is the initial investment of M/s. Sew Narayan Khub Chand at the commencement of its business in the country;

(c) what is the total capital invested by this firm in each of their sister concerns at present;

(d) whether Indian Government have received any complaints relating to evasion of Income-tax;

(e) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(f) nature of action taken by the Government in regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) M/s. Sew Narayan Khub Chand is a partnership firm which has been assessed to Income-tax from assessment year 1944-45. The Income-tax records do not indicate the names of the concerns in which M/s. Sew Narayan Khub Chand has invested or is interested.

(b) The initial investment at the commencement of its business is not available as per Income-tax records, as the matter is more than thirty years old.

(c) The information will be collected and placed on the Table of the House.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) In view of answer to part (d), does not arise.

(f) In view of answer to part (e), does not arise.

Provision for Major Subsidies for 1978-79

3589. SHRI A. ASOKARAJ: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total provision for 1978-79 towards major subsidies set up by the Planning Commission; and

(b) what are the items and priorities for each item?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). The total provision for 1978-79 towards major subsidies item wise is indicated in the attached statement. Since these are already provided in Budget, the concerned Departments can utilise the allocations and the question of priorities does not arise.

Statements

Major Subsidies included in B.E. 1973-79

S. No.	Name of the subsidy	Ministry/Deptt.	Provision (Rs. in crores)
1	Food subsidy	Deptt. of Food	456
2	Assistance for export promotion & market development	Ministry of Commerce	261*
3	Subsidies on vegetable oil	Deptt. of Civil Supplies & Co-operation	8
4	Subsidies to indigenous manufacturers of phosphatic fertiliser	Deptt. of Agriculture	7
5	Subsidies for fertilizers under retention price scheme	Deptt. of Chem. & Fertilizers	122
6	Subsidy on controlled cloth (Mill sector)	Deptt. of Industrial Development	21
7	Subsidy on import of cotton	Deptt. of Industrial Development	2
8	Interest subsidy to Khadi and Village Industries Commission	Deptt. of Industrial Development	10
9	Subsidy to Electricity Boards for heavy aluminium	Deptt. of Power	60
10	Interest subsidy to IISCO	Deptt. of Steel	7
11	Subsidy to Bharat Gold Mines	Deptt. of Mines	9
12	Subsidy to New Industrial units in selected backward areas	Deptt. of Industrial Development	15
13	Subsidy to Shipping Development Fund	Ministry of Shipping and Transport	14
14	Subsidy for ship building industry	Ministry of Shipping and Transport	7
15	Subsidy for Transport of Coal	Deptt. of Coal	6
TOTAL (1-15)			1038

*Supplementary grant of Rs. 40 crores obtained in July, 1978

Recruitment of Peons and class IV staff in Ashoka Hotel, New Delhi

3590. SHRI AHMED HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Sub-regional Employment Exchange, Kasturba Gandhi Marg, New Delhi had sponsored a number of registered candidates for selection as Peons and other class IV cadres in the Ashoka Hotel, New Delhi in response to the latter's requisition (in year 1978);

(b) whether it is also a fact that nepotism and favouritism were adopted and some candidates although sponsored by the employment exchange by this process were totally ignored and/or were not allowed to be heard by the Hotel management;

(c) whether also, the concerned employment exchange brought these irregularities to the notice of Hotel Management many times after the sponsoring and no action has so far been taken on them and even no reply is yet forthcoming; and

(d) will Government explain how and when such correspondence had taken place, what was the motto behind this callous attitude and the details of recruitment made by this hotel and/or proposed to be made and the number of posts for which recruitment has to be made from this list?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTAM KAUSHIK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). No, Sir. A Memorandum of Settlement was signed between the management of Ashoka Hotel and the representatives of workers of Ashoka Hotel as result of the agitation of the Trade Unions functioning in Ashoka Hotel for the regularisation of daily rated employees on 17th May, 1978. As a result of this Settlement, in the interest of maintaining cordial industrial relations, the vacant posts were filled by regularising the daily rated and casual workers who were in continu-

ous service of Ashoka Hotel, New Delhi for the past several years. It was, therefore, not possible to consider outside candidates.

The above decision was conveyed on 28th June, 1978 to the Regional Employment Exchange, Kasturba Gandhi Marg, New Delhi who wrote to the Management of the Ashoka Hotel on 5th July, 1978 requesting for information regarding type of vacancies notified, particulars of daily rated employees, copies of agreements signed with the Trade Unions and recruitment rules concerning LT.D.C. Establishments. Copies of the agreement with the Unions and recruitment procedures concerning Ashoka Hotel have since been supplied to the Employment Exchange.

Under the above said Settlement, out of 202 daily rated employees, 138 employees have been regularised. After the regularisation of the remaining 64 daily rated employees, the candidates sponsored by the Employment Exchange will be considered against future vacancies subject to their suitability.

Rejections in Garment Exports

3591. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have lately been heavy rejections in garment exports especially in the polyester cotton blended fabrics;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) what is the position regarding the rejections in woollen fabrics and handloom cotton garments; and

(d) what steps are being taken to improve the quality of the exportable goods and bring such rejections to the lowest possible level?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG) (a) No Sir

(b) Does not arise

(c) There has also not been heavy rejection in woollen fabrics and handloom cotton garments in general except incidental higher rejection on occasions owing to defects.

(d) The following are some of the important steps taken to improve the quality of the exportable goods

A The actual defects along with causes for rejection are furnished to the applicants against each offer so that they can take remedial measures to improve upon the quality

B Monthly inspection finding giving various details of occurrence of defects and cause for rejection for each exporting mill along with the corresponding all India figure are supplied for taking corrective measures

C Surveys are conducted on various quality parameters in case of bulk deals in order to improve upon the quality.

Curbs on construction of 5-Star Hotels

3592. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have put curbs on the construction of five star hotels in the country,

(b) if so, whether tourist traffic has been affected by these curbs, and

(c) if so what are the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTAM KAUSHIK) (a) In future Government does not propose to give in-

centives such as interest subsidy on loans, etc. for the construction of 4 and 5 Star hotels. There is objection however to the Private Sector going in for such four and five star hotels on their own without any incentives from Government

(b) and (c) No, Sir

Bigger Plane Service between Calcutta and Bhubaneswar

3593. SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) in view of the fact that people travelling in plane directly from Calcutta to Bhubaneswar (Orissa) and from Delhi to Bhubaneswar via Calcutta are detained and harassed for not getting accommodation in the plane flying from Calcutta to Bhubaneswar, whether Government will arrange bigger plane service from Calcutta to Bhubaneswar; and

(b) whether Government are thinking to ply a direct plane service in between Delhi and Bhubaneswar of course with landing at one or two places?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTAM KAUSHIK). (a) and (b) The capacity provided on the Calcutta-Bhubaneswar sector is adequate to meet the present traffic demand. However, depending upon the traffic potential Indian Airlines would consider introducing a bigger plane on the service to Bhubaneswar as soon as the work of recarpeting the runway is completed

Grant of Advance Increment to Section Officers

3594. SHRI VASANT SATHE Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Ministry have issued orders for grant of advance increment to the Section Officers who

have put in some specific years of service and with very good service record and details of such orders issued, and the number of section officers who have been benefited as a result of this decision and the rationale behind such order;

(b) whether Government are aware that quite a large number of officers in Class-II and Junior Class-I Technical and non-technical category are stagnating for want of promotional opportunities/avenues and large number of them have reached the maximum of their scale;

(c) will the Government consider grant of additional increment to Technical and non-technical officers in class-II and Junior class-I service on the basis of their service performance after completing the efficiency bar and provide for the next grade irrespective of the vacancy after reaching the maximum to the officers who have very good or excellent record of service; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) The Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms have issued orders granting to Section Officers, who were in position on 1st July, 1959 and those promoted from among Assistants (regularly appointed) who were in position on 1st July, 1959, two additional increments, one at the stage of Rs. 810 in the scale of Rs. 650 (Rs. 710)—30—740—35—810—EB—35—880—40—1000—EB—40—1200, or on completion or three years of service, whichever is later and another at the stage of Rs. 960—or on completion of six years of service, whichever is later. This benefit is allowed only to those officers who earn 'Very Good' or higher grading. As Section Officers' grade is a de-centralised one, information about the number of officers who have benefited as a result of this decision is not readily available.

Prior to 1st July, 1959, there were two grades of Section Officers, viz.

Grade III Rs. 275 (325)—25—500 and Grade II (Rs. 530—30—800). Vacancies in Grade II were filled up by promotion from Grade III wholly by selection on merit. On the recommendations of the Second Pay Commission, the two grades of Section Officers were merged into a combined grade in the pay scale of Rs 350—(400)—900 w.e.f. 1st July, 1959. The benefit of additional increments is intended only for such of the Section Officer/Assistants as could have aspired for promotion to the old Grade II and can more or less be considered as a compensation for the loss of promotional prospects.

(b) Information in this regard is not available in the Ministry of Finance.

(c) and (d). No such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

सहकारिता आन्दोलन

3595. श्री सुब्रह्मण्य : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक धर्म और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत में काफी अर्थों से सहकारिता आन्दोलन चल रहा है, यदि हाँ तो कब से ;

(ख) क्या सहकारी समितियों के संख्याओं की संख्या बढ़ गई है, यदि हाँ, तो कितनी ;

(ग) क्या राष्ट्रीय प्रयत्नवस्था में सहकारी समितियों के महत्व की दृष्टि से हुए इस आन्दोलन में आत्मनिर्भरता को बढ़ावा देने और सहकारी संस्थाओं के कार्यक्रम के लिये नीति, प्रशिक्षण आदि निर्धारित करने तथा प्रशिक्षण, प्रशासन, प्रचार आदि के बारे में कार्यक्रम तैयार करने के लिये एक राष्ट्रीय प्रायोजन नियुक्त करना आवश्यक हो गया है ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो वह कब तक नियुक्त किया जायेगा और सहकारिता संबंधी विधियों में कब तक संशोधन किया जायेगा ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक धर्म और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल) :

(क) भारत में सहकारिता आन्दोलन 1904 में शुरू किया गया था ।

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) to (c). The Five Year Plan 1976-83 envisages the construction of Janata Hotels at 4 metropolitan cities of Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. The other centres where Janata Hotels will be constructed in the Central Sector will be determined after a survey is undertaken and depending upon the availability of funds.

The Government has approved construction of a 1250-bed Janata Hotel (Ashok Yatri Niwas) at Windsor Place, New Delhi at an estimated cost of Rs. 300 lakhs. Construction work has commenced and the hotel is likely to be completed in phases during 1980-81. A site measuring 3 to 4 acres has been selected in Madras for construction of a Janata hotel, located adjacent to the Madras Corporation Building and the Central Railway Station. The Department of Tourism is also liaising with the State Governments of West Bengal and Maharashtra for selection of suitable sites in Calcutta and Bombay. In addition, certain State Governments e.g. Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Tripura and Union Territory Administration of Goa, Daman and Diu have evinced interest in the construction of such Janata hotels. In addition 41 enquiries have so far been received from private entrepreneurs regarding setting up of Janata hotels.

The Department of Tourism has set up a Study team which has been assigned the responsibility of going into the question of determining the methodology for conducting surveys, in order to determine the quantum of accommodation required at selected centres.

विदेशी अणु का उपयोग

3598. श्री एम० एम० सोमानी : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने को तैयार करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नव दो वर्षों के दौरान विदेशी अणु प्राप्त करने के मागवे काफी बढ़े हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उपरोक्त अवाधि के दौरान सरकार द्वारा देश-वार किसकी राशि के विदेशी अणु खिंचे गये और किस शर्तों पर और उनका उपयोग किस विकास कार्यक्रमों के लिए किया गया ; और

(ग) अणुओं का उपयोग वस्तुतः किस हद तक किया गया और पूरा उपयोग न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) जो, नहीं । जबकि वर्ष 1975-76 में विभिन्न द्विपक्षीय और बहुपक्षीय एजेंसियों के साथ 2057.64 करोड़ रुपये की रकम के अणु कार्यों पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए थे, वर्ष 1976-77 और 1977-78 में क्रमशः कुल 983.60 करोड़ रुपए और 1359.43 करोड़ रुपए के अणु कार्यों पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए ।

(ख) यह सवाल पैदा ही नहीं होता ।

(ग) जबकि वर्ष 1975-76 के दौरान 1404.80 करोड़ रुपए के विदेशी अणुओं को इस्तेमाल किया गया था, वर्ष 1976-77 और 1977-78 में यह पड़कर क्रमशः 1263.89 करोड़ रुपए और 933.20 करोड़ रुपए का रह गया ।

सहायता का इस्तेमाल करने की गति धीमी हो गई है जिसका मुख्य कारण यह है कि अन्तराष्ट्रीय विकास संघ जैसे बहुपक्षीय दाताओं से प्राप्त होते बाली कार्यक्रम सहायता परियोजना से सम्बद्ध सहायता में वकल गई है । कुछ द्विपक्षीय दाता भी अपनी सहायता का एक पैदा भाग विशिष्ट परियोजनाओं के लिए हो दे रहे हैं । ऐसी परियोजनाओं के स्वरूप में भी परिवर्तन हो गया है और अब ये परियोजनाएँ अधिकतर कृषि, सिंचाई, शान्त विकास आदि से सम्बद्ध होती हैं जिसकी गति स्वाभाविक रूप से धीमी होती है ।

कुछ मामलों में, सहायता का इस्तेमाल इसलिए कम हुआ क्योंकि सहायता प्राप्त परियोजनाओं के लिए सहायता की राशि के भुगतान की गति धीमी थी । कुछ अन्य मामलों में, उपकरणों की ज़रूरत कीमतों, कतिपय वस्तुओं का पर्याप्त मात्रा में उपलब्ध न होना, दाता देशों द्वारा कम से कम देवी वस्तुओं को अणु के प्रयोगों पुनः प्रती का पाव मानने पर और देना आदि जैसी बातें सहायता के भुगतान की धीमी गति के लिए जिम्मेदार थी ।

स्टेट बॉय प्राई बोझनर एण्ड जयपुर की सीतवाडा
राजा की प्रांत क्षेत्र के प्रावदन पत्र

3599 श्री दयदास मोवादी क्या वित्त
मंत्रालय के जमान की द्वारा वजन कि

(क) स्टेट बॉय प्राई बोझनर एण्ड जयपुर
की सीतवाडा प्रांत का सीतवाडा क्षेत्र के द्वय
करपा जयपुर से क्षेत्र के द्वय वित्त प्रावदन
पत्र प्राप्त हुए और वित्त प्रावदका की क्षेत्र
मन्त्र दिया गया है

(ख) इस समय वित्त प्रावदन पत्र नमिस्त
है और उसका क्या कारण है और

(ग) नरहरार और इन कार्य में क्या कारण
की जा रही है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री ००० एम० पटेल) (क)
बैंक की प्रांत हुए सभी प्रावदका पत्रों की मन्त्र
नर दिया गया है ।

(ख) कोई नहीं ।

(ग) प्रांत नहीं रहता ।

Development of Bhamnagar as a Hill Station

3600 SHRI RAJE VESHVESHWAR
RAO Will the Minister of TOURISM
AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that there
is a spot near Bhamnagar by name
Kuwakodi in Chandrapur District in
Maharashtra which is about 4000 feet
above sea level, which could be turned
into a wonderful hill station, and

(b) will the Government of India
ask the State Government to take up
this case?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM
AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI
PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK) (a)
and (b) State and Union Territories
have been requested to classify
Tourist Centres proposed for deve-
lopment into three categories, viz.,

(i) centres which are only of
local importance.

(ii) centres which are of national
importance visited mainly by do-
mestic tourists

(iii) centres which are of national
and international importance

As Kuwakodi near Bhamnagar is
mainly frequented by domestic tour-
ists, its development will fall within
the purview of the State Government.
The State Government is being re-
quested to consider this scheme in
their overall programme

Construction of Airports/Airstrips at District Head Quarters in Maharashtra

3601 SHRI SANTOSHRAO GODE
Will the Minister of TOURISM AND
CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government consider
to construct small Air ports or Air-
strips at every district Head-quarters
as demanded by the people of Maha-
rashtra, and

(b) if so, what is the detailed pro-
gramme?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM
AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI
PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK) (a)
and (b) No Sir. However, Kolha-
pur, Ratnagiri and Nanded aero-
dromes in Maharashtra State are
likely to be developed for operation
of air services under the third level
air services scheme which is under
the consideration of Government

Victimisation of Life Insurance Corporation Employees

3602 SHRI SAUGATA ROY
SHRI VAYALAR RAVI

Will the Minister of FINANCE be
pleased to state

(a) whether the General Insurance
Corporation has victimised a large
number of employees especially in the
Southern Region,

(b) if so reasons thereof,

(c) whether the Minister has received memorandum signed by large number of MPs on this issue; and

(d) if so, reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). A section of the employees of the New India Assurance Co. Ltd. had started an agitation especially in the offices located in the Southern Region to press their demands relating to restoration of rate of provident fund contribution, sick leave on full pay, bonus to all employees, absorption of temporary employees against declared permanent vacancies, etc. Some of these demands relate to the general insurance industry and not to 'New India' alone. During the course of the agitation some of the employees had indulged in grave and serious acts of indiscipline and misconduct in the premises of the Company. They gheraoed the Senior Area Manager and other at Madras on 27-9-1978 and 4-11-1978. The management was, therefore, compelled to suspend the members of the Managing Committee of the Southern Region Employees' Association and a few other employees.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Following the discussions which the Deputy Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) had with the representatives of the management and the union in Bombay, a settlement was reached on 9-12-1978. The agitation has since been called off and further action on the outstanding demands will be taken in accordance with the terms of the settlement.

Tourism Ministers' Conference held in New Delhi

3803. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the participants in the meeting of States Tourism Ministers and the details of the pro-

posal put forward by the States State-wise for the promotion of tourism in the States; and

(b) the details of the Tourism development programme at in work of the States, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). The conference of Ministers of Tourism of all States and Union Territories was held in New Delhi on 17th November, 1978 under the chairmanship of Union Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation. The Ministers/Chief Commissioners of Tourism of all the States and Union Territories attended the Conference with the exception of the Tourism Ministers from Arunachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Mizoram and Pondicherry.

The main objective of the Conference was to select 2 centres in each State/Union Territory for the development of tourist facilities in the Central Sector. The details of the schemes, the manner of implementing them and the expenditure to be incurred within available resources, will be finalised in consultation with the State Governments.

Loss suffered by Air India due to loaders strike at Bombay

3804. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether as a result of loaders strike at Bombay Airport recently, the management of Air India had to suspend cargo and mail booking; and

(b) if so, assessment by Government of the loss suffered by the management on this account?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). There was no loader's strike in Air-India recently. Air-India's opera-

tions were also not affected by the strike by loaders of Indian Airlines at Bombay between 28-10-78 and 18-11-78

Finance of Land Development Programme in Maharashtra

3605 SHRI ANNASAHIB GOKHINDE Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Maharashtra Land Development Corporation has been pursuing the matter of obtaining finance for carrying out land development programme in the command areas of irrigation projects from the Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation and from the Nationalised Banks since 1973,

(b) whether no finance has been made available by these lending institutions to the said Corporation during the last five years, and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to change the non-enthusiastic attitude taken up by these lending institutions and to simplify the procedure of lending money to the said Corporation?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL) (a) and (b) In 1975-76 the Maharashtra Land Development Corporation submitted nine command area development projects to Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation for evolving a suitable banking plan and sanction of refinance. ARDC had approved eight of the above projects by October, 1978. No financial assistance has been provided by the commercial banks under the above eight schemes.

(c) The progress in the execution of the schemes was held up primarily due to legal difficulties in the creation of charge on the land in favour of commercial banks. A simplified procedure for participation of the commercial banks is being finalised in consultation with the banks, the Maharashtra Land Development Corporation and the Government of Maharashtra. In the meanwhile,

ARDC has approved grant of interim finance on certain terms and conditions to Maharashtra Land Development Corporation to carry out the works.

Demand for financial help made by Punjab Government

3606 SHRI BHAGAT RAM Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Punjab Government's demand of financial help for establishing a State Cotton Corporation was denied by the Reserve Bank of India,

(b) if so, the reasons for the denial, and

(c) whether he is also aware that the Cotton Corporation of India is unable to purchase the whole cotton from the peasants in Punjab and if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The Reserve Bank of India did not agree to the State Government's proposal as it was of the view that this would lead to duplication in the context of the enlarged role envisaged under the New textile policy for the Cotton Corporation of India.

(c) Yes, Sir. To stabilise cotton prices in the country and to safeguard the interests of the farmers of Punjab the Cotton Corporation of India can make commercial purchases and also under-take buffer stock operations.

Iron Ore export quota for 1978-79

3607 SHRI KISHORE LAL Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state

(a) how much iron ore export quota for the year 1978-79 has been fixed,

(b) how much was the quota for 1977-78, which are the parties and the

quota of exports made by them, to which countries and at what price;

(c) are those parties which offered 20 cents more than the price fixed by Government were permitted to import some mining machinery/loader;

(d) how much foreign exchange for import of machinery/loader was allowed; and

(e) how much foreign exchange has been recovered by way of extra price?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) and (b). No export quota is fixed for iron ore. The following targets for export of iron ore have, however, been fixed for 1977-78 and 1978-79:

	(Qty. Million Tonnes)	
	1977-78	1978-79
(i) MMTC	14.30	13.20
(ii) Goan Exporters	10.00	10.00
TOTAL	24.30	23.20

A statement showing the country-wise exports of iron ore during 1977-78 and 1978-79 (April-September/October, 1978) by MMTC and the Goan Exporters is attached. It would not be commensal interest to disclose the prices.

(c) There has been no such scheme in operation.

(d) and (e). Do not arise.

Statement

Destination-wise Exports of Iron Ore From India.

Qty. Million Tonnes

Destination	1977-78 (Full year)	1978-79 (Upto Oct., 78)	
	Qty.	Qty.	
Japan	16.647	14.785	*In addition Goan Shippers exported 1.86 million Tonnes during April-September, 1978. Although country-wise break up is not available bulk of exports was destined to Japan.
U.S.A. . . . .	..	..
East Europe			
Romania	1.824	1.521	
Czechoslovakia	0.428	0.014	
Poland	0.025	..	
Hungary	0.149	0.017	
Germany (East)	0.402	0.196	
Yugoslavia	0.310	0.092	
Bulgaria . . . . .	..	..
SUB-TOTAL	3.265	6.605	

Qty Million Tonnes

Destination	1977-78 (Full Year)	1978-79 (Up to Oct 78)
	Qty	Qty

1st Europe

Holland 0 082

Italy 0 564

Germany (West)

Belgium

SUB-TOTAL 0 646

Others

South Korea 0 802 0 414

Taiwan 0 117 ..

Iraq 0 108 ..

Turkey

U.A.E 0 018 0 041

Korea 0 011 ,

China 0 030

SUB-TOTAL 1 056 0 487

GRAND TOTAL 21 614 7 112

Break up of the Total Exports

M.M.T.C 12 297 7 112

Other Shippers 9 317 *N.A.

21 614 7 112

जोरे के मूल्य में कमी

3608. श्री मोती लाल शर्मा चौधरी : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूँति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जोरे के मूल्य वार्षिक निर बढ़े हैं ;

(ख) क्या उस वर्ष जोरे के मूल्य गत वर्ष की उसी अवधि की तुलना में घाटे हैं और यदि हाँ, तो क्या इसके निर्यात की अनुमति दी जायेगी ;

(ग) क्या गत वर्ष किसानों ने 400 रुपये प्रति निर्घटल की दर से जोरा खरीदा था अर्थात् भारी खर्च करके इसका उत्पादन किया गया था और क्या उन्होंने इस खाता से इसकी खपत कर लिया था कि आधा सीजन में इसके मूल्य बढ़े और यदि हाँ, तो क्या जोरे के निर्यात की अनुमति दी जायेगी ताकि किसानों को अधिक मूल्य प्राप्त हो ; और

(घ) क्या जोरा खाद्य पदार्थ नहीं है और यह मसाले के रूप में बहुत कम मात्रा में इस्तेमाल किया जाता है और क्या किसानों के लाभ के लिए जोरे के निर्यात की अनुमति दी जायेगी ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूँति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोमल) :
(क) से (घ) : यह सच है कि हाल के महीनों में जोरे के मूल्य कुछ गिरे हैं, लेकिन यह निरावट अभावक खपत एकदम नहीं घाई है। हाल के महीनों में मूल्यों में हुई कमी गत वर्ष की इसी अवधि के मूल्यों की तुलना में 50 प्रतिशत से भी कम है।

हमें इस बात की कोई जानकारी नहीं है कि पिछले वर्ष किसानों ने जमाखोरी के प्रयोजन से 400 रुपये प्रति निरघटल की दर से जोरे की खरीद इस उम्मीद से की थी कि मौसम सीधे जाने पर इसके मूल्य बढ़ेंगे। यह सच है कि जोरा मसाले के रूप में बहुत कम मात्रा में इस्तेमाल किया जाता है। पाउडर के रूप में जोरे का उपभोगता पैदा में निर्यात करने की अनुमति पहले ही दी जा रही है। जोरे का बहुमात्रा में निर्यात करने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

Income Tax Arrears against Film Stars

3609. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of arrears of income tax outstanding at present against the leading film stars; and

(b) the amount of arrears against each star and what steps have been taken to recover the arrears?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b): The requisite information is not readily available. The information in respect of leading film stars in arrears of income tax over Rs. 10,000, as on 30-9-78 is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Sanction of Special Leave to Employees by Punjab National Bank

3610. SHRI SHIV NARAIN SARSONIA:

SHRI SURAJ BHAN:

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Management of Punjab National Bank has sanctioned 6/7 days special leave for attending Ahmedabad Conference of Federation affiliated to A.I.B.E.A. to nearly three hundred employees from 12th May, to 17th May, 1978;

(b) under which rule Punjab National Bank Management sanctioned this leave as a special leave; and

(c) why the Management of P.N.B. does not treat members of other Union alike whereas Indian Bankers Association gives facilities equally?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Punjab National Bank has reported that it has allowed special leave to the Central Committee members and to delegates and observers to the 7th conference of All India Punjab National Bank Employees Federation, held at Ahmedabad from 13th to 15th May, 1978. The Central Committee members were allowed the special leave for five days and delegates and observers special leave for three days. In addition, special leave was also allowed for the journey period in both

due enquiry from time to time. Cotton Textile Export Promotion Council is managed by a Committee of Administration which is reconstituted according to the provisions of the Articles of Association.

भूतपूर्ववर्तमान संसद् सदस्यों को और क्या श्रृंखला

3613. श्री हुकूम देव नारायण यादव : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि भूतपूर्व और वर्तमान संसद् सदस्यों को और प्रत्येक संसद् सरकारी श्रृंखला की, जोकि उन्हें सदन सदस्य होने के नाते विभिन्न प्रयोजनों हेतु दिए गये थे, कितनी राशि बचाया है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच. एम. एम. गेल) : संसद् सदस्यों को किसी भी सरकारी श्रृंखला की स्वीकृति नहीं दी जाती। यह: सुचना सत्य है।

Reappraisal of Industrial and Licensing to Revitalise Industry

3614. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

SHRI A. R. BADRI
NARAYAN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade has urged a drastic reappraisal of the Industrial Licensing to revitalise the Industry and make it export-oriented;

(b) if so, whether the I.I.F.T. has conducted a Survey and studied and has come to the conclusion that Indian Electronic Component Industry has a predominantly small structure, resulting in high prices and lower efficiency;

(c) if so, whether Government have examined the study report; and

(d) what action Government have taken to examine them and to implement them?

3625 LS-11.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) and (b). The recommendation is contained in a report brought out by the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade containing the findings of selected manufacturers who had conducted market research in selected electronic components in Italy, FRG, Sweden and U.K. from 13th March to 2nd June, 1978, as a part of a 10-week Export Management Development Programme intended to train small-scale manufacturers in market research techniques and international marketing. The views expressed in the report are those of the participants in the Programme and not of the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade.

The report covers selected electronic components and makes recommendations on measures to make them more competitive in international markets. Among the various recommendations made, it has been suggested that the only way to make our electronic components more competitive would be to revitalise the electronic industry through a "drastic reappraisal of the policies in the areas of industrial promotion and licensing" so that a large component production base is created.

(c) and (d). The report will be considered in consultation with the Department of Electronics.

बाइ उपकर लगाने का प्रस्ताव

3615. श्री रामसेवक हजारी :
श्री रामजी सिंह :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में बाइसेक्टर राज्यों की सहायता करने के उद्देश्यों से सरकार का विचार बंगला देश उपकर की भांति बाइ उपकर लगाने का है ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस संबंध में सरकार ने क्या निर्णय किया है ; और

(घ) बाइपल राज्यों को अब तक, राज्यवार छिपनी सहायता की गई है तथा उम्मीद कि कौनो सहायता मांगी है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच. एम. एच. एच.) (क) और (ख). छोटे वित्त आयोक्त की विचारियों पर ध्यान दे गई वर्तमान नीति तथा व्यवस्थाओं के प्रत्यक्ष प्राणिक प्रयोग से प्रभावित राज्यों में रहने वाली व्यवस्थाओं के अपने सहायकों और केन्द्र सरकार से प्राप्त प्रथम भावनागत सहायता से दूर किया जाता है। विनोद सत्याप

और बैंक की उपयुक्त मामलों में सहायता देते हैं। इस व्यवस्था को पूरा करने के लिए वर्तमान के लिए बनाए गए करोड़ों प्रतिमान पर बाई उपर सहायता के लिए कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(ग) एक विवरण-पत्र समा पत्र पर रख दिया गया है जिसमें चार वर्ष के दौरान प्राणिक प्रयोग से प्रभावित राज्यों द्वारा मांगी गई वित्तीय सहायता की राशि और इन राज्यों की अब तक प्राप्त प्रथम भावनागत सहायता की राशि का ब्योरा दिया गया है।

विवरण

वर्ष 1978-79 के दौरान प्राणिक प्रयोग से प्रभावित राज्यों द्वारा मांगी गई वित्तीय सहायता तथा अब तक प्राप्त प्रथम भावनागत सहायता।

(रुपये करोड़ों में)

राज्य / प्रदेश	राज्य सरकारों द्वारा मांगी गई वित्तीय सहायता	अब तक (12-12-78 को) प्राप्त प्रथम भावनागत सहायता
1	2	3
1. आंध्र प्रदेश	रुपय, 77 बाई	16.52 11.45
2. बिहार	बाई	40.92 7.66
3. हरियाणा	बाई	190.29 44.92
	घोले	8.11 1.00
4. हिमाचल प्रदेश	बाई	147.72 15.30
5. जम्मू और कश्मीर	बाई	32.42 8.99
6. गुजरात प्रदेश	बाई	0.45 0.26
	गुवा / घोले	34.25 6.45
7. मणिपुर	बाई	8.00 3.08
	गुवा	1.05 0.66
8. केरल	बाई	59.45 11.00
9. उड़ीसा	बाई	4.19 1.92
	बनारस	23.19 6.65
10. पंजाब	बाई	17.74 6.75
11. राजस्थान	बाई	35.85 9.58
12. तमिलनाडु	रुपय, 77	16.97 14.40
13. उत्तर प्रदेश	घोले/रुपय/गुवा	45.13 11.40
	बाई	318.96 62.22
14. पश्चिम बंगाल	बाई	349.75* 88.93

प्रतिष्ठित राज्य सरकारों ने सहायता के माध्यम से 128 करोड़ रुपये की सहायता मांगी थी। इन वर्षों के लिए राज्य सरकार की अनुमानित प्राथमिकतागत सहायता के माध्यम से 276.23 करोड़ रुपये तथा सहायता के माध्यम से 103.59 करोड़ रुपये की है।

मैसर्स श्रीराम रेयन्स, कोटा, राजस्थान के विरुद्ध जांच

3616. श्री चन्द्रसेखर सिंह : क्या वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति तथा सहाकरिता मंत्री श्रीराम रेयन्स कोटा, राजस्थान द्वारा आपात लाइसेंसों का दुरुपयोग के बारे में 23 दिसम्बर, 1977 के प्रतारणित प्रश्न मध्या 4973 और 11 अगस्त, 1978 के प्रतारणित प्रश्न संख्या JS-16 तथा 5 मई, 1978 के प्रतारणित प्रश्न संख्या 996 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बातों को स्पष्ट करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मैसर्स श्रीराम रेयन्स, कोटा, राजस्थान के विरुद्ध मनी भंडाज चल रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस सम्बन्धी खोरा क्या है और इस मामले के विरुद्ध क्या कार्रवाई की गई है तथा क्या इस मामले में सम्बद्ध सभी दस्तावेज सभा पटल पर रखे जायेंगे ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहाकरिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री श्रीराम रेय) : (क) क्या संगोपित आयात निषेधन आदेश, 1955 के चर्च 8 के प्रसंगत व्यापिक कर्तव्य कार्रवाही नियंत्रण की गई है तथा कानूनी प्राधिकारी के समक्ष लम्बित है ।

(ख) चूंकि चल नावने की सभी अतिम रूप दिया जाता है अतः इसके ध्योरे को अतला जलहित में नहीं है ।

Smuggling of skins of wild animals by M/s. Wild Life Adventure Tours and M/s. Amber Tours Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi

3617. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:
SHRI SHYAM SUNDER
GUPTA:
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH
MALIK:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s. Wild Life Adventure Tours and M/s. Amber Tours Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, have been indulging in smuggling of skins of wild animals and conducting hunting tours particularly for foreigners in the name of promoting tourism, charging the clients very heavily;

(b) whether it is also a fact that sometime back an alert was issued at airports to keep a constant watch on their activities;

(c) if so, whether some cases have been registered against these firms, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) what action Government have taken against them so far?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Reports received by Government do not show any involvement of these two firms, in smuggling.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Police Cases against Halwais in Delhi

3618. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Administration has registered Police Cases against sixty 'halwais' in the Capital under various sections of the Essential Commodities Act and Weight and Measures Act; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and further action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) and (b). During 1978 (up to November 25, 1978), 100 cases were registered in various Police Stations in Delhi against 'halwais' under the Essential Commodities Act and

the Weights and Measures Act. The details are given below.—

	No. of FIRs lodged with police stations
(i) Essential Commodities Act, read with Delhi (Milk & Milk Products) Control Order, 1978	13
(ii) Essential Commodities Act, read with D.D. (Display of Prices and Stocks of Scheduled Essential Commodities) Order, 1976	6
(iii) Section 11(2) of Weights & Measures Act	29
(iv) Section 32 of Weights & Measures Act	48
(v) Section 11(2) and 32 of Weights & Measures Act	4

The above cases are being investigated and further action will be taken according to law.

Cooperative Marketing Societies

3619 SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the Cooperative Marketing Societies have decided to increase handling of agricultural commodities this year, and

(b) if so, whether Government are giving any assistance to these societies for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL) (a) Yes, Sir. The cooperatives are expected to increase their marketing operations from the estimated value of Rs. 1650 crores in 1977-78 to Rs. 1900 crores in the current cooperative year 1978-79.

(b) In order to accelerate the programme of handling agricultural commodities by the Cooperative Marketing Societies, an amount of Rs. 650 crores has been provided in the bud-

get of the Department of Civil Supplies & Cooperation for development of cooperative marketing, processing and storage programmes in under-developed States/Union Territories. The National Cooperative Development Corporation is likely to provide additional assistance of the order of Rs. 4 crores for both developed and under-developed areas.

Rubber output

3620 SHRI DHARMA VIR VESHT Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state,

(a) whether big hike in raw rubber output is forecast for the next year with the efforts of the Rubber Board, if so, the basis of this optimistic forecast, and

(b) the trend of market prices in rubber markets with reasons for conspicuous tone, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL) (a) A higher production of 1,53,000 tonnes of Natural Rubber is provisionally estimated during the year 1979-80 as against an estimated production of 1,40,000 tonnes during 1978-79.

(b) Price of Natural Rubber in India since April 1978 has been showing an upward trend. The average monthly figure of prices of lot rubber (RMA 3, 4 and 5) since April 1978 are as under —

Month	Average price in Rs / per quintal
April	700
May	858
June	960
July	1,000
August	970
September	1,182
October	938
November	897

The increase in price of Natural Rubber in 1978 is mainly due to:

(1) Fall in production of Natural Rubber consequent on adverse climatic conditions.

(2) Increase in demand from the manufacturing industry.

(3) Increase in international price of Natural Rubber.

Selection of Artist for Cultural Functions at National Small Industries Fair, 1978

3621. SHRI SHANKERSINHJI VAGHELA:

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether many celebrated artists have complained to him against irregularities committed during the selection of artists for cultural functions at the National Small Industries Fair, 1978 inaugurated by him; and

(b) the particulars of the complaints and the action taken by him on the complaints and to remove the irregularity committed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIEF BEG): (a) and (b). The National Small Industries Fair, 1978 was inaugurated by the Prime Minister on 17th November, 1978.

Complaints had been received from many renowned artists about the manner of selection of artists for the cultural functions at the National Small Industries Fair, and the scale of remuneration fixed for them. Shri Debu Chaudhury, Shri Bismillah Khan, Smt. Uma Sharma, Shri Lal Gudi G. Jayaraman, Daggar Brothers, Gandharv Choir, are among those who voiced such complaints.

On enquiring into the matter, it was revealed that the previous Managing Director of TFA had bypassed a Committee set up for the purpose of selecting artists, and had made the selections on his own. The decisions taken by him showed arbitrariness and ad-hocism, both in the manner of selection of artists and in fixing the remuneration for them.

Commerce Minister has asked the Commerce Secretary who is also the Chairman of the Trade Fair Authority of India to go into the functioning of the Authority and to evolve proper system and norms for the selection of artists, allocation of stalls, employment of temporary hands for the duration of Fairs, and other aspects related to the working of the Authority.

Re-employment of Retired Government Officials in Public Undertakings

3622. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of retired Government officials are at present re-employed in Public Undertakings and if so, their total number;

(b) whether this creates unemployment among the highly qualified persons who are agitating on this;

(c) if so, what are the main reasons for offering re-employment to the retired Government servants rather than having fresh recruits; and

(d) whether Government are contemplating a ban on re-employment of retired Government servants in public undertakings and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (d). It would not be correct to say that a large number of retired Government servants are employed in public enterprises. Employment of superannuated persons is to be resorted to only in exceptional circumstances. Appoint-

crafts The Co-operation of State organisations will be sought. There is no proposal regarding regular employment for artisans with HHEC. However, the project, when launched is likely to generate self employment for 16 000 artisans (approximately)

(b) No, Sir,

(c) Does not arise

Loading Workers of Indian Airlines on Strike

3627 SHRI F P GAIKWAD Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware that the loading workers of Indian CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(b) if so, what are their demands,

(c) whether Government are aware that Indian Airlines had to suspend their flights on certain sections due to this strike causing difficulties to passengers, and

(d) if so steps proposed to be taken to settle the issue by negotiations across the table?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURSHOTTAM KAUSHIK) (a) The loaders of Indian Airlines Bombay were on strike from 28-10-1978 to 18-11-1978

(b) Their demands were —

(i) increased in the strength of loaders at Bombay airport, and

(ii) that a loader should handle only six flights (arrival/departure) during one shift

(c) Some regional flights had to be temporarily suspended.

(d) The issue has already been settled and normalcy restored from 18-11-1978.

Raid conducted on M/s. Aggarwal Mill Store, Delhi-6

3628 SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARASTE Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether a raid was conducted on the firm of M/s Aggarwal Mill Store, 4777, Hauz Quazi, Delhi-6 by the Customs Officials in October, 1978,

(b) the nature of complaints against them,

(c) the particulars of documents and unaccounted for goods seized from their premises,

(d) whether some unaccounted money has also been seized and if so, the details thereof, and

(e) the action taken or being taken against the firm, its proprietors or partners?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H M PATEL) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) to (d) Information was received that stocks of smuggled precision tools of foreign origin were lying stored in the premises of M/s Aggarwal Mill Store, Delhi. These premises were therefore, searched by the officers of Delhi Customs and Central Excise Collectorate on 27/28-10-78 and precision tools of foreign origin totally valued at Rs 581,214/- were seized. No incriminating documents or unaccounted for money were seized

(e) The matter is presently under investigation

देवाङ्ग (ज० प्र०) को पर्यटन केंद्र बनाने हेतु कृष्णा की मुक्तियों का प्रचार

3628. श्री निमल : श्री कृष्णा पर्यटन और नगर विमानन मंत्रालय, मुंबई

(क) क्या (उत्तर प्रदेश) में तनिकापुर के विहट स्थित देवाङ्ग की मुक्तियों का प्रचार हो रहा है ताकि इस स्थान को पर्यटन केंद्र के रूप में विकसित किया जा सके,

(ख) क्या इस बारे में कोई प्रारम्भिक सर्वेक्षण किया गया है ; यदि हा तो तत्सम्बन्धी रिपोर्ट क्या है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या इसे अब करने का विचार है ; यदि हा तो कब तक ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम काशिक) : (क) से (ग). देवगढ़ की मूर्तियों का प्रचार करने के लिए यलग से कोई पोस्टर छापाने का प्रस्ताव नहीं है । तथापि, 1979-80 के दौरान प्रत्येक राज्यासंघ शासित प्रदेश पर एक बोर्डर निकालने का प्रस्ताव है जिसमें उस राज्यासंघ शासित प्रदेश के महत्वपूर्ण पर्यटक आकर्षणों (देवगढ़ की मूर्तियों को शामिल करते हुए) को शामिल किया जाएगा ।

Construction of Indian Style Hotels in Foreign Countries

3630. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER GUPTA:

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Tourism Development Corporation have recently constructed Indian Style hotels in some foreign countries and if so the names of such countries where such hotels have been set up;

(b) the terms under which the hotels have been constructed; and

(c) the amount spent on the construction of each hotel?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) to (c). I.T.D.C. has not constructed any Indian style hotels in foreign countries. The Corporation has, however, provided as a gesture of goodwill, technical assistance to the Government of Czechoslovakia for setting up an Indian style Restaurant in Prague. The Restaurant is a purely Czechoslovakian venture. I.T.D.C. has provided technical assistance in the fields

of interior decor, selection of personnel and menus, supply of furniture, furnishings, cutlery, etc. The value of the equipment supplied for the Restaurant on payment basis is estimated at Rs. 5.24 lakhs inclusive of overheads.

Three Indian personnel viz. One deputy chief of Restaurant and two cooks have also been sent to Prague to work in the Restaurant.

The Restaurant, which has been named as 'Ashoka Mayur Restaurant' was commissioned on 16th November, 1978.

I.T.D.C. has at present no proposals to construct hotels abroad. The Corporation has set up a Consultancy Cell for undertaking consultancy assignments in the field of tourism. Proposals for availing of consultancy services of I.T.D.C. for setting up Indian Style Restaurants at Moscow, warsaw and Sofia are under consideration.

Direct Purchases from Indian Cooperatives

3631. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that four nations have agreed to make direct purchases from Indian Cooperatives; and

(b) if so, whether these purchases will be made from cooperative to co-operative basis or otherwise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI KRISHAN KUMAR GOYAL): (a) and (b). According to an agreement entered in 1977 between India and Hungary. on behalf of Cooperatives of India, the National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Ltd. (NAFED) will coordinate the export and import of all commodities

which are offered by each country NAFED has also developed trade relations with the Cooperatives of Turkey, Afghanistan and Sri Lanka. It is however, recognised that purchases would depend on the ability of the cooperatives of the countries concerned to handle the terms of export/import trade and the marketing conditions.

Proposal from Kerala for Amendment in the Central Sales Tax Act

3632. SHRI K. A. RAJAN Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Kerala State Government has made a proposal to make amendments in the definition of the term 'dealer' in the Central Sales Tax Act, and

(b) if so what are the details and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL) (a) In order to enable the State Government to recover Central sales tax from plantation growers on inter-State sales of certain plantation crops the Government of Kerala had proposed amplification of the term 'dealer' in the Central Sales Tax Act 1956, so as to include such growers within its ambit.

(b) The proposal was not found to be acceptable as it would have resulted in escalation of the prices of plantation products exported out of the country by the addition of one more point of sales taxation. It was felt that inter-State movement of plantation crops, specially those despatched directly by the growers should be tax free as far as possible that the growers should not be asked to pay tax on their sale of State sales of goods.

Financial Institutions Financing M/s Auto Pins(I) Regd. and its allied concerns

3633. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 387 on 11th

August, 1978 regarding Messers Auto Pins (I) Regd. and state

(a) names of various financial institutions which are financing M/s Auto Pins(I) Regd. and its allied concerns,

(b) whether while granting huge loans by the financial institutions to M/s Auto Pins(I) Regd. and its allied concerns periodical progress reports, site inspection of factories and books of accounts at frequent intervals, examination of half-yearly/yearly statements of working results and financial position, were specifically carried by these financial institutions,

(c) whether appointment of a nominee on the Board of M/s Auto Pins(I) Regd. and its allied concerns was made as required under the rules and if so name of the nominee and if not, reasons therefor, and

(d) how Government propose to protect the funds of these financial institutions who are financing M/s Auto Pins(I) Regd. and its allied concerns keeping in view of the involvement of these firms in serious financial irregularities and violation of FERA and Gold Control Act?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL) (a) All India financial institutions viz, Industrial Development Bank of India, Industrial Financial Corporation of India and Industrial Credit & Investment Corporation of India have not sanctioned any direct financial assistance to Auto Pins Ltd.

(b) to (d) Do not arise

Assistance to Farmers for Agriculture in Rural Areas

3634. SHRI RAJKESHAR SINGH Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have a policy of producing assistance to the farmers for agriculture in rural areas through State Bank of India,

(b) whether in order to make a success of this policy the rural educated youths are given preference over urban youths in the matter of recruitment and whether keeping in view the economic backwardness of rural areas some percentage of the posts are reserved for them; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to consider giving preference to rural youths in recruitment to all posts such as the posts of probationary officers in State Bank of India and giving relaxation in the written examination and interview therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir. The State Bank of India is actively associated in rendering assistance to farmers for agriculture in rural areas.

(b) and (c). There are no reserved vacancies for candidates from rural areas. However, in the case of clerical recruitment since it is organised on a zonal basis, local candidates get a large representation in practice.

सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपरनों के बारे में श्वेत-पत्र की सिफारिश

3635. श्री अन्नन्त राम जायसवाल : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनका ध्यान सरकारी उपरनों सहयोगी समिति (राजकी नॉन कमा) के 73वें प्रतिवेदन में निहित सिफारिश की ओर गया है कि सरकार द्वारा सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपरनों के बारे में एक श्वेत-पत्र तैयार जाना चाहिये ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा कोई प्रावधान किया गया है और यदि हाँ, तो क्या और किस माध्यम से ;

(ग) क्या सरकार लोक सेवा में सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपरनों के बारे में एक श्वेत-पत्र प्रस्तुत करेगी ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो उत्सवों की रूपरेखा क्या है और इसके क्या तक प्रस्तुत किये जाने की संभावना है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) वे (ग). सरकार ने 1974 में सरकारी उपरनों विषयक समिति की सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपरनों के श्वेत-पत्र प्रस्तुत करने सम्बन्धी सिफारिश स्वीकार की थी । उसके बाद सरकार ने औद्योगिक नीति सम्बन्धी विस्तृत विवरण जारी किया है, जिसमें सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपरनों का भी शामिल किया गया है । यतः सरकारी क्षेत्र के बारे में कोई और विवरण प्रस्तुत करना आवश्यक नहीं है । सरकारी उपरनों विषयक समिति की इस विषय में सूचित किया जा रहा है ।

(घ) प्रश्न ही वैध नहीं होता ।

यूरोपीय आर्थिक समुदाय से व्यापार तथा उद्योगी नियामक

3636. श्री लक्ष्मीनारायण शर्मा : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक श्रुति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यूरोपीय आर्थिक समुदाय से वर्ष 1977-78 के प्रथम 10 महीनों के दौरान किया गया व्यापार उन दौरान उभरा किए गए निर्यात से कहीं अधिक रहा ;

(ख) क्या इसके फलस्वरूप यूरोपीय आर्थिक समुदाय के पक्ष में 148 करोड़ रुपए का व्यापार संरक्षित रहा ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और व्यापार में संतुलन के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक श्रुति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर्थिक सेवा) : (क) और (ख) जी हाँ ।

(ग) श्रमिदाय उपरनों तथा मशीनों एवं संयंत्रों सहित प्रौद्योगिक माल के यूरोपीय आर्थिक समुदाय से व्यापार को बढ़ा दिया है ।

हमारे निर्यातों को बढ़ाने के लिए उठाए गए कदमों में शामिल हैं : अटेल से भारत-यूरोपीय आर्थिक समुदाय व्यापार केंद्र स्थापित करने की प्रस्तावना ; भारत यूरोपीय आर्थिक समुदाय वाणिज्यक सहयोगी करार का बंधनकरण ; व्यापार निष्ठमन्त्रों का व्यापार-प्रदान ; मेलों तथा प्रदर्शनियों आदि में भाग लेना ।

Tourist Villages in States

3637. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a scheme to set up "Tourist

Village in the States which would give a taste of rural India besides providing accommodation and

(b) if so what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PU RUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK) (a) and (b) A token provision has been made in the Budget Estimates for 1979-80 under the Sixth Plan of the Central Department of Tourism for setting up Tourist Villages

The names of the places/areas where the proposed tourist villages are likely to be set up are being selected in consultation with the State Governments. These villages would have accommodation of different categories to suit the pocket of all tourists. The other facilities would be Cafeteria, Rest Rooms, Petrol Pump, a Service Station, Shops for sale of handicrafts, representative of the region and wherever possible provide an opportunity for visitors to see the craftsmen at work. It is also proposed that the complex will have an area for cultural entertainments.

Credit facilities for Purchase of Cotton under Cotton Monopoly Procurement Scheme

3638 **SHRI V G HANDE**
SHRI S R DAMANI

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of Maharashtra has asked for credit facilities to the tune of Rs 55 crores for the purchase of cotton under the Cotton Monopoly Procurement Scheme

(b) whether it is a fact that the Government have informed the Reserve Bank of India not to give such credit facilities and

(c) if so what are the reasons for

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL) (a) Yes Sir

(b) No Sir

(c) The question does not arise

Dearness Allowance to Central Government Employees

3639 **SHRI P V G RAJU** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have been making any assessment with regard to the increase in the prices of essential commodities during the last six months

(b) if so the extent of increase registered during this period and whether the average of 12 monthly index necessitates the grant of another instalment of D.A. to Central Government employees and

(c) if so whether Government propose to grant additional instalment of D.A. and if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL) (a) The grant of Dearness Allowance to Central Government employees is regulated with reference to the 12 monthly average of the All India Average Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (General) (1960-100) which is being regularly compiled by the Labour Bureau under the Ministry of Labour

(b) and (c) The latest Consumer Price Index figure available is in respect of October 1978. The monthly index figure for that month is 340 and the 12 monthly index average for the period ending 31st October 1978 works out to 327.92. The monthly Consumer Price Index figure for May 1978 was 323 and the corresponding 12 monthly average was 325.33. At present the Central Government employees are getting dearness allowance with reference to the 12 monthly index average of 320. The payment of

another instalment of additional dearness allowance in their case can be considered only when the index average has reached 328.

Financial loans for Gujarat Tyres Limited

3640. PROF. R. K. AMIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state;

(a) whether it is a fact that the Gujarat Tyres Limited—a company of Government of Gujarat had approached the Government of India in 1974 for financial loans from various institutions;

(b) whether Gujarat Government has also approached Finance Minister to finalise the matter quickly on 3rd February, 1978 and 19th July, 1978; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI K. M. PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) has been advised to take up for consideration two tyre projects. Of these two projects, one will be taken up for assistance by IDBI during this year and the other will be taken up next year. The projects to be so assisted will be decided by IDBI taking into account the state of preparedness of projects, expenditure incurred so far etc.

Purchase of Groundnuts by NAFED

3641. SHRI ANANT DAVE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that the NAFED has purchased the groundnuts from Gujarat State and from Kutch District;

(b) whether any complaint has been received by Government regarding the malpractices made in purchases; and

(c) if so, the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) The National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Ltd. (NAFED) has purchased groundnuts from Gujarat State under a Joint Venture arrangement with the Gujarat State Cooperative Marketing Federation Ltd. A total quantity of 14,000 M. Tons has been purchased up to 7.12.1979. NAFED has not so far received any report of purchases from Kutch District.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Liquor served to passengers of Air India

3642. SHRI KACHARULAL HEM-RAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1165 on the 13th May, 1978 regarding serving of liquor on Air India Flights and state:

(a) whether a final decision has since been taken to abandon serving of liquor on Air India flights; and

(b) if not, the reasons for delay and when a final decision is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). No, Sir; The matter is still under review.

जिला टोकम गढ़, मध्य प्रदेश में ज़रूरी की
अनुपलब्धता

3643. श्री सखी नारायण नायक : क्या
चित्त मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के जिला टोकमगढ़ में स्टेट
बैंक, टाकमाड, निवाही, जानारा तथा प्रयागपुर में
जिनसे पद रिक्त पड़ है,

(घ) क्या इन पदों को रिक्त होने के कारण लोगों
को उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिए समर्थन पर ऋण की
अवधि रॉय नही दी जा रही है और क्या
सरकार का विचार इन रिक्त पदों को शीघ्र भरने
का है और लोगों को ऋण क्या नहीं दिया जा रहा
है,

(ग) ऋण न दिए जाने के फल क्या कारण
हैं और क्या सरकार का विचार उपर्युक्त उपाय
करने का है ताकि बेरोजगार व्यक्ति को ऋण
प्राप्त हो सके, और

(घ) क्या प्रयागपुर बैंक ड्राफ्ट कुछ लोगों को कई
बर्षों तक नज़र दिया गया ऋण नहीं दिया जा रहा
है और क्या यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए प्रयास करने
का विचार है कि उन्हें शीघ्र ऋण प्राप्त हो सके ?

चित्त मंत्री (श्री एन. एन. पटेल) (क) से
(घ) भारतीय स्टेट बैंक ने टोकमगढ़ जिले की
प्रगती भाषा में कमचारियों की निम्नलिखित स्थिति
सूचित की है —

भाषा का नाम	अधिका- रियों की स्वीकृत संख्या	पराधीन अधिका- रियों की वास्तविक संख्या	टिप्पणी
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
टोकमगढ़	6	5	भाषा है एक क्षेत्र अधिकारी शीघ्र काम पर आ जाएगा।
निवाही	4	2	भाषा है दो अधि- कारी शीघ्र काम पर आ जाएंगे।
पुष्पपुर	4	3	भाषा है एक अधिकारी शीघ्र काम पर आ जाएगा।

जैक को टोकमगढ़ भाषा के अंतर्गत जतरा एक
उप कार्यालय है और भाषा है जनवरी, 1979
में उक्त नया बर्ज किया जाएगा।

(2) बैंक ने सूचित किया है कि प्रतिनीत
आवेदन पत्रों की संख्या टोकमगढ़ और उप कार्यालय
जतरा में शून्य, निवाही में 2 और पुष्पपुर में 1
है। भाषा है कि ये मानते एक मजहूर की प्रगति
में निष्ठा दिए जाएंगे।

(ग) स्टेट बैंक ने इस बात की पुष्टि की है
कि पुष्पपुर भाषा में ऐसा कोई आवेदन पत्र
बर्जाने नहीं है, जिस पर ऋण मजूर कर दिया
गया है और विवरित न किया गया हो।

Branches opened by nationalised banks in Orissa

3645 SHRI GANANATH PRA-
DHAN Will the Minister of FIN-
ANCE be pleased to state

(a) the number of branches opened
by nationalised banks in each district
of Orissa;

(b) the total amount of credit given
to farmers by each of the nationalised
banks in Orissa during the year 1977-
78,

(c) Out of this amount what per-
centage has been given to small and
marginal farmers,

(d) whether it is a fact that the
State Bank of India has not opened
any branch in the rural area of Mayur-
bhany district in Orissa, and

(e) if so, the reasons thereof

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI H. M. PATEL) (a) District-
wise data on the number of branches
opened by the State Bank of India
and the 14 nationalised banks in
Orissa upto the end of September
1978 are set out in Statement I.

(b) Bankwise data in respect of
their advances to Agriculture in
Orissa State as at the end of June
1978 are set out in Statement II.

(c) Holdingwise data are available only in respect of Director Finance to farmers for agricultural operations at the end of September 1977. The relevant data are at Statement III.

(d) and (e). The State Bank of India has 4 branches functioning in the rural areas of Mayurbhanj District. Besides, the bank also holds a licence for opening one more branch in the district.

Statement I

Districtwise data relating to the number of branches opened in Orissa by the State Bank of India and the 14 nationalised banks upto the end of September, 1978

Name of District	No. of branches opened
1. Balasore	35
2. Bolangir	16
3. Boudh Khondmals . . .	16
4. Cuttack	87
5. Dhenkanal	30
6. Ganjam	53
7. Kalahandi	16
8. Keonjhar	17
9. Koraput	32
10. Mayurbhanj	23
11. Puri	55
12. Sambhalpur	48
13. Satalgach	48
TOTAL ,	476

Statement II

State: Orissa

(Amounts in Lakhs of Rs.)

Name of Nationalised Bank	Total Agricultural Advances Outstanding as on the last Friday of June, 1978	
	Direct	Indirect
State Bank of India .	1613.27	201.92
Allahabad Bank .	5.20	3.63
Bank of Baroda .	12.91	11.79
Bank of India .	46.10	48.50
Canara Bank .	34.43	9.76
Central Bank of India	21.72	28.00
Coop Bank	0.05	0.79
Indian Bank	42.10	0.53
Indian Overseas Bank	42.50	47.80
Punjab National Bank	3.40	0.79
Syndicate Bank .	13.05	..
Union Bank of India .	16.54	3.80
United Bank of India	160.64	119.48
United Commercial Bank	194.29	234.02

Note: Data are provisional.

'Direct Finance' includes advance for 'Allied Activities'.

Statement III

State of India

(Amount in lakhs of Rs.)

Name of Nationalised Bank	Total Direct Advances out standing to Farmers on the last Friday of September 1977 (Excluded Allied Activities)	Percent age of Direct Advances to small holding Farmers upto 2 acres as on the last Friday of Sept 1977 (Excluding Allied Activities)
1	2	3
State Bank of India	1006.72	64.1
Allahabad Bank	1.17	69.2
Bank of Baroda	10.58	13.2
Bank of India	31.35	47.0
Canara Bank	13.27	67.7
Central Bank of India	13.12	73.9
Indian Bank	26.20	59.7
Indian Overseas Bank	31.41	71.6
Punjab National Bank	2.77	77.1
Syndicate Bank	3.21	82.3
Union Bank of India	10.69	78.9
United Bank of India	91.42	72.3
United Commercial Bank	147.62	51.8

Note: Data are Provisional

Unutilised Czech and Soviet credits to India

3646 SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that a Czech credit of Rupees 80 crores given to India in 1973 has lapsed with barely Rs 15 crores utilised,

(b) whether it is also a fact that Soviet credits have remained unutilised for decades, and

(c) if so, the difficulty India is facing in utilising the foreign exchange?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL) (a) The Credit of Rs 80 crores extended by the Government of Czechoslovakia in 1973 has been utilised in terms of contracting to the extent of Rs 12.37 crores. The terminal contracting date under this Credit was December 31, 1977. Before the expiry of this date, the question of extension of the Credit by two years was taken up by the Government of India with the Government of Czechoslovakia. The matter is still under discussion between the two Governments.

(b) Though some of the Soviet Credits have not yet been fully utilised, the rate of utilisation of Soviet Credits is not unsatisfactory. Of the total Soviet Credits of Roubles 1475.36 million authorised so far, the utilisation in terms of contracting upto September 30, 1978, amounted to Roubles 1079.74 million or about 73 per cent of the total.

(c) The difficulty in utilisation of Czech Credit as well as of Soviet Credits arises out of the fact that these are project-tied and are to be utilised for procurements only from these countries. It is not always easy to identify suitable Project-type imports against these Credits. However, Government are endeavouring their best to ensure better utilisation of

the available Credits consistent with our plan priorities and indigenous availabilities of goods and services.

Activities of Trade Fair Authority

3647. SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) how the autonomous organisation like Trade Fair Authority is responsible to the Government for its day to day work; and

(b) whether there are any standing orders or procedures for guiding and controlling the activities of Trade Fair Authority specially for engaging artists for the cultural programmes by the Trade Fair Authority?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG):

(a) and (b). The main function of the Trade Fair Authority is to promote, organise and participate in industrial trade and other fairs and exhibitions, showrooms and depots in India and abroad and to take all measures incidental thereto for boosting up country's trade. It has, therefore, to function in harmony with the policy of the Government and in liaison with the concerned departments and agencies of the Government. The functioning of the Trade Fair Authority is guided by its Board of Directors which consists of six officials including the Secretary, Department of Commerce as its Chairman and six non-officials. In so far as engaging artists for cultural programmes is concerned, a Committee has been formed with representatives of Indian Council of Cultural Relations and Indian Tourism Development Corporation. This Committee will now lay down norms for selection of different categories of artists.

Grant of M.D.F. assistance

3648. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a letter dated 18th September, 1978 from Coimbatore Industries Export House Ltd. regarding grant of MDF assistance; and

(b) if so, the details of their demands and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) "Coimbatore Industries Export House Ltd." vide their letter dated 13-9-1978 requested for financial assistance from the Marketing Development Fund (MDF) for participating in the Engineering Exhibition to be held at Jakarta from 3rd to 10th March, 1979 on there. The party had contended that it was a Consortium of SSI manufacturers.

The party's request was examined and it was found that it was not eligible for MDF assistance as it is neither an approved organisation nor is it recognised as an Export House under the Import Policy.

This position was explained to the party vide Ministry's letter dated 7-10-1978 suggesting production of photostate copy of Export House Certificate, if issued to them, for consideration of their case.

It may be mentioned that the party as a consortium of SSI unit is not eligible to get an Export House Certificate as their exports during the relevant period are less than the minimum prescribed for such recognition.

1. विद्युत् आपूर्ति करणों पर कर का प्रभाव

3649 श्री हरि शर्मा महोदय सभा में सवाल
यह बिल का क्या करेगा कि

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार विद्युत् आपूर्ति
करणों पर कर का प्रभाव कम करने और उच्च निर-
पूरण्यता दर का है और

(ख) यदि हाँ तो तत्सम्बन्धों जोड़ क्या है ?

विद्युत् सप्लाई (घोषणा, एम. एन. एन.) (क)
और (ख) ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विद्युत् आपूर्ति करणों पर
विचारधारा नहीं है ?

Subject discussed at Tourism Minis-
ters' Conference

3650 PROF P G

MAVALANKAR

SHRI SAKTI KUMAR
SARKAR

Will the Minister of TOURISM
AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased
to state

(a) whether an All India Conference
of Ministers and officials of tourism
met recently in New Delhi

(b) if so what subjects were dis-
cussed and which decision arrived at

(c) whether the machinery for im-
plementing such decisions has been set
up and whether certain funds are al-
lotted for the State Governments pro-
grammes and projects in this sphere

(d) if so, broad details thereof and

(e) if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM
AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI
PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK) (a)
Yes, Sir. A conference of Tourism
Ministers from all States/Union Terri-
tories was held in New Delhi on 17th
November 1973 which was preceded
by a meeting on 16th November 1973
of officials connected with Tourism.

(b) The conference reviewed the
progress made by the various States/
Union Territories in the implementa-
tion of recommendations made at the
previous Tourism Ministers' Confer-
ence held in 1977 and recommended
the election of certain centres in each
State/Union Territory for the devel-
opment of tourism facilities in the
Central Sector

(c) to (e) The details of the
schemes the manner of implement-
ing them and the expenditure to be
incurred within available resources
will be finalised in consultation with
the State Governments/Union Terri-
tories who also have a separate allo-
cation for tourism schemes in the
State Sector

एयरपोर्ट इन्वीनिट एवोसिएशन द्वारा हड़ताल
को रोकना दिया जाना

3651 श्री जयदेव शर्मा सपटन और नागर
विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की इच्छा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या एयरपोर्ट इन्वीनिट एवोसिएशन
न हल हो न हड़ताल को रोकना की है और

(ख) यदि हाँ तो उनको मुख्य मंत्रियों क्या है
और उस पर सरकार न क्या कार्रवाई की है ?

सपटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (घो-
षणाएँ कीमतें) (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) मुख्य मुद्दा माना ये था —

() एक एयरपोर्ट इन्वीनिट क कथित वचन
बताते का यह दिया जाना

() उक्त इन्वीनिट क निवन्धन प्रारम्भ को
आपत्ति लाना और

() 1-8-78 से 16-8-78 तक की गई
सम्मेलित कार्रवाई (concerted action) में
भाग लाने के कारण इन्वीनिट/इन्वीनिटों के
विषय कोई अनुशासनात्मक कार्रवाई न करना।

सरकार ने इस विवाद को न्याय विभाग के लिए
कानून सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, नई दिल्ली
के पास भेज दिया है। मामला फिलहाल न्यायाधीन
(sub-judice) है।

Proposal for new Air route like Delhi-Banaras-Muzaffarpur-Purnea-Calcutta

3652. SHRI B. P. MANDAL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no air service in North Bihar;

(b) whether the Ministry would consider the desirability of bringing Muzaffarpur and Purnea under air service; and

(c) whether a route like Delhi-Banaras - Muzaffarpur-Purnea - Calcutta and vice versa will be considered and started as soon as possible?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) to (c). As the resources of Indian Airlines are fully committed to the existing schedule, the Corporation have no proposal to undertake any new air-links. However, the recommendations of a Committee on the operation of third level air services are presently under the consideration of Government. The Committee has suggested 50 cities for operation of such services in the country in the first phase.

दिल्ली में दालों का संकट

3653. श्री गंगा सक्ता सिंह : क्या याणज्य तथा नागरिक भूति और सहायिता मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार इस बात से सहमत है कि दिल्ली सभ राज्य क्षेत्र में दालों की मात्रा दिन-प्रति-दिन बढ़ रही है और सरकार उचित दर की दुकानों और सहायिता स्टोरों के माध्यम से इस मांग को पूरा करने में प्रयत्न है तथा उपभोक्ताओं की बाजार से ऊंची कीमतों पर दाल खरीदनी पड़ती है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो दिल्ली में 1976-77, 1977-78 तथा 31 अक्टूबर, 1978 तक उचित दर की दुकानों तथा सहायिता स्टोरों के माध्यम से कितनी दालें (विभिन्न प्रकार की दालें) बिकी हैं ; और

(ग) दालों के वर्तमान संकट को दूर करने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

याणज्य तथा नागरिक भूति और सहायिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल) : (क) से (ग) जनसंख्या के वृद्धि के कारण दालों की मांग वर्ष प्रति वर्ष बढ़ती जा रही है। चूंकि दालों की भाव खुले बाजार में बढ़ गए हैं इसलिए पहले सितम्बर, 1978 से तीन से चार महीनों की अवधि के लिए दालों की सीमित मात्रा उचित दर की दुकानों के माध्यम से वितरित करने की व्यवस्था की गई थी, ताकि दिल्ली की जनता को, विशेषकर त्योहार के मौसम में कुछ राहत दी जा सके। उचित दरों से बढ़ते उचित दर की दुकानों के माध्यम से राशन कार्डधारियों को दी जाने वाली वस्तुओं में दालें शामिल नहीं थीं। तथापि, सहायिता समितियों द्वारा का प्रयत्न करने सामान्य व्यापार के एक धर्म के रूप में कर रही थी।

2. उचित दर की दुकानें विभिन्न किस्मों की दालें निम्न मूल्यों पर बेचती रही हैं, वे खुले बाजार भाव से कम हैं।

3. सितम्बर, से नवम्बर, 1978 की अवधि, जिसके दौरान यह योजना चालू रही है, में उचित दर की दुकानों के माध्यम से वितरित की गई दालों की मात्रा नीचे दी गई है :—

दालों की किस्में	मात्रा मीटरी टनों में
उड़द धुली	624
सूत धुली	651
अरहर	706
मलका मसूर	1023
चना दाल	1643
योग :	4,647

4. तथापि, सितम्बर, और अक्टूबर महीनों के दौरान उचित दर की दुकानों के माध्यम से वितरण के लिए 3800 मीटरी टन दालें सप्लाई की गईं।

5. कृषि मंत्रालय ने देश में दालों का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए कई प्रत्यक्षालीन व बोधकालीन उपाय किए हैं। तथापि, तत्कालिक आवश्यकताओं को पूरित करने के लिए दालों के आयात को भी पोषाहित किया जा रहा है।

Popularity of Indian shirts in foreign countries

3654 SHRI SARAT KAR Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian shirts are very popular in foreign countries,

(b) if so, the names of importing countries,

(c) the quality of shirts exported to each country during the last two years, and

(d) the amount of foreign exchange earned during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The main importing countries are USA West Germany, UK USSR, Netherlands Italy, France, Sweden Canada, Denmark, Switzerland and Australia.

(c) The main quality of shirts exported to the above countries during the last two years are handloom crepe shirts, handloom 60/40 Gada shirts and millmade cotton shirts, both woven and knitted

(d) The amount of foreign exchange earned during 1976 and 1977 against exports of shirts was Rs 60.64 crores and Rs. 102.00 crores respectively

Review regarding cadre strength of Income-tax Inspectors in Income tax Department

3655 SHRI RASHEED MASOOO Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6911 on the 14th April, 1978 regarding total number of Income-tax Officers and Income-tax Inspectors and state-

(a) whether it is a fact that a Central Government Agency has reviewed the Cadre strength of the Income-tax Inspectors in the Income-tax Department more than once recently and recommended augmentation of Inspectors strength by about 1000 posts, and

(b) if so, when the posts are being sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H M PATEL) (a) Yes Sir The Agency recommended augmentation of Inspectors' strength by 775 posts

(b) The matter is under consideration

World Bank aided Projects in operation, State-wise

3656 SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N PATIL Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) number and names of the World Bank aided projects in operation State-wise along with assistance utilised for the last three years, total World Bank aid received year-wise, State-wise under various development programme by its standard classification for the last three years,

(b) whether the World Bank Missions have made various observations regarding planning execution and monitoring aspects of the programme aided by the World Bank and if so summary thereof and action taken therein, and

(c) whether it is a fact that World Bank President during his recent visit to India had shown keen interest in financing various development projects—brief outcome of his visit and follow up action sector wise/State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H M PATEL) (a) Statements are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT 3072/78]

(b) It can be seen from the statements that a very large number of projects are under execution in the State and Central Sectors.

The implementation of World Bank Group assisted projects is reviewed from time to time by missions from the World Bank. The progress of the projects is also discussed by them with the project authorities, State Governments and Central Ministries concerned. The basic objective of such reviews and monitoring is to ensure speedy completion of the projects and to hasten the pace of disbursement of World Bank aid.

(c) Yes, Sir. During his visit, Mr. McNamara had series of meetings with the representatives of the Central Government and State Governments of Maharashtra and Gujarat and also visited some Bank-assisted projects in these two States. During all these meetings, Mr. McNamara was informed about our Plan priorities and Plan strategies.

Mr. McNamara expressed particular happiness at the concerted action taken by the Government of India to prepare a large pipeline of projects well in advance. The possibilities of further projects which can be financed by the Bank Group and the ways in which disbursement of Bank aid can be speeded up, were also reviewed.

The further process of examination of these project proposals and their appraisal by the Bank would continue over a period of time.

मूल्य वृद्धि को रोकने के लिए कार्यवाही

3657. श्री हरमोहिन्द वर्मा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह कहने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का यह विचार है कि मुद्रा स्थिति पर देन में नियंत्रण कर लिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उस्तुओं के मूल्यों में दिन-प्रतिदिन वृद्धि होने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या मूल्य वृद्धि को रोकने के लिए क्वांटिटि कार्रवाई की जा रही है ।

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो मूल्य वृद्धि पर कब तक नियंत्रण कर लिया जाएगा ; और

है ? (ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसने क्या कारण

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० वरेल) : (क) से (ङ). पिछले 18 महीने के दौरान, मध्यम इस्तेमाल के ब्याज समय में, एक उचित सीमा तक मूल्य स्थिरता बना रही है, क्योंकि लोक कोमतों के मुद्रक संक (1970-71=100) में, इस अवधि के दौरान, 2 प्रतिशत से भी कम वृद्धि हुई है। इस तथ्य पर विचार करते हुए, कि मार्च 1976 तथा मार्च 1977 के बीच सूचक संक में 12 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है, यह निष्कर्ष निकाला जा सकता है कि तब से मुद्रास्फीति पर काबू पा लिया गया है। इससे मूल्य वृद्धि को रोकने के लिए लिए गए उपायों की प्रभावता का पता चलता है। किन्तु सामंजस्य मूल्य स्थिरता का यह पर्यं तो नहीं है कि किसी भी वस्तु के मूल्य में, चाहे वह कुछ भी क्यों न हो, वृद्धि नहीं होना। सरकार नियंत्रण पर कभी दखल रखती है और मूल्यों में होने वाली अनुचित वृद्धि को रोकने के लिए जब कभी जरूरी हो उचित कार्यवाही करती है।

Financial assistance to Government of West Bengal

3658. PROF. SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have offered financial assistance to the Government of West Bengal for relief and rehabilitation programme for the recent flood victims in the State;

(b) if so, the amount already sanctioned and promised under different heads;

(c) whether Government will consider it desirable to advance some such financial assistance as grant instead of including it in the planned allocation;

(d) if not, the reasons thereabout;

(e) whether Government would send Central Team to visit West Bengal for making a field survey about the extent of damage and the require-

ment; of financial and and examine thoroughly all matters related to the requirements about financial aid for relief and various measures of rehabilitation, and

(f) if so details of the facts there about?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL) (a) and (b) On the basis of the reports of the Central Teams which visited West Bengal to make an on-the-spot assessment of the situation caused by floods and requirement of funds by the State Government and in accordance with the recommendations of the High Level Committee on Relief, advance Plan assistance, aggregating to Rs. 68.93 cro. a., has been allocated to the Government of West Bengal under the following major heads of Development

	Rs crores
1 Agriculture	17.90
2 Irrigation & Flood Control	13.53
3 Transport & Communications/ roads	13.00
4 Village & Small Industries	7.70
5 Education	5.00
6 Health	3.20
7 Housing	18.00
8 Water supply	4.00
9. Local bodies	8.80
Total	68.93

In addition to the advance Plan assistance mentioned above short term loan of Rs. 15 crores for agricultural inputs has been sanctioned for the State. A further short term loan of Rs. 15 crores is proposed to be given after a supplementary budget provision is obtained.

(c) and (d) The Central assistance for meeting the expenditure for relief

operations in the event of natural calamities is continued to be given in the current year in the form of advance Plan assistance in accordance with the existing policies and arrangements adopted on the recommendations of the 6th Finance Commission. In the circumstances, treating the Central assistance allocated to West Bengal as outright grant will go against the existing arrangements and policy which are being uniformly followed in the case of all the States.

(e) and (f) A Central team visited the State from 1st to 3rd September, 1973 and again from 21st to 24th September 1973 for making an on-the-spot assessment of the situation created by the floods and the requirements of the State Government for advance Plan assistance. Another Central team visited the State from 19th to 25th October, 1973 to assess the damage caused by the third spell of floods. It has been indicated to the State Government that another Central team might be sent later during the current financial year to review the portion of relief and rehabilitation and to recommend what further steps are required to be taken in this regard.

Second Airport at Bombay

13629 SHRI A. C. GEORGE Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Santa Cruz Airport in Bombay and the Palam Airport in Delhi are among the most congested in the world

(b) what are the main causes for the congestion in these two Airports,

(c) whether there is an urgent need for a second Airport at Bombay and

(d) what immediate steps will Government take to increase the facilities at these two Airports?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTAM KAUSHIK): (a) Bombay and Delhi Airports are congested because the traffic passing through them is much higher than the capacity of the terminal buildings.

(b) Congestion at Bombay and Delhi airports is mainly due to:

(i) Air traffic passing through these air ports is much higher than the capacity of the existing terminal buildings;

(ii) Unexpected traffic growth between Bombay airport and Gulf countries; and

(iii) Introduction of thorough Security Checking of passengers.

(c) There will be no need for a separate airport at Delhi till the turn of the century at any rate. Santa Cruz airport, however, because of the limited land available at its present site, is on a different footing in this regard. This matter is being examined.

(d) Additions and alterations have been made from time to time at Bombay and Delhi airports to meet the traffic demand. These resulted in an increase of 5,710 sq. mts. at Bombay airport over the area of 17,889 sq. mts. in 1972 and an area of 5,032 sq. mts. at Delhi airport over the area of 17,004 sq. mts. in 1972.

During the current year the transit lounge at Bombay airport and the domestic baggage/international departure area at Delhi airport were extended.

The existing terminal buildings at Bombay and Delhi airports have reached the saturation point. At Bombay, the first phase of the new international passenger and cargo complex at an estimated cost of 11 crores is already under construction and is due to be commissioned in mid 1980. The pro-

posal for the construction of the second phase at an estimated cost of Rs. 16 crores is under consideration.

At Delhi airport, a new international terminal complex is proposed at an estimated cost of Rs. 46 crores. The proposal is under examination.

To meet the immediate problem of congestion till the new terminals come up, a Task Force Committee consisting of representatives of the Ministry, IAAI, the two national carriers and Customs has been set up to suggest on a priority basis the remedial measures to be taken. Govt. has also decided not to permit any additional international flights to operate from Bombay airport till the new terminal is commissioned.

Smuggling across Indo-Pakistani Border

3660. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a sharp increase in smuggling activities particularly in gold across the Indo-Pakistani border; and

(b) what steps Government propose to take to control these activities and wipe out the gangs of smugglers operating in that area?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). Reports received by Government do not indicate any increase in the smuggling activities across the Indo-Pakistan border. The total quantity of gold seized by Customs authorities during March-October, 1978 was about 23 Kgs. as against 73 Kgs. of gold seized during the corresponding period of 1977. However, the Customs preventive and Intelligence units along the Indo-Pakistan border are kept fully on alert to thwart any attempts at smuggling of contraband across the border.

प्राप्यतित माने पर उत्पादन शुल्क

3661 श्री राजेश कुमार शर्मा क्या बिना मन्त्रो यह बताने का हवा करें कि

(क) प्राप्यतित माने पर उत्पादन शुल्क का क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है,

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार का प्राप्यतित माने पर उत्पादन शुल्क का प्रारंभ 10 प्रतिशत की वर्धना करने के लिए वादे ज्ञात प्राप्त हुआ है, और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उपरोक्तों को सस्ते मूल्य पर बचत उपलब्ध कराने पर इच्छा क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा?

बिना मन्त्रो (श्री एच.एम.पटेल) (क) मूल पर, भारत में प्राप्यतित किये जाने पर, प्रतिस्वतुम्भ-कारी शुल्क लगता है, जो भारत में उत्पादित ऐसे मूल पर, का पि उत्पादन शुल्क प्रारंभ प्रतिशत 1944 की प्रथम प्रमुखी के निमित्त होने पर, वर्धमान में लागू जाने वाले उत्पादन शुल्क की राशि को बचत कर रहा है, 1 से दस मूल को प्राप्त, उन्नी को मात्रा शुल्क इतिर प्राप्ति पर निर्भर करते हुए कम प्रभाव पड़ेगा।

(ख) जो नहीं, परन्तु कुछ सम्भावित प्राप्त हुए हैं, बिना मन्त्रो उत्पादन शुल्क (टैक्सदायक और टैक्सदायक की वस्तु) प्रतिशत 1978 के सम्बंधित निमित्त टैक्सदायक और टैक्सदायक की वस्तुओं पर लागू जाने वाले प्रतिशत उत्पादन शुल्क के बचत पर प्रति स्तुम्भकारी शुल्क की प्रभाव का प्रारंभ करने के लिए कहा गया है। इस दरजास्त के मानका सम्भव नहीं हो पाया है क्योंकि उपर्युक्त वर्धनी वर्धनी के हिदा पर बचत पड़ेगा।

(ग) रुपये की प्रविष्टाह नस्ती बिस्वी पर मूल उत्पादन शुल्क का भार स्वत ही कम है। इसीलिए, इसमें धीमी सी वर्ध कर देने से, उपरोक्तों को सस्ते रुपये की उपलब्धता पर कोई प्रभावित प्रभाव नहीं पड़ेगा।

Resignation by Members of Board of Directors of Bank of Maharashtra

3662 DR. BAPU KALDATE Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that some members of the Board of Directors of Bank of Maharashtra have resigned;

(b) if so, the names of the Directors, and

(c) the reasons for their resignation?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL) (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. One member Shri P. L. Juneja resigned from the Board of Directors of the Bank of Maharashtra

(c) Shri Juneja made a number of allegations relating to the treatment he received from the Bank Chairman and also referred to the general functioning of the Bank citing these as reasons for his resignation.

Business of Life Insurance Corporation

3663 DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state—

(a) the total business of the LIC in 1976-77 and 1977-78; and

(b) the expenditure separately on salaries and establishment and commissions to Agents out of the income in (a) above?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL) (a) The total new business written by the LIC during the years 1976-77 and 1977-78 was as under

(Rs. in crores)

	1976-77	1977-78
Individual Assurance	2,112	2,001
Group Insurance	3,007	3,785
	5,119	5,786

(b) The total premium income including premium income realised under the above new business, and the total expenses of management, during the

years 1976-77 and 1977-78 were as under:—

(Rs. in crores)		
<i>Premium Income</i>		
	1976-77	1977-78
First year Premium.	101.94	101.81
	1976-77	1977-78
Renewal Premium.	511.21	562.48
Single Premiums & Consideration for Annuities granted.	30.15	45.14
	653.30	709.43
<i>Expenses of Management</i>		
Commission to Agents	35.95	55.57
Salaries and other benefits to employees	94.95	107.12
Other Expenses of Management	19.61	19.83
	170.51	182.52

Separate figures of expenses of management relating to first year's premiums and renewal premiums are not maintained.

Collection of Sales Tax

3664. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government propose to encroach upon the State's right of collecting sales tax; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). Levy of tax on sales or purchases of goods taking place within a State is a State subject vide Entry 54 of List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution. The revenues from Central sales tax levied on inter-State sales of goods have also been assigned to the State Governments under the

Constitution and the same is also collected and retained by the State Government. However Article 286 of the Constitution places certain restrictions on the States' powers relating to sales tax in respect of sales or purchases of goods taking place (a) outside the State, or (b) in the course of import of the goods into or export of the goods out of the territory of India, or (c) goods declared by Parliament by law to be of special importance in inter-State trade or commerce.

Lack of Water and Toilet in National Small Industries Fair, New Delhi

3665. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the participants have also complained of woeful lack of water hydrants and toilets in the exhibition (National Small Industries Fair); and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) and (b). There was a complaint about inadequate arrangement for supply of drinking water. This complaint was, however, found to be incorrect. There are twenty-one drinking taps spread over the area in the Pragati Maidan. Thirty-five water trolleys are positioned at different places selling refrigerated water at 5 paise per glass. Besides there are 17 kiosks in the Fair Ground and all these kiosks have drinking water. All the individual pavilions have separate water connection.

Over thirty-eight toilet blocks have been thrown open to the public all over the Pragati Maidan. The maintenance of the toilet blocks is entrusted to the Municipal Corporation of Delhi and the C.P.W.D. under the supervision of the TFAL.

Purchasing power of Rupee

3666 SHRI JAGDISH PRASAD MATHUR Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) what has been the fall in the purchasing power of the Indian rupee since 1935 and 1947

(b) whether the purchasing power of the rupee has declined by about 25 times since 1935

(c) have any projections been made on the likely purchasing power of rupee (i) five years hence (ii) ten years hence and (iii) by 2000 A.D

(d) what has been the rate of inflation during the following periods

(i) 1930-39 (ii) 1940-49 (iii) 1950-59 (iv) 1960-69 and (v) 1970-78 and

(e) what is the per capita income in India at present at the 1935 price level?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL) (a) and (b) There is no All India Consumer Price Index from which the decline in the purchasing power since 1935 could be calculated. In relation to 1949 the purchasing power of the Rupee in October 1978 as measured by the Consumer Price Index with base 1949-100 shows a decline of about 25 per cent.

(c) Since price movements are governed by a variety of factors it is not possible to make any projections for future periods.

(d) Information regarding the most recent Wholesale Price Index relates to the base year ending August 1977. The

rates of inflation in terms of movements of the relevant Wholesale Price Indices for the subsequent periods are given below

Period	Rate of Inflation (per cent)
1940-49	(+280.6)
1950-59	(+15.4)
1960-69	(+82.9)
1970-78	(+98.2)

(e) Official estimates of per capita income at 1935 price level are also not available

1980 में राष्ट्र रूप सम्मेलन में भाग लेने के लिए जाने वाले प्रतिनिधियों के लिए आवास सुविधाएं

3668 श्री जगद्वर मिश्र क्या कथन और भाग विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि (क) वर्ष 1980 में राष्ट्र रूप सम्मेलन में भाग लेने के लिए जाने वाले प्रतिनिधियों को आवास सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने के लिए सरकार ने व्यापक योजना बनाई है

(ख) क्या उक्त योजना के अधीन होटल का निर्माण करने के लिए लगभग 20 करोड़ रु० की धनराशि खर्च होगी और

(ग) यदि हाँ तो क्या दिल्ली में ऐसे होटल नहीं हैं जहाँ उनके लिए आवास सुविधाएँ उपलब्ध की जा सकें।

कथन और भाग विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम जोशी) (क) से (ग) जनवरी-फरवरी 1980 के दौरान नई दिल्ली में होने वाले यू.एन.आई.सी.ओ. सम्मेलन में विदेशी प्रतिष्ठित सरकार सरकार द्वारा किया जा रहा है लगभग 2500 प्रति निधियों के उपस्थित होने की आशा है। सम्मेलन के विभिन्न प्रतिनिधियों के आवास सम्बन्धी आवश्यक सुविधाओं के लिए पर्याप्त व्यवस्था है। सरकार ने समय-समय पर पर रह प्रत्यक्ष दबाव के बारे में ध्यानपूर्वक विचार किया है। इसी लिए आवास सुविधाओं द्वारा जो इस सम्मेलन के प्रबंधों के लिए प्रत्यक्ष रूप से सम्बन्धित मंत्रालय (नाइट मिनिस्ट्री)

है, दिल्ली में होटल भातियों के प्रतिनिधियों, दिल्ली क्षेत्र के होटल और रेस्तरां एसोसिएशन और भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम के साथ विस्तृत विचार विमर्श किया गया। इन विचार-विमर्शों के परिणाम स्वरूप यह अनुमान किया गया है कि विद्यमान होटलों में से अधिक से अधिक लगभग 3100 कमरे उपलब्ध हो सकेंगे। इसमें से, भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम से, दीर्घकालीन गुणित की आवश्यकताओं, यात्रा शुरू, एक चाहे दो एन और बी आई पोख भादि को ध्यान में रखते हुए, नई दिल्ली में अपने मौजूदा होटलों में से 305 कमरे बाहर किए हैं। ये कमरे निम्नलिखित होटलों में उपलब्ध होंगे :-

सर्वांग होटल	225 कमरे
एकसर होटल	50 कमरे
जगत होटल	50 कमरे
लांघी होटल	70 कमरे
रजनीत होटल	60 कमरे
कुसुम होटल	50 कमरे

305 कमरे

अतः लगभग 1400-1500 कमरों की कमी बनी रहेगी।

होटल यात्रा की आवश्यकताओं का पूरा करने और साथ ही साथ इन प्रतिनिधियों के यात्रा सम्बन्धी आवश्यकताओं को अधिक पूर्ति करने के उद्देश्य में, भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम का निम्नलिखित स्कोर्मा पर कार्य प्रारंभ करने का विचार है जिससे 554 प्रतिशत कमरों की व्यवस्था हो सकेगी :-

स्कीम का नाम अनुमानित लागत (लाख रुपये):

(i) 104 प्रतिशत कमरों की पूर्ति करने, प्रसंग होटल, नई दिल्ली का विस्तार	101.00
(ii) 150 प्रतिशत कमरों की पूर्ति करने एकसर होटल, नई दिल्ली का विस्तार	270.00
(iii) विजयपुर पोख, नई दिल्ली में 300 कमरों वाले उच्चार होटल का निर्माण	500.00
	871.00

शेष, लगभग 800 कमरों के लिए, निर्माण और यात्रा गश्त का 500 लाख रुपये की अनुमानित लागत पर दो कमरों वाली फर्निचर 500 यात्रा घनिष्ठ या निर्माण प्रारंभ करने का प्रस्ताव है, जिन्हें बाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार के सामान्य पून यात्रा में शामिल कर लिया जाएगा।

Rejection of Tenders by Middle East Countries

3069. SHRI RAMJIWAN SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the items being exported from India with special mention of the items on which Government subsidy is given; and

(b) why and how many tenders from the Government of India have been rejected by the Middle East Countries in the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG):

(a) Thousands of items/products are exported from India and it is difficult to list them out individually. The items on which Cash Compensatory Support is given belong to the following broad product groups:-

1. Engineering goods.
2. Chemicals and Allied Products.
3. Plastics Manufactures.
4. Leather and Leather Goods.
5. Sports Goods.
6. Fish Products.
7. Processed Foods.
8. Handicrafts and Carpets.
9. Natural Silk Fabrics and Garments.
10. Synthetic Fabrics and Garments.
11. Coir Products.
12. Jute manufactures.
13. De-oiled rice bran/De-oiled mango kernel extractions/De-Corticated Cotton Seed extractions.
14. Cotton Textiles.

(b) Tenders for supply of goods and/or services to countries abroad are not submitted by the Government of India but by Public Sector Undertakings and also by companies/firms etc. in the Private Sector. Government have no information on the no of tenders rejected and the reasons therefor.

Trade between India and Soviet Union

3670 SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM
Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state

(a) the volume and value of trade between India and the Soviet Union in the past three years and the first six months of the current financial year,

(b) whether Soviet Union is reluctant to buy more goods from India because of her adverse balance of trade with India, and

(c) whether delay in fixing Rupee-Rouble exchange rate is one of the stumbling blocks coming in the way of faster increase in trade between the two countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG)

(a) The volume and value of trade between India and USSR during the last 3 years has been as follows —

	Value Rs. Crores		
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78 (upto February 1978)
Imports	310	307	402
Exports	417	440	598
TOTAL	727	747	1000

Figures for the current year have not yet become available.

(b) No Sir

(c) Rupee-Rouble exchange rate does not normally affect the bilateral trade which is conducted in non-convertible Indian rupees. However, a few contracts for deferred payments are at time designated in roubles and they could be marginally affected. The exchange rate has since been fixed.

Promotion of Cooperative Activities in Bihar

3671 SHRI HALIMUDDIN AHMED
Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government propose to start offices for N.C.D.C., N.C.C.F., N.A.F.E.D. and other co-operative societies in Patna District in particular and Bihar in general to promote co-operative activities in Bihar, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL) (a) and (b) The N.C.D.C., N.C.C.F. and N.A.F.E.D. have already set up branches in Patna to promote cooperative activities in Bihar. There is no proposal to open branches of these organisations and other cooperative societies in Patna District.

Complaints Against Import of Rubber of rotten quality

3672 SHRI SKARIAH THOMAS
Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have received complaints from the manufacturers that rubber imported by the S.T.C. was rotten and hence could not be consumed, and

(b) if so whether Government have been contemplating any action against the officials in the S.T.C. who are responsible for the import of the rotten rubber?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) and (b). Some complaints in regard to the quality of rubber imported were received. The main complaint was about the in-transit water damage to the imported rubber. According to expert technical opinion, this rubber is usable after drying. In order to meet some of the objections, STC have allowed the units to inspect the imported rubber prior to their lifting. Out of the 14,750 tonnes of natural rubber imported by STC, a quantity of about 12,062 tonnes has already been lifted by the rubber goods manufacturers, as on 13th December, 1978.

(b) the landed cost of this imported rubber grade-wise; and

(c) the price at which the S.T.C. would be selling the various grades of this imported rubber?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) and (b). A statement is attached.

(c) The following prices ex-godown Madras have been fixed by Government for selling the various grades of imported rubber by S.T.C.:—

Quantity of Rubber Imported by S.T.C.

3673. SHRI GEORGE MATHEW: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state;

(a) the quantity of rubber imported by the S.T.C. country-wise and grade-wise;

Grade	Selling price (Rs. per tonne)
RSSI	10,000
RSS III & SMR 10	9,750
RSS IV/V & SMR 20	9,500

Statement

(a) & (b). Quantity of rubber imported by S.T.C. country-wise and grade-wise and the landed cost thereof.

Grade	Sri Lanka		Singapore		Malaysia	
	Qty. in tonnes	Landed cost (Rs./tonne)	Qty. in tonnes	Landed cost (Rs./tonne)	Qty. in tonnes	Landed cost (Rs./tonne)
RSS Grade I	3,000	9240.90	..	..	..	..
Grade III	..	..	3,800	8937.53	1,050	8207.53
Grade IV	..	..	1,460	8897.85	300	8897.86
SMR. 10	..	..	..	..	400	8701.97
SMR. 20	..	..	2,650	8532.41	2,050	8532.41
	3,000	..	7,850	..	3,400	..

Allocation of Funds for Himachal Pradesh for Tourism in Sixth Plan

367J SHRI DURGA CHAND
Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that Himachal Pradesh Government have submitted proposals to the Central Government for expanding tourist facilities in the State during the Sixth Plan,

(b) if so what are the details thereof

(c) what decisions have been taken thereon, and

(d) what is the allocation made or proposed to be made for Himachal Pradesh in this regard for the Sixth Plan, Year wise?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK) (a) to (d) The proposals for development of tourism were discussed at the recent State Tourism Ministers Conference held in New Delhi which recommended the selection of 2 centres for development in each State/Union Territory in the country in the Central Sector. The schemes/centres suggested by the H P Government are (1) Janata Hotel at Simla (2) Expansion of facilities at Hot Springs at Vashishta (3) Club House building at Manali (4) Solang Nallah and (5) Gobindsagar Lake. The details of the schemes and the relative priorities to be accorded will be finalised with the State Government depending on the resources available.

आविक काय विभाग में उप निदेशक के पद का भरा जाना

367K श्री मधुन सिंह मसौरिया क्या निम्न सवाल यह बनाने की हवा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या आविक कार्य विभाग के एक अनुभाग अधिकारी (हिन्दी) को शिष्ट लगभग तीन वर्ष पहले मकाना अधिकारियों द्वारा एक भादों में दोषी पाया गया था हान में पल्ला रोप पार करने की अनुमति दे दी गई है,

(ख) क्या आविक कार्य विभाग में उप निदेशक (हिन्दी विभाग) एक पद को निम्न अनुभाग में एक अनुभाग बनाया गया था प्रभा तक नहीं भरा गया है क्योंकि उपमुख्य अधिकारी 1 उक्त पदों के रोपन दक्षता तथा पार नहीं कर पाया था

(ग) मदि नही तो इस संबंध पर रिपोर्ट पढ़ने के इस कारण है,

(घ) प्रशासन द्वारा की जाने वाला अन्य परिवर्तितों का पल्ल के लिए जो इस प्रकार के निहित स्वार्थ का विचार करिए उत्तरदायी है क्या उपकारकता कार्यवाही करने का प्रस्ताव है, भौर

(ङ) इस पद की प्रवर्धने का क्या प्रशासनिक धोरण है, जब कि उसे भरे बिना इसी तथ्यो धर्मि तक कार्य को अनुपलब्धता के द्वारा जाता रहा है?

विलम्बों (बी एच एम एम एट) (क) एक अनुभाग अधिकारी (हिन्दी) के खिलाफ अनु-पालनात्मक कार्यवाई में 1975 में शुरू की गई थी। इस सम्बन्ध में कार्यवाई 18 नवम्बर, 1975 को पूरी कर ली गई थी और उक्त अधिकारी को विधि हन में बताया दी गई थी। साथ में उक्त अनुभाग अधिकारी को विभागीय नमिति को निष्कर्षों के आधार पर 2 नवम्बर, 1978 को तत्काल अधिकारी की अनुमति से निवृत्त किया के दक्षता रोप पार करने की अनुमति दी गई थी।

(घ) भी नहीं। यह ठीक नहीं है।

(ग) इस पद को मुख्य रूप से निम्नलिखित कारणों से नहीं भरा जा सका —

(i) इस पद को भारत सरकार के सभी मन्त्रालयों/विभागों को व्यापक रूप से परिचालित किया गया है।

(ii) जुलाई, 1978 में इस पद को विभिन्न मन्त्रालयों के नियंत्रण में स्थित सम्बन्ध अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों को फिर से परिचालित किया गया है।

(iii) पद को भरने के माध्यम में प्राप्त प्रभावशाली पर विचार करना है।

(iv) कुछ एक उम्मीदवारों की गोपनीय रिपोर्टों का न मिलना है।

(v) क्योंकि यह पद छ महीने में अधिक समय के लिए खाली पड़ा रहा इसलिए इसे भरने की आवश्यकता को जानकर है।

(घ) ऊपर (घ) भौर (ग) के मधीन दिने ये उत्तर के अनुसार यह प्रश्न पैदा नहीं होता।

(क) इस पद के लिए दो बड़ी स्वीडिश 30 नवम्बर, 1978 को मनाप्त हो गई है। इन पद को जारी रखने और इसे बरतने की आवश्यकता की जांच आन्तरिक कार्य अध्याय एकक द्वारा किए गए अध्ययन की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर की जा रही है।

Letting out of Departments and Stalls on hire by Delhi Super Bazar

3677. SHRI PUNDALIK HARE DANWE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Super Bazar has let out its several departments and stalls on hire to outside traders;

(b) whether it is not against the interests of the public; and

(c) whether it is proposed to do away with this system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) Yes, Sir; only in respect of some specialised items and services such as hardware, motor-parts, dental clinic so as to provide maximum possible range of items and services to consumers under one-roof.

(b) No, Sir. Super Bazar, however, keeps a watch over the prices and quality of goods sold by the Concessionaire Departments.

(c) There is no such proposal. Such arrangements are considered necessary for the convenience of consumers, better utilisation of the available space at Connaught Circus branch and for improving the overall financial position of the society.

Chairmen of Public Undertakings in the Ministry of Commerce, Civil Supplies and Cooperation

3678. SHRI L. L. KAPOOR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state the names of Chairmen of the Public Undertakings under

his Ministry with the dates of their appointment, their qualifications and their previous assignments during the last ten years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Daily flight from Delhi to Raipur

3680. SHRI AINTHU SAHOO: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to make daily flight from Delhi to Raipur; and

(b) if so, when it is going to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) Not at present.

(b) Does not arise.

Defaults in Industrial Financial Corporation of India

3681 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are very heavy defaults in the Industrial Finance Corporation of India loan repayments;

(b) how much medium and long term credits were extended during 1977-78;

(c) how much is the default in principal and interest;

(d) how many industrial units have so far defaulted; the names thereof; and

(e) is it also a fact that it (defaults) represent one out of every three concerns financially assisted by this concern?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL) (a) While some of the units assisted by Industrial Finance Corporation of India are in default only to concerns were in persistent default for periods of more than three years.

(b) During the financial year 1977-78 the Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI) sanctioned and disbursed loans to the extent of Rs 11263 crores and Rs 53.90 crores respectively to industrial concerns

(c) and (d) As on 30th June 1978 216 concerns were in default in the payment of their dues to the IFC to the extent of Rs 41.58 crores Rs 21.16 crores representing the amount of principal in default and Rs 20.40 crores the amount of interest in default. Government does not consider it proper to publicise the names of industrial concerns who are in default at a particular point of time as this may adversely affect their credit worthiness in the market.

(e) Though the number of concerns in default i.e. 216 formed about 30.6 per cent of the total number of concerns (569) from whom loans were outstanding as on 30th June 1978 the amount of defaults formed only about 12 per cent of the total amount of loans outstanding on that date

Expenditure incurred on Research Observatory Project at Shillong

3632 DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI

SHRI NUKHTIAR SINGH
MALIK

SHRI JYOTIRMOY DOSH

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) what are all the events that came within the range of the seismo-

meter set up in the Research Observatory Project at Shillong in May, 1978,

(b) the total amount so far spent on this project, and

(c) what are the special features of this observatory?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK) (a) The Seismometer covers detection of earthquakes from feeble to destructive intensities and of underground nuclear and chemical explosions depending upon the distance and the yield

(b) About Rs 55,000 (Rupees fifty five thousand) on staff and maintenance. The main equipment has been supplied by U.S.A. free of cost.

(c) The observatory has higher detection capability compared to the other conventional observatories. The data is recorded on visual charts as well as on magnetic tape. The taped data allows advance techniques of analysis to be adopted for investigational work in seismology.

Arrests at Delhi Airport for smuggling Watches

3633 CHOWDHRY BALBIR SINGH
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that some VIPs have been arrested at Delhi Airport by custom officials for smuggling watches and fountain pens etc during September to November, 1978,

(b) if so the details of the persons involved the goods and other articles taken in custody,

(c) the action taken against each one,

(d) how many VIPs have been involved on various Airports, Railway stations and Bus Stands in various parts of the country since April, 1977, and

(e) the details thereof and the action taken against each one?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (c). No Sir. There has been no case involving arrest of a VIP by customs officials at Delhi Airport during Sept. to Nov., 1978. Presumably, the question refers to the seizure of wrist watches, fountain pens and other articles from Shri. Om Prakash, son of Shri Devi Lal, at Delhi Airport on 23-10-1978. Particulars of the items seized from Shri Om Prakash are stated below:—

	Pcs.	Rs.
1. Gents wrist watches, automatic with day & date (make MILLINA)	18	3,600
2. Gents wrist watches, automatic with day & date (make REGENT)	18	3,600
3. Ladies wrist watches	12	1,500
4. Wrist watch straps	35	720
5. Fountain pens (Parker)	46	1,810
6. Plain sarees	15	900
7. Dictaphone, Sanyo TRC-3000	1	600
8. Pocket camera, Agnus mini	1	600
9. Pocket camera, Minolta 430 E	1	650
10. Still camera, Vivitar 35 RE	1	250
Total		14,790

The matter is presently under investigation.

(d) and (e). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

1025 LS—14.

Amount written off by Banks

3681. SHRI RAMNAND TIWARY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount written off by Banks during the period from the date of nationalisation of Banks to 15th November, 1978 and the amount written off against each industrialist (business houses) and other persons separately;

(b) the reasons for writing off this amount;

(c) the percentage of loan provided to Industrial Houses, big businessmen, rich farmers, marginal farmers, agricultural labour and landless farmers during the above period;

(d) whether the object for which banks were nationalised, is being achieved; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). Public Sector Banks are enjoined upon by law not to disclose information regarding the provisions for bad and doubtful debts or about the affairs of their constituents. In view of this legal position, information relating to the amounts written off by banks and the names of the parties concerned cannot be divulged.

(c) The share of farmers according to the size of their holdings is available only in respect of direct loans (outstanding) from Public Sector Banks for agricultural operations as at the end of September 1977 and is given below:

(i) upto 2.5 acres	20%
(ii) from 2.5 acres to 5 acres	17%
(iii) from 5 acres to 10 acres	10%
(iv) above 10 acres	41%

Banks do not maintain data on advances on the basis of advances to

Industrial Houses, big businessmen, agricultural labour and landless farmers.

However, information available indicates that the outstanding advances of public sector banks to large Industrial Houses covered under the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act 1969 as at the end of December 1977 were Rs. 1583.47 crores which works out to 11 per cent of the total advances outstanding as on that date. The outstanding advances of all scheduled commercial banks to wholesale trade (other than for food procurement but including public sector trading corporations) was Rs. 1103 crores as at the end of December 1977 which works out to 9.5 per cent of total advances outstanding on that date.

(d) and (e). In consonance with the objectives of national policy the public sector banks, besides enlarging their branch net work, have increased their credit to the neglected sectors. Their credit to agriculture increased from Rs. 162 crores in June 1969 to Rs. 1608 crores in June 1978. Over the same period their advances to small scale industries increased from Rs. 201 crores to Rs. 1641 crores. Their total neglected sector advances have increased from Rs. 441 crores (14.9 per cent) to Rs. 2592 crores accounting for 30.2 per cent of their aggregate credit.

To further accelerate the pace of rural development, banks have been asked to devote their branch expansion effort to unbanked rural and semi-urban centres in deficient districts. They have also been advised to ensure that 33.3 per cent of their total advances by the end of March 1979 are given to neglected sectors. Simultaneously, the public sector banks have also been advised to deploy by March 1979 at least 60 per cent of the total deposits mobilised by their rural and semi-urban branches in rural and semi-urban areas. These measures are expected to further increase bank credit to rural areas substantially in the near future.

Development of Tourism Industry in Ladakh

3655 SHRIMATI PARVATI DEVI Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state what special steps Government propose to take for development of tourism industry in Ladakh?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURU SHOTLAM KAUSHIK) No scheme have been taken up in the Central Sector for the development of tourism in Ladakh as it is the considered view of the Government that immediately the need is to preserve the environmental and cultural characteristics of this area, which are its main tourist attractions. To ensure this it has been suggested to the State Government to draw up a master plan of tourism development for Ladakh so that there is no despoliation of its environmental and cultural characteristics while providing tourist facilities.

It is proposed to protect the 'Gompas' which are the main tourist attractions of Ladakh.

The Indian Airlines proposes to operate a scheduled air service between Srinagar and Leh from January 1979.

Besides the area South of Srinagar-Leh road, which had been opened earlier, the Government have further demarcated the areas since May 1973 permitting foreigners to visit for a period of upto 3 days the Gompas which are located to the north of the Srinagar-Leh road, provided advance intimation is given and specific permission is obtained from the District Magistrate concerned.

Export of Gold Ornaments

3656 SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY Will the Minister of COMMERCE CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state

(a) names of the business parties who have been granted licences for exporting gold ornaments,

(b) quantum of gold ornaments exported by each party during the previous and current financial year; and

(c) the revenue earned by Government through these exports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) to (c). Information in regard to the parties which have been allowed to export gold ornaments under both the Reserve Bank of India Scheme and the Gold Jewellery Export Replenishment Scheme and the quantity/FOB value of such exports is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Recruitment in Nationalised Banks

3687. SHRI MAHI LAL:

SHRI R. L. KURESL;

SHRI RAJ KESHAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether with the scrapping of the banking Commission which was constituted mainly to recruit persons/officers in the nationalised banks or banking industry, all these banks recruit persons through their own separate recruitment agencies thus putting financial burden of forms/examination fees to the unemployed persons;

(b) whether it is a fact that this decentralised recruitment system in banking industries has resulted in corrupt practice, nepotism and the concept of give employment to the blood relations; and

(c) whether with a view to eradicate all these evils in the banking industry in matters of recruitments and promotions Government would take effective steps to ensure that all

the nationalised banks instead of conducting their own examinations give their requirements to the staff selection commission and/or U.P.S.C. to fill up the vacancies in their own organisations?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Even after the setting up of Banking Service Commission in February 1977, the recruitment of staff for the nationalised banks was being done by the banks themselves, since the Commission did not carry out any recruitment for the Banks during the existence. On the dissolution of the Commission, several Regional Banking Service Recruitment Boards have been set up and they have already initiated recruitment procedure for recruitment on behalf of the banks.

(b) and (c). While some complaints have been received from time to time by Government regarding the recruitment done so far by the Banks individually, it is expected that with the setting up of the Banking Service Recruitment Boards there will be no cause for such complaints hereafter. As direct recruitment both of officers and staff will now be done independently by these Boards, there is no question of entrusting the Staff Selection Commission or the U.P.S.C. with the recruitment in Banks.

नालन्दा, रायगढ़ तथा बोंड पंचा का पर्यटकों के लिये विकास

3688. श्री कोरेन्द्र प्रसाद : क्या पर्यटन और सागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार में नालन्दा, जिला नालन्दा का रायगढ़ तथा जिला पंचा का बोंड पंचा के ऐतिहासिक महत्व को देखते हुए उनके विकास की योजनाएं पर्यटन विभाग द्वारा तैयार की गई है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो योजनाओं का प्रयोग क्या है और इनको कब तक पूर्ण किया जाएगा ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) to (d). There was no foreign exchange loss in the sugar export sales during 1974-75. In fact, there was a net profit of Rs.155.90 crores.

चाय नीलामी के नियमों में परिवर्तन करने का प्रस्ताव

3691. श्री सोम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक मुक्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय यह बताने की कृपा करेगा कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि चाय नीलामियों के मामले में दस्ताव धनियमितताओं द्वारा मुम्बई पर नियन्त्रण रखते हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या देश और जनता के हित में और जनता को उचित मूल्य पर चाय की उपलब्धता को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए नीलामी के नियमों में परिवर्तन करने का सरकार का प्रस्ताव है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या इस बारे में सरकार का हथों का पता लगाने का विचार है ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक मुक्ति तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल) :

(क) इस मामले के सम्बन्ध में कोई निश्चित रिपोर्ट नहीं मिली है।

(ख) और (ग). चाय की नीलामियाँ नीलामी समिति द्वारा बनाये गये नियमों के अनुसार विदेशों में, खरीदारों व दलालों द्वारा संयुक्त रूप से आयोजित की जाती है। नीलामियों से चाय के निपटार की व्यवस्था संगठित तरीके से हो जाती है और कीमतें खरीदारों के बीच निर्वाह प्रतियोगिता से निर्धारित हो जाती हैं। अब कभी प्राचल्यक होता है समय समय पर इन नियमों को भी समीक्षा की जाती है।

Central Government Employees in Class I, II, III and IV belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Ministry of Finance

3692, SHRI B. C. KAMBLE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Central Government employees in Class I, II,

III and IV in the whole Ministry belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as at the end of the years 1975, 1976 and 1977; and

(b) the dates on which Presidential Orders pertaining to reservation in (i) direct recruitment and (ii) promotions respectively were issued, and the reasons of their delay?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). Reservation for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in posts filled by direct recruitment was introduced under Ministry of Home Affairs Resolution No. 42/21/49.NGS, dated 13-9-50. Such reservation in posts filled by promotion was introduced by stages under executive instructions dated 4-1-1957, 8-11-1963, 11-7-1968, 27-11-1972 and 29-7-1974. No Presidential Order has been issued for the purpose. The information regarding the number of Central Government employees in classes I to IV belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in the Ministry of Finance as at the end of the years 1975, 1976 and 1977 is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is available.

Recommendations of James Raj Committee on Public Sector Banks

3693. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since taken any decision on the recommendation of the James Raj Committee on Public Sector Banks contained in its interim report to the effect that the State Bank of India, in view of its unwieldy size and operation, should be split into five zonal subsidiaries and converted into a holding company; if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether other recommendations contained in the Interim Report have also been examined and consid-

ered by the Government and if so, with what result?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H M PATEL) (a) The Reserve Bank of India, to whom the James Raj Committee had submitted its report, has after consultation with the Government and the State Bank of India decided that the State Bank of India should not be divided into zonal banks for the present.

(b) The gist of the main recommendations contained in the Report and the action taken/proposed to be

taken thereon by the Reserve Bank are given in the Statement attached. Other recommendations of the Committee relate to simplification of procedure for lending to priority sectors, terms and conditions of such lending, improvement of efficiency in banks etc. Several recommendations on procedural matters as well as those relating to internal efficiency in banks made by the James Raj Committee, were also made earlier by other Committee. Action on some of these recommendations has already been initiated by the Reserve Bank.

Statement

Gist of the Main Recommendations	Action taken/proposed to be taken by Reserve Bank of India
1. There should be a process of selective consolidation of gains achieved in branch expansion by each bank for a period 3—5 years during which banks should not expand beyond a certain limit e.g. banks with less than 1000 branches should grow up to 1000 branches and those with 1000—1500 branches upto 1500 branches.	The Reserve Bank does not consider it feasible to fix ceiling on branch expansion of the public sector banks in view of the need for very substantial increase in the number of branches over the next few years. Acceptance of this suggestion could also result in putting an embargo on well managed banks.
2. Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) may open branches in rural areas and wherever and whenever the RRBs are well established, they should take over offices of commercial banks operating in rural areas. The area of operation of RRBs should be clearly demarcated to cover one or more districts depending upon the size of the districts.	For the present, RRBs will continue to be organised under the existing statute. No rigid grounds are proposed to be prescribed with regard to the area of their operation and a flexible approach will be adopted. RRBs will be accorded priority in the matter of branch expansion in rural areas in the districts where the RRBs have been established/will be established hereafter.
3. The four of the subsidiaries of the SBI, viz., State Bank of Hyderabad, State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur, State Bank of Mysore and State Bank of Travancore may be separated from the State Bank of India and made independent entities.	This recommendation of James Raj Committee is under examination in the RBI in the light of the findings of a Committee appointed by the SBI to examine the question of relationship between SBI and its subsidiaries. This Committee has favoured continuance of the linkage in the light of several advantages of the "group model" and has suggested certain legal, regulatory and attitudinal changes in the existing relationship to remedy certain deficiencies in the present relationship.
4. Three new public sector banks should be set up in north-eastern, eastern and central regions of the country with head offices located in these regions with a view to removing regional imbalances in banking.	The suggestion is under examination in the Reserve Bank of India. The aspects involved are whether mere creation of new institutions would solve the problems of regional inequality or whether this purpose could be better achieved by ensuring that the existing banks mainly operating in the regions are made to focus their attention in these areas by forming subsidiaries or upgrading their regional offices with local boards having adequate discretionary powers for taking administrative and operational decisions.

Import of Rubber

3694. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KA. DANNAPPALLU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Northern India Rubber Manufacturers Federation has stated that it is absolutely essential to import 25,000 tonnes of rubber to enable rubber industry to tide over the present crisis;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Union Ministry in this regard;

(c) whether the rubber manufacturers have submitted to Government that during the past two months most of the factories have been closed down;

(d) if so, whether they have also challenged the prices at which the Kerala Government has claimed to have brought down rubber to Rs. 1,000/- per quintal for RMA, is still at Rs. 1,130; and

(e) whether Government have agreed to import 15,000 tonnes of rubber immediately and have also agreed to import further 10,000 tonnes at the end of this year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) and (d). Yes, Sir.

(b) and (e). On a close review of the position, Government have now decided to import through the STC 15,000 tonnes of natural rubber during this year in addition to an equal quantity of rubber imported in September-October, 1978.

(c) The rubber manufacturers had reported to Government about the threatened closure of various units manufacturing rubber goods particularly small scale units.

Janata Hotel/Tourist Hotel in Rishikesh-Uttarkashi-Badrinath Marg

3695. SHRI JAGANNATH SHARMA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) what progress has so far been made in the establishment of Janata Hotels and Tourist huts in the Rishikesh-Uttarkashi and Rishikesh-Badrinath Marg; and

(b) what minimum facilities are being provided to tourists visiting the holy places located in the Garhwal Division?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) The Government has at present no plans for construction of Janata Hotels in the Rishikesh-Uttarkashi and Rishikesh-Badrinath Marg. The State Government, however, have constructed Travellers' Lodges, Rest Houses and Pilgrim Sheds on these routes which cater to the needs of medium and low-income group tourists/pilgrims. The Central Department of Tourism has extended financial assistance towards construction/improvements towards some of the above mentioned accommodations. These establishments are managed by the Garhwal Mandal Vikas Nigam. A statement showing these establishments with their respective bed-capacity is attached at Annexure-I.

The yatra routes in the Garhwal area have been suggested by the State Government for inclusion in the development programme of the Sixth Plan of the Central Department of Tourism. The State Government is also constructing additional accommodation establishments to augment the existing accommodation facilities on these routes, during the Sixth Plan Period.

(b) Information and guidance to the visitors/pilgrims is given through 8 State Government Tourist Bureaus

located in this area. To facilitate travel in this area the Garhwal Mandal Vikas Nigam operates conducted tours during the season India Tourism

Development Corporation also operates conducted tours to Kedarnath and Badrinath from Delhi and back during the season

Statement

List of the Existing travellers' Lodges/ Rest Houses/ Pilgrim Sheds managed by the Garhwal Mandal Vikas Nigam

S.No	Name of the Establishment	No of beds
1	Pilgrim Shed, Badrinath	72
2	Travellers' Lodge, Kedarnath	72
3	Travellers' Lodge, Joshimath	72
4	Travellers' Lodge, Karan Paryag	72
5	Travellers' Lodge, Gaurikund	30
6	Tourist Rest House, Gwaldam	4
7	Tourist Rest House, Uttarkashi	16
8	Pilgrim Shed, Uttarkashi	100
9	Tourist Rest House, Nand Paryag	4
10	Pilgrim Shed, Chinyasaur	50
11	Pilgrim Shed, Bharenghati	100
12	Pilgrim Shed, Gangnani	50
13	Pilgrim Shed, Barkhot	100
14	Waiting Room, Lanka	100
15	Pilgrim Shed, Beel	50
16	Pilgrim Shed, Sanchatti	50
17	Tourist Rest House, Gangnani	4
18	Tourist Rest House, Barkhot	4
19	Tourist Rest House, Chhanghariya	8
20	Tourist Rest House, Gangotri	8
21	Pilgrim Shed, Mani Ki Reti	148
22	Pilgrim Shed, Srinagar	153
23	Pilgrim Shed, Dev Paryag	44
24	Tourist Rest House, Saestradhara (Managed by the Department of Tourism U P)	4

नेपाल सीमा की ओर से तस्करी की गतिविधियाँ

3696. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नेपाल सीमा की ओर से तस्करी की गतिविधियाँ सम्बन्धी सरकार की अनेक प्रतिक्रियाएँ प्राप्त हुई हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार ने नेपाल सीमा पर गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान ऐसे कितने मामलों का पता लगाया है और उन्हें रोकने के लिए क्या प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) ओर (ख) जी हाँ, भारत-नेपाल सीमा के दस्तावेज होने वाले तस्करी-व्यापार के बारे में अनेक शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं। गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान पकड़े गये भारत-नेपाल सीमा के आर-पार तस्करी प्रयास-निर्वाह के मामलों की कुल संख्या नीचे दी गई है :

वर्ष	मामलों की संख्या
1976	9,732
1977	10,138
1978	8,326

(सितम्बर, 1978 तक)

भारत-नेपाल सीमा के आर-पार तस्करी-व्यापार को रोकने के लिए, अनेक उपाय किए गए हैं। इन उपायों में, प्रसूतत श्री निवारक तैल की भण्डार बनाना, सीमाशुल्क निवारक चौकियों की संख्या में वृद्धि करना और उनमें से कुछ को सीमा के अपेक्षाकृत नजदीक स्थानित करना, महत्वपूर्ण मार्गों के साथ-साथ नवत बढ़ाना और समग्र सीमा के साथ-साथ वायर्स का बास विद्यमान शामिल है। सीमा के आर-पार तस्करी व्यापार के प्रयासों को, नाकाम बनाने के लिए सीमाशुल्क निवारक स्टॉक को पूरी तरह सख्त भी रखा जाता है।

Export of D-Oiled Cake

3697. SHRI VINODBHAI B. SHETH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) how much export of D-Oiled Cake has been effected during 1973 from India;

(b) how much foreign exchange and export duty was earned; and

(c) how much D-Oiled Cake was lifted by Dairy Farms and Animal Husbandry owners for local consumption against assured supply by GEEDA?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) and (b) According to provisional figures compiled by Groundnut Extractions Export Development Association, export of Deoiled Groundnut Cakes in January--October, 1978 has been 3,42,264 tonnes with an FOB value of Rs. 43.38 crores. Export duty paid at the rate of Rs. 125 per tonne on this comes to Rs. 4,27,83,000.

(c) In January--October, 1978 the off-take of groundnut extractions at the fixed rate of Rs. 1000 per tonne by domestic consumers was 7,911 tonnes.

Schemes for Bank Credit for Selected Blocks

3698. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the basic features of the scheme of differential interest rate;

(b) total number of block selected for credit facilities for intensive area as well as integrated rural development in the current year; the numbers of block selected State-wise and district-wise and the names of the Block;

(c) basis and basic principles for selection and culmination of blocks for the purpose; and

(d) total numbers with names of places of regional rural banks to be established or already established in each selected block, State and district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI H. M. PATEL) (a) The salient features of the Scheme of Differential Interest Rate are as under—

(i) The scheme is operative in the entire country

(ii) It envisages bank finance at 4 per cent rate of interest to the weakest section of the society with family income not exceeding Rs 3000 per annum in urban or semi-urban areas and Rs. 2000 per annum in rural areas

(iii) Maximum amount of assistance under the scheme per borrower is not to exceed Rs 1500 for working capital and Rs 5000 by way of term loan

(iv) Banks have been asked to lend under the scheme a minimum of 1 per cent of their aggregate advances as at the end of the previous year

(v) At least 40 per cent of the bank credit under the scheme should flow to eligible borrower belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

(b) The blocks selected for intensive development under the Integrated Rural Development Programme, State wise and district wise are given in Annexure—I [Placed in Library See No LT-3673/78]

(c) The above 2000 blocks have been selected out of approximately 4000 blocks covered under Small Farmers Development Agency Programmes, Drought Prone Area Programmes and Command Area Development Programmes. The allocation has been made to the States on a pro-rata basis taking into consideration the existing coverage under the special programmes mentioned above

(d) The list of districts having Integrated Rural Development blocks covered by Regional Rural Banks already established and approved to be established is given in Annexure—II

[Placed in Library See No LT-3073/78]

Grievances of Class IV Employees of Central Bank of India, Belanganj

3699 SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATURVEDI Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware that 41 erstwhile Class IV employees of the Central Bank of India are on fast at the Belanganj branch, Agra since September last, because of the sudden termination of their services without notice, even though their selection had been made for absorption in permanent vacancies after due advertisement,

(b) if so will the Government intervene to redress their grievances and absorb them in permanent vacancies before any fresh recruitment is made, and

(c) if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI H. M. PATEL) (a) to (c) It has been brought to the notice of the Government that certain persons are on fast at Belanganj branch of Central Bank of India at Agra

Central Bank of India has reported that in 1971 the bank had conducted a test for recruitment to certain posts of sub staff in the bank at Agra. 70 persons were put in the waiting list. Some of these persons were appointed on temporary vacancies as and when required. However by the end of December 1974 (according to the bank's policy the waiting list remained in force for three years only) the bank could appoint only 9 persons on a permanent basis. As a special case however the bank appointed 19 more persons who had completed 240 days of temporary service in 12 calendar months

The agitation being conducted at Central Bank of India, Agra is by those persons who could not be absorbed in regular employment

Increase of Interest on SB Account

3700. SHRI B. P. MANDAL:

SHRI HARGOVIND VERMA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to increase interest rate of SB deposit in Post Office from 1st October, 1978; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). The rate of interest on Public Accounts maintained in the Post Office Savings Bank by institutions, which ranged between 3 to 3.5 per cent per annum, has been revised upwards with effect from 1st October, 1978 as notified in the Ministry of Finance Notification No. G.S.R. 433(E) dated the 30th September, 1978, a copy of which is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3074/78]. Certain other categories of accounts in the Post Office Savings Bank which were eligible to an interest rate of 5 per cent per annum, continue to earn interest at that rate.

Unutilised Grants in Steel Sector

3701. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether U.K. wanted to use its unutilized grants in the Steel Sector;

(b) if so, whether Government has any proposal in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (c). The Government of UK have not suggested use of unutilised grants particularly or exclusively for the Steel Sector.

Advances to Sick Industries in West Bengal

3702. SHRI DHIRENDRA NATH BASU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of sick industries getting advances from Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India in West Bengal, District-wise;

(b) whether any of the sick industries has been able to improve its position and increase production to its capacity;

(c) whether the Management of sick industries are being changed and their Board of Directors reconstituted with technical and administrative experts; and

(d) the total amount advanced by I.R.C.I. Banks and other financial institutions so far, unit-wise?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) As on 30-6-1978, 64 sick industrial units in the following districts of West Bengal were receiving assistance from Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India.

Nadia	4 units
Hooghly	2 units
Birbhum	1 unit
Howrah	7 units
Burdwan	3 units
24 Parganas	31 units
Calcutta	16 units

(b) Of the above 64 units, the aggregate value of production pertaining to 47 units from which reports were received by Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India increased to Rs. 68.86 crores during the year 1977-78 (July-June). During the year 1976-77, 44 units had reported aggregate value of production of Rs. 55.73 crores.

(c) Of the assisted units in West Bengal, the management of 19 units has been taken over by the Central Government under the provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act 1951. In the majority of the remaining cases the Boards of Directors have been reconstituted with reference to the terms and conditions of assistance sanctioned by Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India. The executive management set up of a number of units has also been strengthened by inducting professional managers in technical and other disciplines.

(d) In accordance with the practices and usages customary among bankers and also in conformity with the provisions of the statutes governing the public sector banks information relating to the individual constituents of banks is not to be divulged. However till the end of June 1978 Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India had disbursed Rs 35.25 crores to the above 64 units.

Financial Assistance for Opening of Calgary House in Jaipur

3703 SHRI CHATURBHUJ With the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government propose to provide financial assistance or any other sort of help towards the opening of the Calgary House in Jaipur, and

(b) the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL) (a) and (b) On the basis of information furnished by the Government of Rajasthan the facts are that Jaipur and Calgary have been twinned under the UN approved scheme for promotion of international co-operation. The Jaipur World City Society proposes to build a Calgary House in Jaipur for locating a Centre for mentally retarded persons, a guardian house for children who will be

adopted by families in Jaipur and Calgary a hall for permanent exhibition and information on Calgary and Jaipur and office of the Jaipur World Society. The Society's request for allotment of 5 acres of land in Jaipur city is under the consideration of the Urban Improvement Trust, Jaipur. The State Government has no proposal to provide any financial or other assistance for construction of the proposed Calgary House.

Indianization of Foreign Company

3704 SHRI S. S. DAS Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) what steps the Ministry intends to take to help implement Section 28(1)(c) of FERA,

(b) once a foreign company has been Indianized, whether the Ministry intends to ensure that the Indianized company becomes the owner of all the Trade Marks it uses, and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL) (a) To implement the provisions of Section 28(1)(c) guidelines have been laid down. Attention of the Honble Member is invited to the reply given to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2325 dated 8-12-78.

(b) and (c) The Indian company will be the owner of its own trade marks if any. But as regards trade marks owned by the foreign shareholder its use by the Indian company will be governed by agreement between the two parties. In terms of the policy of the Government the use of such trade marks by the Indian company is permissible only if there is no consideration direct or indirect.

Use of Foreign Trade Marks in the Fields of Artists Paints and Children Paints

3705. SHRI S. S. DAS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the foreign trade marks being used in the field of Artists paints and Children's paints;

(b) whether these foreign trade marks are being used with specific permission of Government;

(c) if so, when was the permission granted; and

(d) whether the companies using these foreign trade marks asked for Government permission under Section 28(1) (c) of FERA?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) Artists and Children's paints do not form a separate group but are included in Class 2 of Schedule IV of the Trade and Merchandise Marks Rules, 1950, along with paints, varnishes, lacquers, colouring matters, dyestuffs, metals in foil and powder form for painters and decorators etc. There are 316 trade marks registered in the name of persons or companies incorporated outside India for goods covered by Class 2. There is no precise information whether any of these trade marks are actually being used for "Artists and Children's paints", as the proprietors of such marks are not required to report such a use to the Registrar of Trade Marks.

(b) to (d) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Boosting of India's Exports to E.E.C.

3706. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that at present bright scope exists for India to boost its exports to the European Economic Community (EEC);

(b) if so, the variety of Indian products which have been selected for import;

(c) whether any pressure has been put on the EEC to remove the present quota system; and

(d) if so, the success achieved in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) to (d). There is large scope for India to boost its exports to the EEC in view of the complementarities that exist between the two economies. As a sequel to a recent study made in the above context, the product areas that have been identified for promotional and marketing thrust in the EEC market, inter alia, include leather and leather products, hard fibres (Jute & Coir), Project construction and consultancy, Marine and Agricultural products including food processing, electronic components and computer software, garments and textiles, and gems and jewellery etc.

The desirability of removing quota restrictions and other such protectionist measures has been taken up from time to time.

Slump in Investments by Scheduled Commercial Banks

3.07 SHRI S R DAMANI Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether there has lately been some slump in investments by scheduled commercial banks and a rise in the borrowings from the Reserve Bank of India

(b) if so the reasons therefor, and

(c) what measures Government have taken in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India to improve the matter?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H M PATEL) (a) to (c) No Sir As would be evident from the statement below the investments of the scheduled commercial banks have increased and their borrowings from the Reserve Bank of India have decreased during the current financial year so far

1978-79	Investment	Borrowing from RBI
(a) As on 31.3.1978	7387	331
(b) As on 21.11.1978	8583	247
Variations (b-a)	+1196	-84

However with a view to restrain credit expansion consistent with the genuine needs of the economy Reserve Bank of India have enhanced the Statutory Liquidity Ratio from 33 per cent to 34 per cent with effect from December 1 1978 Banks have also been advised to limit their non food gross credit expansion to 40 per cent of their incremental deposits during the period December 1978—March 1979

Decline in Export of Cotton Textiles

3708 SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY

SHRI S S SOMANI

Will the Minister of COMMERCE CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state

(a) whether export of cotton textiles recorded a sharp decline during 1977-78, and

(b) if so what were the factors responsible for fall in export?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG) (a) Exports of cotton textiles during 1977-78 are estimated lower at Rs 568.72 crores than exports worth Rs 631.47 crores during 1976-77

(b) The main factors responsible for the fall in exports were the recessionary conditions in important consuming markets and unilateral restrictions imposed by some consuming countries on certain items of textiles during 1977

Visit of the Foreign Trade Minister of Indonesia to India

3709 SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY Will the Minister of COMMERCE CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Foreign Trade Minister of Indonesia visited India recently and held talks with him, and

(b) if so the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG) (a) and (b) No Sir However the Foreign Minister of Indonesia HE Prof Dr Mochtar Kusumaatmadja who visited India

from November, 12-18, 1978, for periodical bilateral talks with the Minister of External Affairs, paid a courtesy call on the Minister of Commerce, Civil Supplies and Cooperation on 15-11-1978. During the informal discussions, it was agreed that there was scope for increasing the two-way trade between India and Indonesia.

Revision in Pension Formula for Central Government Employees

3710. SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of the Government in regard to revise the pension formula for the Central Government employees;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) when it will be enforced; and

(d) whether it will be also have any effect in State Government employees?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Some proposals relating to the revision of the pension formula are being examined.

(b) and (c). It would be premature to disclose the details.

(d) The Central Government have no jurisdiction over the employees of the State Governments and, therefore, orders governing the service conditions of Central Government employees do not apply to the employees of the State Governments.

Permission to M/s. Brook Bond India Ltd. to take up Marketing of Blades

3711. SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s. Brook Bond India Ltd. has been allowed to take up marketing of blades a consumer item;

(b) if so, whether this permission is not against the laid down policy of the Government under F.E.R.A. and M.R.T.P. Act; and

(c) if so, under what consideration this multinational and large house is allowed to take up this new 'non-priority activity'?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). Permission has been granted to M/s. Brook bond India Ltd. to act as agent of Central Industrial Alliance Ltd. for distribution of razor blades and other associated products manufactured by Centron. This permission would be valid for a period of six months or till the merger of the two companies in terms of provision 72(a) of Income-Tax Act is approved, whichever is earlier. It is also subject to MRTP clearance.

(c) M/s. Centron Industrial Alliance Ltd., Aurangabad, was set up for manufacture of razor blades with the assistance of SICOM and has become permanently sick. The company manufactures a good number of quality blades but has run into enormous losses which have wiped out its share capital. The main cause of its sickness is said to be the mismanagement by the promoters. United Commercial Bank and SICOM have substantial financial stakes in the company of the order of Rs. 2 crores. The company has also taken Fixed Deposits from the public and selling agencies of the order of Rs. 1.5 crores. The aggregate liability of the company and its subsidiaries are estimated at Rs. 5 crore; against the paid-up capital of Rs. 1 crore. The company is incurring cash losses of a few lakhs every month and is not in a position to meet even its interest obligations. The Government of Maharashtra have invoked the provisions of the Bombay Relief Undertaking (Special Provisions) Act 1958 to enable the

financial institutions to try and nurse the unit back to health with a reconstituted management including the promoters. An attempt was made by SICOM to arrange marketing through Indian agencies and the response was not encouraging. Under these circumstances the suggestion to merge the company with V/S Brook Bond and to provide the marketing as an interim measure was recommended by Government of Maharashtra taking into account the special circumstances and the public interest involved. Approval has been given to Brook Bond to undertake marketing as an interim measure. Brook Bond itself is complying with the law under FERA and would be reducing its non resident interest to 10 per cent shortly and would cease to be a FERA company.

New Schemes for Farmers Introduced by Nationalised Banks

3712 SHRI H. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether nationalised banks have introduced some new schemes to help the farmers and the small scale industries under the new schemes and

(b) whether Government have adopted any policy in regard to some of the nationalised banks having subscribed capital of over Rs. 50 crores?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI B. M. PATEL): (a) For the agricultural sector the commercial banks operate various schemes relating to agricultural operations and activities allied to agriculture like poultry, dairy, fisheries etc. The commercial banks also participate in the implementation of the schemes drawn by specialised agencies such as Small Farmers Development Agencies, Kisan Credit Schemes, Command Area Development programmes and Integrated Rural Development programmes. They have for the last few years self employment

schemes under which educated and other persons including technical entrepreneurs desirous of setting up of small scale industrial units get credit and other facilities from them on liberal terms under the Government's employment promotion programme. The refinance facilities to banks by the Industrial Development Bank of India in respect of their term loans to small scale industries has also been liberalised and simplified with effect from 1978. The Reserve Bank of India has advised the commercial banks to sanction loans to small entrepreneurs on the basis of the viability of the scheme rather than on the basis of conventional security criteria and they have also been advised to take a flexible approach towards margin requirement, equity contribution, repayment schedule and ensure speedy disposal of loan applications.

(b) Presumably the Honble Member wants to know if the policy outlined in the answer to part (a) of the question applies to private sector banks too. The answer is in the affirmative.

उत्तर प्रदेश के किसानों के लिए नए कृषि ऋण योजनाओं की शुरुआत

3712. श्री हरिप्रसाद शर्मा: क्या कृषि ऋण योजनाओं की शुरुआत की जा रही है?

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के किसानों के लिए नए कृषि ऋण योजनाओं की शुरुआत की जा रही है।

(ख) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के किसानों के लिए नए कृषि ऋण योजनाओं की शुरुआत की जा रही है?

(ग) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के किसानों के लिए नए कृषि ऋण योजनाओं की शुरुआत की जा रही है?

श्री मन्त्री: (क) हाँ, (ख) हाँ, (ग) हाँ।
उत्तर प्रदेश के किसानों के लिए नए कृषि ऋण योजनाओं की शुरुआत की जा रही है।
उत्तर प्रदेश के किसानों के लिए नए कृषि ऋण योजनाओं की शुरुआत की जा रही है।
उत्तर प्रदेश के किसानों के लिए नए कृषि ऋण योजनाओं की शुरुआत की जा रही है।

की आशा-वार कर्मचारियों की संख्या तत्काल उप-
नयन नहीं है तथा पूर्ण वर्ष सूचना के संग्रह और
संकलन में लगने वाला थम तथा रुक, परिणामों
की तुलना में बहुत अधिक होगा।

(घ) और (ग). भारत सरकार के राष्ट्रीय-
कृत प्रतिष्ठान होने के कारण बैंक पदों के ब्यवस्थाप
के मामले में भारत सरकार द्वारा जारी विदेशों का
पालन करते हैं। इन नियमों में केवल अनुसूचित
वर्गियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए ही
आरक्षण की व्यवस्था है।

एक परिवार के करने में सोने की अधिकतम सीमा
यहां

3714. श्री दयाराम शाय : क्या वित्त
मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करें कि सरकार का विचार
एक परिवार के करने में सोने की अधिकतम सीमा
निश्चित करने का है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एच० पटेल) : कर्मचार
स्वर्ण नियंत्रण अधिनियम के अंतर्गत, निजी स्वामित्व
वा, करने में सुव्यवस्था रखना प्रोत्साहित है।
किसी व्यक्ति या परिवार द्वारा या समूह या व्यक्ति
द्वारा या करने हैं, अपने पास प्रत्येक करने में रखे
या, तकली हैं, उनकी मात्रा पर उक्त अधिनियम
के मतानुसार विचार एवं कानूनी अर्थ के और कोई
प्रतिबंध नहीं है कि यदि अपने स्वामित्व में रखने
अथवा पास रखने अथवा करने में या नियंत्रण में
रखे जाने वाले सोने के सामग्रियों/वस्तुओं का कुल
भार प्रतिव्यक्ति के मामले में 2 किलोग्राम और परि-
वार के मामले में 4 किलोग्राम से अधिक हो, तो
सम्बन्धित व्यक्ति अथवा परिवार को इस सम्पदा में
कानूनी और पर योग्य करनी पड़ेगी है।
किसी व्यक्ति या परिवार द्वारा या करने के, गहनों को
अपने, करने में रखे जाने के बारे में किसी प्रकार की
सीमा, निर्धारित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव इस समय
सरकार के विचारधीन नहीं है। अतः, के
रिजर्व बैंक के कर्तव्य की अग्रसरता में एक समिति
नियुक्त की है, जो स्वयं-चाली की सभी प्रवृत्तियों से
सम्बन्धित करके, सरकार को सूचनाओं, सम्बन्धित
विशेषों पर करेगी।

असोक, जनपथ, सोदी और रथवोत होटलों में काम
करने वाले कर्मचारी

3715. श्री दयाराम शाय : क्या पब्लिक
और गवर्न, विमानन मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करें
कि :

(क) भारत, पब्लिक विमानन विभाग के असोक,
जनपथ, सोदी और रथवोत होटलों में काम कर रहे
कर्मचारियों की श्रेणीगत संख्या, कितनी है और
उनके वेतन पर कितना मासिक व्यय होता है और

ऐसे कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितना है, बी बी एफ की
सेवा पूरी कर चुके हैं, परन्तु जिन्हें, स्वाधी, नहीं
किया गया है ; और

(ख) इन होटलों की कितना मासिक लागत
होगा है और कर्मचारियों को वेतन के रूप में कितनी
व्यय की गई ?

पब्लिक और गवर्न विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम
कोशिक) : (क) और (ख), मासिक सुचना
संलग्न संलग्न "क" और "ख" में दी गई है।
प्रमाण में रखे गए। संलग्न संख्या एन-टी
3875 (78)।

श्री विवेक के पत्रवात शाय के उपयोग में
कभी

3716. श्री दयाराम शाय : क्या
पब्लिक और गवर्न विमानन मंत्री यह बताते की
कृपा करें कि :

(क) दिल्ली में, होटलों में प्रतिव्यक्ति कितनी
शराब पेश की जाती है और क्या यह विवेक शाय
के जारी होने के पश्चात् इसके उपयोग में कभी रुक
है और यदि हाँ, तो कितनी ?

(ख) सरकारी होटलों में शराब के व्ययतम
उपयोग की सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या कृपा
किये गये हैं, और

(ग) यह विवेक लागू होने के पश्चात् असोक,
सोदी, जनपथ और रथवोत होटलों में, इन्होंने कितने
विदेशी कर्मचारियों पर संख्या में प्रति मास कितनी
कभी हुई है ?

पब्लिक और गवर्न विमानन मंत्री (श्री
पुरुषोत्तम कोशिक) : (क) से (ग), सूचना
एकत्र की जा रही है और सत्र पत्र पर रख दी
जाएगी।

राष्ट्रीयकृत एवं आर्थिक विकास द्वारा मध्य
वेतन

3717. श्री दयाराम शाय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह
बताने की कृपा करें कि देश सरकार का विचार
राष्ट्रीयकृत और आर्थिक विकास के अंतर्गत
ऐसे सम्बन्धी क्षेत्रों पर परिचालन करने का है कि निम्न
क्षेत्रों की आर्थिक व्यवस्था का और और परिदे
ता, अब तक और, बी बी एफ की सेवा पर
है ?

बिल मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) जी, हा । सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों से यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कहा गया है कि प्राणाय तथा घाई सहरी क्षेत्रों में जुलाई गई राशि का 60 प्रतिशत जहाँ क्षेत्रों में लगाने तथा मार्च, 1979 तक प्राथमिकता वाले क्षेत्रों को जिनमें कि इति क्षेत्र भी शामिल हैं, दिये जाने वाले क्षेत्र उनके द्वारा दिए गए हुए क्षेत्रों का 33-1/3 प्रतिशत हो जाये। इसके अनिवारित, सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों को निम्नलिखित के कार्यन्वयन में सक्षम रूप से भाग लेने के लिए कहा गया है —

(1) प्राथमिक क्षेत्रों के कमजोर वर्गों को सहायता करने वाले विशेष अधिकारों (एजेंसियों) मार्च 1979 एम० एफ० सी० ए, सी० पी० ए० सी० के माध्यम से,

(2) विपरीत व्यापार पराजय विपरीत प्रत्यक्ष बैंक को अपने क्षेत्रों का कम से कम एक प्रतिशत, कृषि सहित प्राथमिकता वाले क्षेत्रों के छोटे क्षेत्रों को 4 प्रतिशत को दर से देने के लिए कहा गया है,

(3) प्राथमिक पर्यवहार तथा के सम्पूर्ण विकास के लिए प्राथमिक प्रयोजन योजना, तथा

(4) सम्पूर्ण प्राथमिक विकास के कार्यक्रमों में जाकर समुदायों का महत्व विचार्य।

पूरत जिले में बेल्दा में बैंक शाखा बंदीय की एक शाखा का खोल जाना

3718 श्री छोटुभाई मामित : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की इच्छा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मूरत जिले में बेल्दा (नोबलर) में बैंक शाखा बंदीय की एक शाखा खोलने के लिए कोई मांग की गई है और इस मांग का ज्योप क्या है ;

(ख) यह मांग कब की गई थी और कहा पर बैंक को शाखा कब तक खोल जाने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(ग) उपरोक्त शाखा खोलने के लिए सरकार द्वारा की जा रही ठोस कार्यवाही का ज्योप क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) से (ख) बैंक शाखा बंदीय में सूचना दी है कि निम्नलिखित में मूरत जिले के बेल्दा (निशार) नामक स्थान पर शाखा खोलने की कोई योजना नहीं है और इस क्षेत्र में शाखा खोलने की कोई मांग बैंक को किसी भी प्रतीत नहीं होती है।

भारतीय स्टेट बैंक की गजरात में कमाता स्थित शाखा द्वारा क्षेत्र दिया जाना

3719 श्री छोटुभाई मामित : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की इच्छा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गुजरात के जिला बनसाई में भारतीय स्टेट बैंक की कमाता शाखा द्वारा सीधे का बहुत कम राशि के क्षेत्र दिये गये हैं; यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और इसके लिए कोई उत्तरदायी है ?

(ख) कमाता शाखा द्वारा 1976 से मूल 1978 के बीच कितनी राशि के क्षेत्र दिये और ये क्षेत्र किन प्रयोजनों के लिए दिये गये थे, और

(ग) क्या सरकार इस बात को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कोई कार्यवाई करेगी कि लोगों का इस बैंक से क्षेत्र तेजी से मिले और यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धों और क्या हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) जी, हाँ। बैंक ने सूचित किया है कि कमाता शाखा द्वारा दिये जाने वाले क्षेत्रों की राशि में भी भी वृद्धि होने के कारण वे हैं — मूलभूत सुविधाओं की अनुपलब्धि गये के छ महीनों में प्रायः क्षेत्रों में प्राथमिकता सुलभ न होना और बैंक की उन विभिन्न क्षेत्र योजनाओं का कम लाभ उठाया जाना, जिनका प्रभाव होने की सूचना मिली है।

(ख) जून, 1978 की स्थिति के अनुसार जिला बनसाई (गुजरात) में बैंक की कमाता शाखा में 23,000 रुपये के बकाया क्षेत्र वे जिनमें छोटे व्यावसायिकों को दिये गये 5000 रुपये के क्षेत्र और कृषि के लिए दिये गये 15000 रुपये के और 3000 रुपये के व्यक्तिगत क्षेत्र शामिल है इनमें से 9000 रुपये के क्षेत्र विपरीत व्यापार योजना के प्रत्यक्ष छोटे व्यावसायिकों को क्षेत्र के लिए दिये गये थे।

(ग) बैंक ने सूचित किया है कि इस शाखा द्वारा उपलब्ध क्षेत्रों को दिये जाने वाले क्षेत्रों की मात्रा को बढ़ाने के प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं। बैंक ने कहा गया है कि कमाता शाखा के क्षेत्र की विकास प्राथमिकताओं पर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाये।

पर्यटकों के लिए गुजरात में उर्दू का विचार

3720 श्री छोटुभाई मामित : क्या पर्यटन और वायु विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की इच्छा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गुजरात सरकार ने पर्यटकों के लिए उर्दू में एक विश्व स्तर का विचार करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार से अनुमति किया है और यदि हाँ, तो उसका ज्योप क्या है ;

(ब) उकई में हिल स्टेसन का किस प्रकार विकास करने का प्रस्ताव है और उस पर निम्न व्यय आने की सम्भावना है; और

(ग) इस हिल स्टेसन का विकास करने का कार्य कब सारम्भ होगा तथा पर्यटन दल स्थान की यात्रा कर सकेंगे और उकई में शीघ्र ही हिल स्टेसन का विकास करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा क्या ठोस कार्यवाही की जा रही है शयन करने का विचार है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) के (ब) हाथ ही में हुए पर्यटन मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में उकई रीम स्वर को एक पर्यटन केंद्र के रूप में विकसित करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सैक्टर में विचार करने के लिए प्रस्तावित किया गया था। उपर्युक्त सरकार से परामर्श करके, उपसत्य साधनों पर विचार एवं हुए, स्कीन के व्योरो को अन्तिम रूप दिया जाएगा।

Development of tourist spots in Tamil Nadu

3721. SHRI A. ASHOKARAJ: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Centre has received any proposal to develop tourist spots in Tamil Nadu; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of Tamil Nadu has proposed Mahabalipuram and Kanyakumari as two tourist centres to be developed in the Central Sector during the Sixth Plan period, as well as for early implementation of the Janata Hotel Scheme at Madras, and Central assistance for the setting up of a Lion Safari Park at Vandavur near Madras.

Indianisation of Sterling Tea Companies

3722. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Sterling Tea Plantation Companies functioning in India; and

(b) the latest position in regard to Indianisation of those Companies?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) There were 89 Sterling Tea Companies and 1 wholly British owned Indian company engaged in tea cultivation operating in India as on 1st January, 1974.

(b) The latest position in regard to Indianisation of these companies is as under:

i. Companies which have either transferred their business to Indian Companies with 74% or less non-resident interest or sold their estates to Indian Companies.	37
ii. Companies which are in process of Indianisation.	19
iii. Companies to whom approvals are being issued for their Indianisation proposals.	15
iv. Companies whose proposals are under consideration of Government/Reserve Bank of India.	28

Revenue collection from aerated waters

3723. SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what has been the Budgeted estimates and actual revenue collection from aerated waters for the last three years; and

(b) what criteria are used to compute the budgeted estimates?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL). (a) Central Excise Budget Estimates and actual revenue realisations from aerated waters for the last three years are as under —

Year	Budget Estimates	Revenue Collected
	(Rs lakhs)	
1975-76	990	853
1976-77	1745	1306
1977-78	1495	1002

(b) The estimates are formulated after taking into account trends of production, clearance and revenue realisations along with changes in the rates of duty and any important happenings having a bearing on revenue

Excise collected from Cigars

3724 SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN:

SHRI D. AMAT.

SHRI S. S. DAS.

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 9301 on the 5th May, 1978 regarding Central Excise on Cigars and state —

(a) the excise collected from Cigars since 1975 and the budgeted estimates for cigars during the same period and whether the amount is in excess of the amounts collected between 1966-1971 and

(b) the reasons for levying excise on cigars, which is a labour intensive cottage industry and yields insignificant revenue?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL). (a) The Central Excise Budget Estimates and the actual revenue realised from cigars and cheroots are as follows —

Year	Budget Estimates (Rs in lakhs)	Revenue Realisations (Rs in lakhs)
1975-76		
1976-77	20	1
1977-78	1	13*
1978-79	268	

*Duty collected is only for the first six months of the current financial year.

The amount of revenue collected on cigars and cheroots from 1975-76 to 1978-79 (6 months) is less than the revenue realised for the period 1966-1971.

(b) Hand-made branded biris are paying duty at the rate of Rs 2.10 per 1000 Cigarettes are also subjected to relatively higher rates of duty. In this context, it was considered that branded cigars and cheroots should also bear some duty. Till 28-2-1978, cigars and cheroots attracted duty only if their value was Rs 50 or above, per 100. This was modified into a slab structure with graduated rates of duty, introduced as part of the 1978 Budget proposals. Unbranded cigars and cheroots continue to remain exempt from this levy. Moreover, w.e.f. 20-9-78, branded cigars and cheroots whose value per hundred does not exceed Rs 5 have been exempted from Central Excise duty.

Nominees of LIC, on the Boards of Private Sector Companies

SHRI SURENDRA BILRAM. Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) on the Board of how many Private Sector Companies, the Life

Insurance Corporation of India has placed its nominees; and

(b) what is the criteria of placing L.I.C. nominees on the Boards of Private Sector Companies?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL) : (a) As on 12-12-78, the LIC has nominees on the Boards of Directors of 69 Private Sector Companies.

(b) The criteria broadly applied by the LIC for nominating directors on Boards of Private Sector Companies are as under:—

1. In the case of companies in which the LIC's equity holding is Rs. 50 lakhs or above, a nominee is appointed.

2. In the case of companies in which the LIC's equity holding is more than Rs. 25 lakhs but less than Rs. 50 lakhs, the question of appointing its nominees on the Boards of such companies is considered on merits.

3. In the case of companies in which the LIC's equity holding is less than Rs. 25 lakhs, LIC may consider having its representatives on their Boards if the financial position or the equity of management of the company is bad or the affairs of the company are not being managed in accordance with sound principles or commercial practices.

In addition when LIC gives institutional financial assistance by way of underwriting of share capital/ granting of term loans/subscribing to debentures in consortium with other financial institutions nominees are appointed on the Boards of such companies in consultation with the other financial institutions.

Financial interest of Firestone Rubber Co. U.S.A. in Synthetics and Chemicals Ltd.

3726. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the interest of Firestone Tyre and Rubber Company, U.S.A. in Synthetics and Chemicals Ltd., including financial interest; and

(b) what is the total number of shares of Synthetics and Chemicals Ltd. in possession of Firestone Tyre & Rubber Co., U.S.A.?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL) : (a) and (b). The interest of Firestone Tyre and Rubber Co., U.S.A. in Synthetics and Chemicals Ltd. is 25 per cent of the latter's paid-up capital. The total number of shares of Synthetics and Chemicals Ltd. held by Firestone is 1,43,750 of Rs. 100/- each.

Alleged evasion of Central Sales Tax and Central Excise by M/s. Sew Narayan Khub Chand, Calcutta

3727. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY :

SHRI SHYAM SUNDAR GUPTA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the effect that M/s. Sew Narayan Khub Chand, Calcutta have been evading Central Sales Tax, Central Excise for quite sometime and thereby defrauding Government of huge revenue; and

(b) if so, whether Government of India have since raided their concerns and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL) : (a) and (b). M/s. Sew Narayan Khubchand is not a Central Excise licensee at present. The question of their evading Central Excise duty and defrauding Government of huge revenue in the recent past does not, therefore, arise. An old case of alleged evasion of excise duty

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) :
वित्त मन्त्रालय / राजस्व विभाग में बहुत सी
गुप्त सूचना एजेंसियां कार्य कर रही हैं जिन के
नाम इस प्रकार हैं निरीक्षण निदेशालय, ज्ञान प्रज्ञा,
आयकर विभाग का गुप्त सूचना पक्ष, राजस्व गुप्तपक्ष,
निदेशालय, सीमा शुल्क तथा केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क
विभाग का गुप्त सूचना पक्ष और प्रवर्तन निदेशालय
का गुप्त सूचना एकक (वि० मु० वि० ब०)। पिछले
सरकार और वर्तमान सरकार, दोनों के शासन
काल के तैरह वर्षों के दौरान बहुत से परिचारी की
तलाशियां की गई हैं अथवा उनके बारे में जांच की
गई है।

आयकर विभाग द्वारा की गई सभी तलाशियों और
उनके बाद की गई जांच के परिणामों का पूरा ज़ोरा
देना व्यवहार में नहीं होगा। जहां तक, ऐसे जांच
कार्यों का प्रश्न है जिसका तलाशियों से कोई सम्बन्ध
नहीं होता उदाहरणार्थ, सुपेविजोर के विदेशी सूचनाओं
के आधार पर की गई जांच, मालवीय सदस्य द्वारा
मागी गई सूचना का आर्कैव दे पाना, सम्भव नहीं है,
क्योंकि ऐसा कोई एजिस्टर नहीं रखा जाता है, जिसमें
किसी जांच के निष्कर्षों की प्रगति का रिकॉर्ड रखा
जाये और सदस्य महोदय द्वारा मागी गई सूचना
तैयार करने के लिए बहुत सारे कार्यों को देवना
पड़ेगा।

सीमा शुल्क, केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क तथा
विदेशी मुद्रा नियंत्रण के सम्बन्ध में, जहां तक व्यवहार
है, सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सरल-पटल पर
रख दी जाएगी।

Representation from Cooperative Societies for appointment as Distributors

3731. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Co-operative societies, having job oriented programmes for educated young entrepreneurs of weaker sections of society, have approached the Indian Farmers Fertilizer Cooperative Limited for appointment as distributors;

(b) whether the IFFCO has taken any action in this regard; and

(c) if not, what action Government propose to take to ensure that due

share of distributorship is given to small cooperative societies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) Yes, Sir. One Society from New Delhi has approached IFFCO.

(b) and (c). IFFCO has explained to the Society that it allots the share of each State/Union Territory normally to one agent in the State/Union Territory which shall be the apex cooperative marketing society. Hence, the question of government ensuring that due share of distributorship, of IFFCO, is given to small cooperative societies, does not arise.

नवीले पदार्थों को पेंती उत्पादन और उपलब्ध कराने के लिए

3732. श्री मुरारज : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नवीले पदार्थों को पेंती, उत्पादन और उपलब्ध कराने के लिए निम्नलिखित तालिका की भारत सरकार को कोई योजना है ;

(ख) क्या नवीले पदार्थ उपलब्ध करने का रास्ता तथा उनकी उपलब्धता राशियों में संतुलन को बहुत आवश्यकता है ;

(ग) क्या एजिन्सी क्षेत्रीय परिषद् के सम्बन्ध में नवीले पदार्थों को समन्वयों के सम्बन्ध में कोई समन्वय निगम बना है; और

(घ) यदि हा, तो क्या सरकार का विचार पूर्ण निर्वहन करने हेतु कोई तालिका बनाने का है और यदि हा, तो कब तक ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) और (घ) . भारत सरकार, नार्वेजियन प्रोपियर्टी और नन प्रभावी पदार्थों पर भारतीय अधिनियम, 1857, भारतीय अधिनियम, 1878, पब्लिकर गारर ड्रग अधिनियम, 1930 और प्रोपियर्टी ड्रग और प्रोपियर्टी अधिनियम, 1940 के अधिनियमों के अनुसार नियंत्रण रखती है। नॉर्वेजियन, गारर और नार्वेजियन प्रोपियर्टी ड्रगों पर नन प्रभावी पदार्थों के सम्बन्धित विनियम के द्वारा कानून के उपलब्धता है,

मन्त्र बलों के साथ-साथ संवेकित करन और नुह बनावे के लिए एक व्यापक कानून बनाने के प्रश्न पर विचार कर रही है।

(ख) श्री (ग) जी. हा। केंद्रीय माध्यम पर धाराधिक वटक बला कर सम्बन्धित राज्य और केंद्रीय प्रवर्तन एजेंसियों के बीच समन्वय बनाया है। उत्तर पश्चिम क्षेत्रीय नारकाटिक्स सम्मेलन का 13वां अधिवेशन हाल ही में चण्डीगढ़ में बुलाया गया था जिसमें उत्तर प्रदेश महाराष्ट्र पंजाब जम्मू और काशीर, हिमाचल प्रदेश हरियाणा राज्य और तमिल नाडु राज्य दिल्ली और चंडीगढ़ में प्रमुख व्यापार और धोपधि इन्धनों के दुरुपयोग से सम्बन्धित समस्याओं पर इस दृष्टि से विचार किया गया जिससे कि उनकी प्रत्येक प्रवर्तन एजेंसियों के प्रयासों को समन्वित किया जा सके।

Enquiry into the Polyester Filament Yarn Import Scandal

3/33 SHRI YASANT SATHE Will the Minister of COMMERCE CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to unstarred question No 1845 on 28th July 1978 regarding enquiry into the polyester filament yarns import scandal and state

(a) whether Committee under the Chairmanship of the Secretary (Industry) has been appointed to look into the import policy of cellulosic and non cellulosic fibres/yarns including polyester filament yarn and to advise Government accordingly and the committee is expected to submit its report shortly,

(b) if so whether the Committee has since submitted its report to the Government the details regarding the findings of the Committee, and

(c) if so, action taken/proposed in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG)

(a) to (c) The Committee has submitted its Report to Government. The

findings of the Committee have not yet been published, and Government decision thereon are awaited.

Investment in Purchase of Raw Material by M/s. Auto Pins (I) Regd. and its Allied Concerns

3735 SHRI MANOHAR LAL Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 387 on 11th August, 1978 regarding M/s Auto Pins (I) Regd. and state

(a) whether during assessment for the assessment year 1975-76 an addition of Rs. 40,000 in the case of an allied concern of M/s Auto Pins (I) Regd., was revealed on account of unexplained investment,

(b) if so, has the Department assessed the total violation of such unexplained investment in purchase of raw material by M/s Auto Pins (I) Regd. and separately for its allied concerns,

(c) the names of the firms involved from where such purchases without recording in books of accounts are being made, and

(d) what penal action Government have taken/proposed to take against these firms and other firms which are involved in these transactions?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL, (a) A sum of Rs 40,000/- representing unaccounted money utilised by M/s Motoren Industries in the purchase of raw materials from M/s Upper India Steel Manufacturing and Engineering Company was included in the former's assessment for 1975-76 as income from undisclosed sources. On the assessee's appeal the amount was excluded from the assessment on the ground that it related to the previous year for its assessment for 1974-75. The assessment of M/s. Motoren Industries for 1974-75 has accordingly been reopened for subjecting the amount to tax.

(b) No unexplained investment calling for similar action has come to notice in the assessment so far made in the cases of M/s. Auto Pins (I) Regd. and other concerns connected with it.

(c) M/s. Upper India Steel Manufacturing & Engineering Company was the only concern from which M/s. Motoren Industries had made purchases outside its accounts, to the knowledge of the Income Tax Officer who made the relevant assessment, viz., the assessment for 1975-76.

(d) Appropriate penal action will be taken in pursuance of the assessment of M/s. Motoren Industries for 1974-75. There is no scope for any action against M/s. Upper India Steel Manufacturing & Engineering Company, which has disclosed its transactions with M/s. Motoren Industries fully.

Inquiry into delay in settling cases against M/s. Auto Pins (I) Regd. and its Allied Concerns

3736. SHRI MANOHAR LAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 397 on the 11th August, 1978 regarding M/s. Auto Pins (I) Regd. and state:

(a) whether the conduct of the officers who were responsible for delay in settling cases against M/s. Auto Pins (I) Regd. and its allied concerns, has been looked into, and any inquiry instituted, if so, findings thereof and if not, reasons therefor;

(b) the estimate of revenue lost by Government because of lapses of these officers;

(c), whether any guidelines have been given to the new officers to assess the correct income and the tax evasion for the years already assessed by the previous officers, and for subsequent years, if so, what; and

(d) the action Government propose to take against the erring officials?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (d). The following were Income Tax Officers and Inspecting Assistant Commissioners who exercised jurisdiction over the cases of M/s. Auto Pins (I) Regd. and its allied concerns in the Delhi Central Charge:

Income Tax Officers:

Names	Period
S/Shri K. K. Kapila	Upto 30-6-1978
S. C. Gupta	From 1-7-1978 to 17-8-1978

Inspecting Assistant Commissioners:

Names	Period
S/Shri A. S. Thind	Upto 30-6-1978
Jawahir Singh	From 1.7.1978 to 2.10.1978
O. P. Sharma	From 18.8.1978 to 11.10.1978
Y. Singh	From 12.10.1978 onwards

Shri Y. Singh, Inspecting Assistant Commissioner has been vested with the necessary powers for making assessments in the cases of M/s. Auto Pins (I) Regd. and its allied concerns.

Since the search of the premises of M/s. Auto Pins (I) Regd. and some others connected with it were conducted in April, 1978 and orders under section 132(5) of the Income Tax Act were passed in these cases in July, 1978 it is possible to hold the view that the finalisation of all the relevant assessments could have been done more expeditiously. So far, only the assessment for 1975-76 has been made in the case of M/s. Auto Pins (I) Regd. after the search though the assessments relevant to the search would include the years 1976-77 and 1977-78. The assessment for 1975-76 had already been completed before the search in the ordinary course in the other cases of the group.

General instructions have been issued for the completion of assessments by the close of the current financial year i.e. by 31.3.1979 in all cases of search and seizure carried out before 31.3.1977. The Inspecting Assistant Commissioner who has now been entrusted with the investigation in the case of M/s. Auto Pins (I) Regd. and concerns connected with it is making all possible efforts to speed up the assessments in accordance with this general schedule. Under the proviso to sub-section (1) of section 119 of the Income Tax Act, instructions or directions cannot be issued by the Central Board of Direct Taxes requiring any Income Tax Authority to make a particular assessment or to dispose of a case in a particular manner. However it is expected that all the necessary investigations will be made and scrutiny of accounts done thoroughly in all cases which are assigned to the Central Charges.

No action appears necessary against the officers who have so far been dealing with these cases for their failure to finalise more assessments, since the delay has not entailed any loss of revenue.

केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों को बोनस

3737 श्री मनोहर साहू :
श्री इमान सुन्दर दास :

क्या कितनी बड़ी यह बढ़ाने की दूरा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों को बोनस देने के लिए कोई खास प्रावधान करने का प्रस्ताव केन्द्रीय सरकार के विचारधीन है,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो ऐसा कब किया जायेगा,

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके मुख्य कारण क्या हैं।
श्री

(क) यदि मैं केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों को बोनस देने के बारे में सरकार की क्या नीति है ?

श्री मंत्री (श्री एन. एम. पटेल) : (क)
श्री (क) मन्त्री साहब श्री श्रीमन्त विश्वम्भर

द्वयपन दत्त (मन्त्रिपरिषद् समिति), जिसने बोनस के प्रश्न पर विचार किया, उन्होंने अपनी रिपोर्ट के पैरा 8.15 और 8.16 में निम्नलिखित सिफारिश की है —

"8.15 उक्त संकेत रूप में, लाभ से सम्बन्धित बोनस को कि भारत में काफी लंबे समय से प्रचलित रहा है, उन्हें सबोको में उपयुक्त है जो कि उपयुक्त प्रति-कीर्ति सर्तिकाओं में बोनस के लिए उत्पादन करते हैं। ऐसे सर्तिका उत्पादकों के मामले में चाहे वे प्रौद्योगिकी हो या सरकारी, जहाँ लाभ का प्रयोजन किन्तु नहीं होता वरन् जहाँ लाभ का प्रयोजन नीति द्वारा प्रेरित, प्रभावित प्रत्यक्ष प्रत्यक्ष प्रभावित होते हैं और जिसमें उपयुक्त अधिकतम समाज के कल्याण के लिए होता है, यह उपयुक्त नहीं है। इस प्रकार यह सरकारी क्षेत्रों और ऐसे ही कार्यकर्ताओं के लिए अनुपयुक्त है, जिनमें देखने, बरकत और सरकारी उपयोगी सेवाएँ, रितीय और अन्य कारणाएँ भी शामिल हैं।

8.16 इस तरह के माहुर पर, लाभ से सम्बन्धित बोनस की पद्धति को नए ढंगों में लागू करना वांछनीय नहीं होता। इसके अतिरिक्त, जहाँ कि अनुपयुक्त क्षेत्रों में बोनस की पद्धति लागू है, इसे प्रचालनीय में समाप्त किया जाना चाहिए और यदि आवश्यक हो तो इसे कार्य-निष्पादन के प्रोत्साहित प्रतिक्रिया उपयुक्त उपायों से सम्बन्धित प्रभावितियों द्वारा प्रतिस्थापित कर दिया जाना चाहिए।"

सरकार ने उपयुक्त सिफारिश पर अभी तक कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया है।

Claims rejected by L.I.O.

3739 DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) what is the total number of claims on the Life Insurance Policies rejected during the last three years and for what amounts;

(b) whether it is a fact that there are several complaints of rejection due to long delay and cumbersome formalities causing harassment to the beneficiaries and claimants,

(c) has the attention of Government been drawn to an article published on Page 8 of India Today pub-

lished from Delhi dated 16-30 September, 1978; and

(d) what steps have Government taken to settle claims quickly without harassment to the claimants?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI H. M. PATEL):

(a) Year	Claims Repudiated	
	No.	Amount
1975-76	1189	Rs. 1,19,29,899
1976-77	1400	Rs. 1,41,61,698
1977-78	968	Rs. 1,15,10,600

(b) No, Sir. The claims repudiated during the years 1976-77 and 1977-78 have been a very small percentage of the total claims intimated during the years, being less than 2 per cent in terms of numbers and a little over 3 per cent in terms of sums assured. There have, however, been some justified complaints of delay in the settlement of claims and the LIC is taking all possible steps to eliminate such delays.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Having regard to the various points at which delays occur in the settlement of claims, the LIC has in recent years taken the following steps to expedite settlement:—

(i) Constitution of Policy holders' Servicing Advisory Committee by the LIC in 1975 for close scrutiny, *inter alia*, of pending claims and discussing remedial measures.

(ii) Creation of a cell in the Central Office of the LIC to maintain a continuous check over the operations of the operating offices in the matter of claims settlement and also to review procedures with a view to simplifying the requirements. In addition, in each Divisional Office, a complaints cell has been set up to deal *inter alia*, with cases of delay in settlement of claims.

(iii) In the case of new proposals, the question of age admission of the proponent is settled, before the policy is issued. Under old policies where the age is not admitted the LIC proceeds with the payment of the claims without insisting on proof of age provided there was no fraudulent intention to grossly understate the age. The limit upto which age proof is waived is Rs. 5,000/- sum assured under death claims.

(iv) Where a policyholder dies intestate, the LIC considers waiver of legal evidence of title in deserving cases and settles the claim on the legal heir complying with alternative requirements. Waiver of title is considered in claims payable upto Rs. 75,000/-.

(v) Where the policy document is lost, the Corporation considers payment of the claim on the strength of Indemnity Bond executed by the Nominee/Assignee/Legal Heirs with a surety and it does not insist on a surety where the sum assured is Rs. 5,000/- or less.

(vi) In cases where a claim arises within a short time of the commencement of risk, the LIC dispenses with the enquiry it ordinarily makes in such early claims, if the sum assured is Rs. 5,000/- or less and the claim is *prima facie* not fraudulent.

(vii) Association of field force of the LIC with task of helping the claimants in complying with the requirements.

Review of working of STC and MMTC

3740. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad was instructed to make a comprehensive review of the working of the

STC and M.M.T.C. and their subsidiaries,

(b) whether it is a fact that the Indian Institute of Management has submitted its final report in which restructuring of STC and MMTC has been suggested for operational efficiency, improvement in activities and quality of service, and

(c) if so what decision have Government taken on the recommendation of the Institute and when will it be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG):
(a) and (b) Yes, Sir

(c) The recommendations made by the Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad in regard to the restructuring of the STC and MMTC and their subsidiaries are being examined at appropriate levels and a decision on them is likely to be taken soon

State Tourism Ministers' plea for Allocation of more funds for Tourism

3741 SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT

SHRI CHATURBHUI

SHRI C K JAFFER

SHARIEF

SHRI MADHAVRAO

SCINDIA

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state—

(a) whether Ministers of Tourism from States have submitted a memo to the Prime Minister stating that allotment made in the Sixth Plan is very meagre and they have passed a resolution also which they have forwarded to the Prime Minister, and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A Resolution to this effect adopted at the recent State Tourism Ministers' Conference was presented to the Prime Minister. The various issues raised are being examined.

Rise in Price of Gold

3742. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state whether, in view of the fact that the domestic price of gold is still on the increase and smuggling racket of gold is also on the rise, Government will re-purchase the gold from the persons to whom auctioned in order to stabilise gold price and to curtail gold smuggling?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PAHTEL): No, Sir

The question of Government's re-purchasing the gold sold in auction does not arise as the transactions are complete with the acceptance of the bids and delivery of the gold. Purchase of gold from the market by the Government will not by itself help in stabilising the gold prices in India or curtailing gold smuggling.

Representation made by Akhil Bharat Sindhi Boli and Sahit Sabha, Bombay

3743. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government received a communication dated 2nd October, 1978 along with a copy of a representation already made on 17th April, 1978 from Akhil Bharat-Sindhi Boli and Sahit Sabha, Bombay with regard to "printing of value renderings and numericals on the Indian currency in Sindhi";

(b) if so what are the specific demands made in the representation dated 17th April, 1978, and

(c) what action have Government taken or propose to take in near future?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Their demand is for inclusion of Sindhi renderings and numerals in Arabic Sindhi script on currency and bank notes.

(c) The matter is under consideration of the Government as some other parties have demanded that Sindhi renderings in Devanagari script should be included on currency and bank notes and their reactions in this regard are being ascertained.

Participants in small Industries Fair at New Delhi

3744. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to lay a statement on the Table of the House showing:

(a) the names of various participants in the current Small Industries Fair at New Delhi;

(b) the expenditure likely to be incurred by each of them for the fair; and

(c) what is the total estimated income from the said Fair?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. LT 3077/78].

(b) The expenditure incurred by individual participants is not known. The expenditure of the TFAI is, however, estimated at Rs. 46.65 lakh.

(c) The total estimated income by way of space rent, gate collection etc. is Rs. 54.50 lakhs. The sales effected and the business transacted in the various pavilions have aggregated to about Rs. One crore and business under transaction is reported to be of the order of Rs. 5 crores.

प्रोद्योग एयर लाइन्स और एयर इंडिया के विमानों की दुर्घटना के बारे में पाब के परिणाम

3745. श्री तुलन जय कछवाप : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मार्च, 1977 से मार्च, 1978 को अवधि में इंडियन एयरलाइन्स और एयर इंडिया के कितने विमान दुर्घटना वस्तु हुए तथा इन दुर्घटनाओं में यात्रियों की कुल संख्या कितनी हुई तथा कितने यात्रियों में डरकाले कर्मचारियों और यात्रियों की कुल संख्या कितनी बताई जा रही है ;

(ख) क्या इन दुर्घटनाओं की वजह से यात्रियों की संख्या घट रही है, तो इसके क्या परिणाम निकले तथा कितनी दुर्घटनाओं के बारे में प्रत्यक्ष कोई जांच नहीं की गई और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) क्या कोई भी यात्रियों के परिणामों के साथ फल पर रखा जाएगा ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कोटिक) : (क) और (ख) : बरेल में घुसने वाले कुछ विमान प्रलय हो

(ग) रिपोर्टों की प्रतियां मन्त्र के पुस्तकालय में रखी जा रही हैं।

विचार

मात्र, 1977 से मात्र, 1978 तक की अवधि में सीमांत प्रदेशों में विकास के विचारों की प्रवृत्तियों के बारे में जानकारी देना चाहते हैं।

क्र. सं.	प्रश्न	प्रश्नों की संख्या		जवाब	संख्या	प्रश्नों की संख्या	जवाब	संख्या	प्रश्नों की संख्या	जवाब	संख्या
		प्रश्न	जवाब	प्रश्न	जवाब	प्रश्न	जवाब	प्रश्न	जवाब	प्रश्न	जवाब
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प्रश्न-उत्तर

1	प्रश्न-27 कोटा-सी० सी० एच० 16 मार्च, 1977 कम्प	—	—	—	कुछ नहीं	विमान को काफी जति पहुंची है। इससे मार्गगत पर 5,70,301 52 रुपए खर्च हुए हैं। सीमा- क्षेत्रों में रैपिड प्राप्ति की 'कटौती- समस्या' को सम्बन्धित 50,000 00 रुपए की कटौती करके 5,29,201 52 रुपए की प्राप्ति कर दी है।	बालूवा, विमान, 1932 के विमान 71 के विमानों दुर्घटनाओं के निरी- क्षण द्वारा	दुर्घटनाओं का संभावित कारण यह था कि सीमा- क्षेत्रों पर छोटे-छोटे के एक घण्टा के कारण "एरोडायनमिक सेक्टर" के लक्ष्य से विमान आने के कारण "नोज सेक्टर" विमान टकराने का कारण बन गया था। कारण यह था कि सीमा- क्षेत्रों पर छोटे-छोटे के एक घण्टा के कारण "एरोडायनमिक सेक्टर" के लक्ष्य से विमान आने के कारण "नोज सेक्टर" विमान टकराने का कारण बन गया था।
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 12 जनवरी, 1978
 हैदराबाद

3. यही तर्क सुपाबले के लिए विमान की कोई छति नहीं पड़ती
 कोई दायरा प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है और न ही स्टैंडिंग एयरलाइंस ने किसी सुपाबले का शुभलाह ही किया है।

4. वायुमार्ग नियम, 1937 दुर्घटना का कारण संभवतः के नियम 71 के अन्तर्गत दुर्घटनाओं के निरीक्षण द्वारा।
 अतः समय किसी अन्तर्गत व्यक्ति का रत में परिवर्तन होत में प्रवेश तथा धावन-मार्ग पर गमन ही सकता है।

5. वायुमार्ग नियम, 1937 जांच प्रमाणित की रिपोर्ट के नियम 75 के अन्तर्गत जांच अदा-रत द्वारा।

6. विमान पूर्ण रूप से नष्ट हो गया।
 विमान की कीमत 12,36,00,000/- रूपए थी। पूरी की पूरी क्षति दीया-कृतियों से वसूल की जाती है।

7. दिसम्बर, 1978 तक, विमान पर सवार 190 यात्रियों तथा 23 कर्मिकों में से 174 यात्रियों तथा 22 कर्मिकों के सम्बन्ध में सुपाबले के रूप में 263.06 लाख रूपए की राशि का शुभलाह किया जा चुका है। शेष 16 यात्रियों तथा एक विमान कर्मिक के मामलों का निपटारा विभिन्न अवस्थाओं में है।

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 गवर्नर के निवेदन
 (तत्पुट में)

हवाई उड़ानों के दौरान दिये गये भोजन के विराम में सुधार

3746 श्री हुसैन बन्त बछवाय क्या पटन और नागर विमान मंडी विमान में परते जाने वाल भोजन बजार में 10 मार्च 1978 के प्रतापकित प्रत्यक्ष 2292 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करें कि

(क) क्या इंडियन एयर लाइन्स की उड़ानों के दौरान परते जाने वाले नागर और भोजन को विराम में सुधार करने के लिए प्रयत्न को कोई निर्देश दिए गए हैं और यदि हाँ, तो विराम में सुधार करने के लिए प्रत्यक्ष तक क्या कार्रवाई की गई है और उस का क्या परिणाम निकला,

(ख) इंडियन एयरलाइन्स की सभी उड़ानों में पूरा खाद्य परते जाने में सरकार के समक्ष क्या कठिनाइयाँ या रही हैं और पक्ष को तह दिना मुताबिक के बाकिमा का पुन बस सवा उपपन्न करण के लिए उत्तर के मायने क्या रचितारया या रही है और

(ग) क्या कभी कभी कुछ कारणों से हवाई मार्ग पर एयर इंडिया और इंडियन एयरलाइन्स की उड़ानों का होने में विराम हो जाता है, किन्तु के परिणामस्वरूप यात्रियों की भारी कठिनाइयाँ या खिन्ता करता पड़ता है और क्या इस के लिए यात्रियों का कोई मुआवजा दान का सरकार का कोई प्रस्ताव है जब कि बहाना क छोटे समय में के टिकट प्राप्त यात्रियों के ख से, भी विराम से यह बने पर टिकट की पूरी राशि वाट ली जाती है ?

पटन और नागर विमान मंडी (श्री गुरदोत्तम कोसिह) (क) सरकार न इंडियन एयरलाइन्स को भोजन तथा स्नेस को विराम व भावा में सुधार करने के लिए आवश्यक बंद उड़ान के निर्देश दिए हैं किन्तु के परिणामस्वरूप कार्रवाई न इन सम्बन्ध में आपसे सुधार किया है।

(ख) इंडियन एयरलाइन्स की उड़ानों पर यात्रियों की भारी संख्या तथा उनकी उड़ानों की छोटी अवधि के कारण में रखते हुए, विमान पर सम्पूर्ण भोजन (full meal) देना व्यवहार्य नहीं है। तथापि भोजन के समय पर इंडियन एयरलाइन्स अपनी सभी जट सवाओं पर, आवागमन तथा यात्राओं के दाना प्रकार के पर्याप्त मन्त्र दता है और जहाँ गर्म करने की सुविधा उपलब्ध होती है वहाँ भोजन की व्यवस्था (: am dish) गव दी जाता है। इंडियन एयरलाइन्स का यात्रियों के लिए अपनी जट सेवाओं का पुन धान करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। भोजन के आधार पर बस सेवा की वर्तमान व्यवस्था मन्त्रालय के समक्ष जाती है।

(ग) उड़ानों में देरी होने की हातत में, इंडियन एयरलाइन्स और एयर इंडिया का सदा यह सुनिश्चित प्रयत्न रहता है कि यात्रियों को व्यवधान टोक से जो जाय तथा उन्हें वाता-वाता भी दिया जाय। उड़ानों में देरी होने पर यात्रियों का मुआवजा दान का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

छोटे व्यापारियों द्वारा लाभ का निर्वात

3747 श्री हुसैन बन्त बछवाय क्या बाकिन्स, नागरिक प्रति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि

(क) इस समय दम में लाभ का निर्वात करने वाले और सरकारी व्यापारियों की संख्या कितनी है तथा यह तीन वर्षों में (1) ऐंजिलो बार्से, लि०, कलकत्ता, (2) समर सिंह जयसवाल प्राइवेट लि० कलकत्ता (3) पक्षराम कैलका प्रैलक प्राइवेट लि०, कलकत्ता द्वारा किए गये निर्वात की तुलना में अन्य व्यापारियों से कितने प्रतिशत निर्वात किया, और

(ख) अन्य छोटे व्यापारियों की निर्वात क्षमता बढ़ाने के लिए क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं ?

बाकिन्स तथा नागरिक प्रति और सहकारिता मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भारिद बग) (क) लाभ का निर्वात करने वाली देश में इस समय लगभग 56 और सरकारी कम्पनियाँ हैं। (1) ऐंजिलो बार्से लि० कलकत्ता, (2) समर सिंह जयसवाल प्राइवेट लि० कलकत्ता, (3) पक्षराम कैलका प्रैलक प्राइवेट लि० कलकत्ता की तुलना में अन्य पार्टियों द्वारा विद्ये तीन वर्षों में किये गये निर्वात का प्रतिशत निम्नोक्त प्रकार है

वर्ष	अन्य पार्टियाँ	1 ऐंजिलो बार्से, लि० कलकत्ता	2 समर सिंह जयसवाल प्राइवेट लि०, कलकत्ता	3 पक्षराम कैलका प्रैलक प्राइवेट लि०, कलकत्ता
1975	50.7	49.3	50.2	56
1976	49.8			
1977	44			

वर्ष	प्रतिशत	प्रतिशत
1975	50.7	49.3
1976	49.8	50.2
1977	44	56

(ख) सरकार की बेतमांजिल के, मंडीन मंत्री यात्रियों की लाभ का मन्त्र कर्म निर्वात करने की अनुमति है। तथापि निर्वातों का राज्य आधार विराम व बंदर स्टोक में से लावधाना का प्रपना धनियम गगन उड़ाना होता। अन्ततम निर्वात नीयत भी निर्धारित की जाती है।

"टाप" धारों के आयात के लिए लाइसेंस

3748. श्री हनुमन्त कल्याण : क्या वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बतायें की कृपा करें कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने मार्च, 1977 के बाद "टाप" के धारों के आयात के लिए वट्टे पैमाने पर लाइसेंस जारी किए हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ तो कम्पनीवार जारी किये गये लाइसेंस की संख्या क्या है और देशवार कितनी मात्रा में "टाप" धारों का आयात करने का निर्बंध किया गया है और

(ग) क्या उक्त आयात का देश में "टाप" धारों का निर्यात करने वाले उद्योगों पर प्रतिफल प्रभाव पड़ेगा; और यदि हाँ, तो देश में उद्योगों पर इस की कितनी सीमा तक प्रभाव पड़ेगा ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धारिण देव) :

(क) संभवतः प्रश्न का सम्बन्ध वृत्त टाप्/बार्न के आयात से है। 1977-78 के दौरान, जहाँ टाप्/बार्न की निर्यात तथा निर्यात के नियमों के बदले में भीड़न निर्यातों की आयात नीति के अन्तर्गत इन बार्नों के आयात की अनुमति दी जाती थी। वास्तविक प्रयोगात्मक के लिए, नीति में संश्लेष है कि वृत्त टाप् के आयात की अनुमति नहीं दी जायेगी और जहाँ बार्न के लिए आयातों की अनुमति हेतु कोई विशिष्ट व्यवस्था नहीं थी। 1978-79 में, वृत्त टाप्/बार्न नीति के परिशिष्ट 3 में रोक वाली सूची में आते हैं, और जहाँ मन्त्रालय/विदेशीय परियोजना, होकर तथा निर्यात के नियमों के बदले आयात की निर्यात व्यवस्था की गई है।

(ख) आयात लाइसेंस के धारों आयात निर्यात मुख्य निर्यात द्वारा प्रमाणित बिक्री बुलेटिन भाग सम्प्रेषित लाइसेंसिंग एंजलरी लाइसेंसिंग एंड इन्फोर्मेशन में प्रकाशित किया जाते हैं। इन बुलेटिन की प्रतियाँ संलग्न पुस्तकालय में उपलब्ध हैं।

(ग) जो नहीं।

Revision of Travel Tax on Air Tickets

3749. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the present rate of 7-12 per cent travel tax on the air ticket is highest in the world and is dis-incentive to travellers; and

(b) if so, whether Government are considering the need to revise it?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURU SHOTTAM RAUSHIK): (a) The

present rate of foreign travel tax is not 7½ per cent but 12½ per cent and is currently charged from a passenger performing an international journey for which fare is paid or payable in Indian currency. The rates of such tax in other countries is not readily available. The imposition of the Foreign Travel Tax has not affected the number of travellers going abroad.

(b) There is no proposal for revising the existing rate of foreign travel tax.

विहार में गया के निर्यात राशियाँ पहाड़ी का संरक्षण

3750. श्री ईश्वर बीमरी : क्या पर्यटन और नागरिक विमानन मंत्री यह बतायें की कृपा करें कि :

(क) क्या विहार के गया नगर के उत्तर में 'चम शिला' पहाड़ी एक प्रसिद्ध धार्मिक और ऐतिहासिक स्थान है;

(ख) क्या बिहार के गरीबियाँ में इसकी महत्त्व का संश्लेष किया गया है;

(ग) क्या बड़ी संख्या में भारतीय और नेपाली तीर्थयात्री प्रत्येक वर्ष इस स्थान का दौरा करते हैं;

(घ) क्या खनन विभाग ने उपर्युक्त पहाड़ी की जो एक पर्यटन केंद्र है, निस्कोट के लिए किसी डेकेटोर को पट्टे पर दिया है जिससे उक्त स्थान का सार्वजनिक हो सके है; और

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार उक्त पहाड़ी को संरक्षण देने और उसकी विकास पर्यटन केंद्र के रूप में करने का है, यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागरिक विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कोशिक) : (क) के (ग) की हाँ।

(ख) और (ङ) की हाँ, यह क्षेत्र मुख्य रूप से इन्दौर और स्वातंत्र्य पर्यटन स्थिति का है, पर्यटन केंद्र के रूप में इसकी मुख्य और विकास का प्रयोग राज्य सरकार के कार्य क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत आता है, जिस में अनुसंधान किया जा रहा है कि वे इस स्थिति की प्रगति, प्रकृत में शामिल करने पर विचार कर दें।

Additional Allowance for Duty on Sunday/Holidays Allowed to Central Government Employees

3751 SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the additional allowance for duty on Sunday/holidays previously allowed to the Staff of Central Government Employees under the rules has been withdrawn,

(b) if so, what are reasons therefor, and

(c) whether Government propose to re-consider the matter?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H M PATEL): (a) and (b) Orders have been issued that non-industrial employees other than operational staff and staff car drivers, who are required to work on Sundays and holidays should be granted compensatory leave for such work instead of cash compensation in the form of overtime allowance. This is one of the several steps taken to effect the utmost economy in administrative expenditure

(c) No, Sir

सबु उद्योग सेवा, दिल्ली के प्रवेश मुक्त को कम करने के लिए मान्य :

3752 श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :

श्री जी० के० बाबुल चौधरी :

श्री एस० एस० सोमानी

क्या कामिज, नार्मल वृत्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की इच्छा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार की प्रवृत्ति मैदान में भारतीय प्रवर्तनी में लगाये गये कुछ राज्यों के स्टाफों के 1/- रुपए के प्रवेश मुक्त, जो अधिक है, को कम करने के लिए कोई कानून प्रारम्भ हुआ है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उस पर सरकार की निम्नलिखित क्या है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार प्रवेश मुक्त को कम करने वाले को समझ समझता है ताकि इन नागरिकों को इनके काम उठा सके ?

कामिज तथा नार्मल वृत्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ खान) : (क) की हाँ । राष्ट्रीय सबु उद्योग वृत्ति के हथकरघा मध्य में काम करने वाले व एक सम्मानजनक प्राप्त हुआ है जिसमें सुनाय दिया गया है कि 1 रुपया प्रवेश मुक्त बहुत अधिक है ।

(ख) और (ग)। प्रवर्तनी भारतीय करने के लिए, जो इस में सबु उद्योगों की विद्यमान स्थिति व भूमिका और उनके विकास को बढ़ावा देने के लिए किये गये प्रयास का व्यापक चित्र प्रस्तुत करता है, किए गए व्यापक प्रयास का देवत हुए और साथ ही सेवा देने वाले बानी प्राप्त करता है जो कई विभिन्न विधियों को दखते हुए व्यक्तों के लिए 1 रुपया तथा प्रति वक्ता 50 पैसे का मुक्त अधिक महत्व समझा जाता । सेवा देने के लिए जो बड़ी सख्या में जनता का रही है वह इन बात का प्रमाण है । 12-12-1978 तक 919451 व्यक्तियों ने सेवा दिया । प्रतिदिन की औसत 35363 बंटती है । बिजनेस की विभिन्न हुई हैं और बिजनेस का कारोबार का है उसका कुल मूल्य लगभग एक करोड़ रुपये है और इस अनुमान है कि लगभग 5 करोड़ 50 का कारोबार सम्पन्न होने वाला है ।

यह उल्लेखनीय है, कि क्या व्यवस्था छोटे उद्योगों, महिलाओं, स्कूल के बच्चों यात्रा के सम्बन्ध समूहों के लिए निःशुल्क प्रवेश की अनुमति दी गई है ।

New agreement on payment of bonus to employees of L.A.C.

3753 SHRI CHATURBHUI:

SHRI NATAVERLAL B PARMAR.

SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Airlines had signed a new agreement with its employees for payment of bonus,

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) how many employees will be benefited therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURU SHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) to (c). Indian Airlines signed a settlement with the Air Corporations Employees Union on 21st November, 1978 for payment of productivity linked bonus as ex-gratia. The settlement is valid for four financial years commencing from the financial year 1st April, 1977. In accordance with the settlement, employees drawing pay upto Rs. 1600/- per month will, for the accounting year 1977-78, be entitled to 18 per cent of wages as bonus. At present, approximately 10,500 employees represented by the Air Corporations Employees Union will be benefited by the agreement.

सुपर बाजार खोलना

3754. श्री चतुर्नन : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उपभोक्ताओं को आवश्यक वस्तुएँ उपलब्ध कराने के लिए गत एक वर्ष के दौरान कितने सुपर बाजार किन्-किन स्थानों पर खोले गए ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार था कि वर्षों में सुपर बाजार खोलने के मामले में दूर दराज के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों को प्राथमिकता देने का है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में संक्षिप्त ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल) : (क) उपलब्ध सुचना के अनुसार पिछले एक वर्ष के दौरान नये सहकारी बहु-विभागी भण्डार (सुपर बाजार) जलगाव, उज्जयिनी, भारतनगर, इन्दौर, (महाराष्ट्र) बम्बई-मल्हा, माण्डवा, पुणे, चामरकपेट, धनौरी शहर (कर्नाटक), पुर्वोत्तरा (पश्चिम बंगाल), अहमदाबाद (गुजरात), कुस्कोट और यमुतानगर (हरियाणा) के गहरा तथा कस्बों में खोले गये ।

(ख) और (ग) : जहाँ तक ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों का संबंध है, वहाँ सहकारी बहु-विभागी भण्डार खोलने का कोई कार्यक्रम नहीं है, क्योंकि वहाँ छोटी जनसंख्या तथा प्रति व्यक्ति कम माद होने की वजह से ये मॉडल लागू नहीं होंगे । तथापि, ग्रामीण-क्षेत्रों में ग्रामीण विकास स्तर के कस्बों में परियोजना कार्यक्रम के आधार पर जहाँ कहा जायजक और प्राथमिक रूप से आत्मनिर्भर बनने वाले, ग्रामीण जनता के लाभ के लिये बहु-विभागी भण्डार खोले जा सकते हैं । ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में उचित दर की दुकानों के प्रतिरूप कृषि/सेवा सहकारी समितियाँ तथा विपणन सहकारी समितियाँ से उम्मीद की जाती है कि ये ग्रामीण जनता का उपभोक्ता वस्तुओं प्रभावी रूप से वितरित करने के लिये आजाये खोलेंगी ।

Collection of Revenue from Vegetable Products, Cigarettes, Soap and Crown Corks

3755. SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the Budgeted estimates and actual revenue collected for vegetable products, cigarettes, soap and crown corks for the last year and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Central Excise Budget Estimates and Revenue collected are as under:

Name of Commodities	Budget Estimates for 1977-78	Revenue collected for 1977-78	Budget Estimate for 1978-79	Revenue Collected during 1978-79 (upto Sept, 1978)	Provisional
	(Rupees in lakhs)				
Vegetable Products	2125	2431	2783	1417	
Cigarettes	40163	40236	44051	22420	
Soap	1705	1529	1804	972	
Crown Corks	219	185	200	158	

Restrictions Imposed on Import of Vital Watch Parts

3756 SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN
SHRI P. M. SAYEED

Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that restrictions imposed on import of certain vital watch parts have rendered in effective important licences worth a crore of rupees

(b) if so whether these restrictions have defeated the very purposes for which the licences were issued under free licensing policy,

(c) whether the licence, worth 142 lakhs only have been utilised,

(d) whether Watch Trade Federation has suggested some proposals in this regard and

(e) if so whether Government have examined them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG) (a) Government have no such information

(b) Does not arise

(c) Government have no such information

(d) and (e) The Watch Trade Federation had suggested for removal of restrictions on the import of certain watch parts against licences issued under the Free Licensing Policy of 1977-8. These suggestions were not accepted

Decline in Sale of Indian Tea in London Tea Auction

3757 SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN
SHRI P. M. SAYEED

Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state

(a) whether sale of Indian tea in the London tea auction has gone down by 18 per cent during the 8½ months of the current year compared to the corresponding period last year,

(b) if so the details of the same, and

(c) what are the main reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL) (a) and (b) Quantities of Indian teas sold at London Auctions during January 78 to mid August 78 were 22.12 million kgs. as compared to 27.21 million kgs. during the corresponding period past year showing a decline of 18.7 per cent over 1977

(c) The decline in sale of Indian teas through London Auctions has been due to lower shipments for London Auctions on account of relatively lower prices this year in contrast to the abnormal spurt in prices at London Auctions during last year. Sales of teas through London Auctions have also been affected due to withdrawal of major packers and distributors from London Auctions following the proposal of UK Government to reduce statutorily the retail prices of teas in the UK market

Annual Report of International Monetary Fund

3758 SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN
SHRI P. M. SAYEED

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether in the annual report for 1978 the International Monetary Fund has warned that the present combinations of slow growth of world trade and high unemployment coupled with protectionist action threatens to frustrate the aspirations of the developing countries,

(b) if so whether they have made critical observations against India's economic policy;

(c) whether any recommendation for the improvement of economic policies has also been made; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Indian Government, thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir. The Annual Report of the International Monetary Fund for 1978, *inter-alia*, states that the combination of slow growth of world trade and high unemployment appeared to be generating increased resort to protectionist actions and danger that these might escalate. The prevailing conditions thus threatened to create an environment unfavourable to the trading interests of all countries. Such an environment could be frustrating to the aspirations of primary producing countries, both developed and developing; the economies of those countries are highly dependant on markets in the industrial world and on the maintenance of access to such markets.

(b) No, Sir. The Annual Report of 1978 has, on the contrary, stated that India has liberalised imports, reduced payments restrictions and lowered import tariffs.

(c) The Report, *inter-alia*, emphasises that policies aimed at greater flow of real resources from developed countries to developing countries, providing better access to markets of developed countries for products of developing countries, implementation of programmes to bring about better pattern of world payments balances leading to greater stability of exchange markets and greater price stability, greater utilisation of resources in developing countries and support to surveillance by the International Monetary Fund to promote effective functioning of the International Monetary System would contribute to enhanced prospects for a more satisfactory rate of economic expansion throughout the world economy. The Report further states that such an improvement of basic underlying conditions would provide the essential foundations for greater stability of exchange markets

and this stability would, in turn, help to achieve the higher growth rates desired and improve the prospects for developed and developing countries alike.

(d) The recommendations are positive in nature and indicate the directions in which international trade, aid development and monetary policies would have to move, keeping in view the growing interdependence between nations.

Proposal to I.M.F. regarding S.D.R.

3759. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether International Monetary Fund has accepted the Indian proposal on Special Drawing Rights (S.D.R.);

(b) if so, what was India's proposal;

(c) to what extent they have accepted this proposal; and

(d) which are the other countries that will be benefited by this proposal?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). One of the items on agenda for discussion at the meeting of the Interim Committee of the Board of Governors of the International Monetary Fund held on September 24, 1978 related to the report by the Executive Board on Special Drawing Rights (S.D.R.) issues. India emphasised the need for increased allocation of Special Drawing Rights (not less than SDR 6 billion per year over the next three years) without the stipulation about a part of it having to be paid in us contribution on account of increase in IMF quotas under the Seventh Quota Review.

India also favoured the proposal increase in the rate of interest on SDRs, the expansion of uses to which SDRs could be put and abolition of reconstitution requirement.

(c) After detailed discussion on the subject the Interim Committee recommended that the International Monetary Fund should make an allocation of SDRs 4 billion for each of the three years 1979 to 1981.

As regards other aspects of SDRs the Committee reached the following conclusions:

(i) The rate of interest on SDRs should be increased from 60 per cent to 80 per cent of the weighted average of the short term interest rates in the five member countries with the largest quota.

(ii) The rate of remuneration should be set at 90 per cent of the interest rate on SDRs to 72 per cent of the combined market rate.

(iii) The Interim Committee expressed the hope that the Executive Board of the Fund will take necessary decision in the near future and report to the Committee on the possibilities of additional uses of SDRs namely for loans collateral security and the direct settlement of obligations that could be permitted by the Fund in accordance with the amended Articles of the Fund.

(iv) The Interim Committee further endorsed the views of the Executive Board regarding the requirement of reconstitution of Special Drawing Rights namely the obligation to maintain minimum average balance of SDRs over a specified period should be reduced from 30 per cent to 15 per cent of the net cumulative allocation and the requirement should be considered further in the light of experience.

Taking into account the conclusions reached on the issues relating to SDRs including its increase and allocation the Committee was also of the view that the participants in the SDRs should pay 25 per cent of the increase in quota under 7th Review in SDRs and non-participants should pay the equivalent of 2½ per cent of the increase in foreign exchange.

(d) As the allocation of SDRs to individual member countries is to be made in proportion to their quotas in the Fund all countries who are members of the SDR department will benefit by the scheme of increase in SDR allocation.

Recommendations made by Engineering Export Promotion Council

3780 SHRI A. R. BADRINARAYAN Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Committee on Project Export has accepted only some of major recommendations submitted by the Engineering Export Promotion Council to the Centre

(b) if so whether the Committee has also gone into the steps to be taken to implement their suggestions

(c) whether the Committee has rejected some recommendations, and

(d) if so what are they and reasons for their rejection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG)

(a) The recommendations of the workshop on Project Exports organised by the E.E.P.C. have been generally accepted by the Committee headed by the then Commerce Secretary Shri Thapar.

(b) Yes Sir

(c) and (d) The Committee did not find it possible to accept the suggestion of the workshop on Project Exports that E.C. Grade Aluminium should be made available for export of conductors and cables, from domestic production as there is no distribution control over aluminium and E.C. Grade Aluminium is reserved for use of the State Electricity Boards, mainly, for rural electrification pro-

grammes. However, in consideration of the shortage of indigenous aluminium, import of aluminium has already been placed on O.G.L.

Opening of Import and Export Division by Asian Development Bank

3761. SHRI A. R. BADRINARAYAN;

SHRI RAMACHANDRAN
KADNAPPALLI

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government had urged the Asian Development Bank to open an Import and Export division to prevent exploitation of developing countries; and

(b) if so, to what extent Government have succeeded?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). Government have enquired from the Asian Development Bank as to its attitude to the question of establishing an Import and Export division. The Bank has not responded so far.

Export of Furniture and Wood Products

3762. SHRI A. R. BADRINARAYAN; Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry have set up a task force for drawing action-oriented programme for the export of furniture and other wood products;

(b) if so, whether they have submitted any plan;

(c) if so, the details of the same; and

(d) when the same is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The Task Force has already met twice and is meeting shortly again to draw up its recommendations.

Grant of Special Leave to Flood Hit Employees

3763. SHRI NIRMAL CHANDRA JAIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that whilst Government of India had announced 3 days special leave i.e. for 6th, 7th and 8th September on account of the Delhi floods, to all the Government employees, the banking industry had denied such a leave even in respect to the flood hit employees or the trans-Yamuna resident employees;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Punjab National Bank had given 6/7 days special leave to nearly 300 employees belonging to a union for attending their conference at Ahmedabad from 12th May to 17th May but not found it possible to give special leave to flood hit employees; and

(c) what do Government propose to do about this attitude of the Banking Industry who ignored Government's decision and adopted unsympathetic attitude?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) As regards special leave to employees during floods in Delhi in September, 1976, the instructions issued by the Government of India in the Ministry of Home Affairs, related to Central Government non-industrial employees only.

As regards banking industry, Indian Banks Association has issued instructions that if the bank branches were open and the employees could not attend office their absence should be debited to their leave accounts

(b) As regards the case of Punjab National Bank, the bank has reported that it allowed special leave to the Central Committee members and to the delegates and observers to the 7th Conference of All India Punjab National Bank Employees Federation held at Ahmedabad, from 13th to 15th May 1978 in pursuance of the past practice and the practice in some of the other banks

(c) The Government have already apprised Indian Banks Association of Ministry of Home Affairs instructions for their consideration

Payment of Income Tax by Smt. Indira Gandhi for her lectures at Brandies University, Waltham and in United States

3764 SHRI NIRMAL CHANDRA JAIN Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the replies given to Unstarred Question No 10265 on 12th May 1978 and Starred Question No 189 on 23th July, 78 regarding payment of income tax by Srimati Indira Gandhi on the amount paid to her for her lectures at Brandies University Waltham and state

(a) whether the enquiry regarding payment of Income Tax by Smt Indira Gandhi for her lecture at Brandies University, Waltham and in United States has been completed by now, and

(b) what is the result of the enquiry and the steps taken by Government in this behalf?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL) (a) Not yet Sir

(b) In view of answer to part (a) of the question, answer to this part does not arise

Foreign Exchange Reserves

3765 SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK
SHRI SHYAM SUNDER GUPTA
SHRI G M BANATWALLA

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the total amount of foreign exchange reserves with the Government as on the 30th November, 1978?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H N PATEL) The total amount of foreign exchange reserves (excluding gold and Special Drawings Rights) with the Government, as on 30th November, 1978 was Rs. 4933 70 crores

Steps to Curb Smuggling Activities

3766 SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that smuggling activities have considerably increased in the country during the last few months,

(b) if so, whether any fresh steps have been taken by Government to curb such activities, and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H M PATEL) (a) Reports received by Government do not suggest any increase in the smuggling activities during the past few months

(b) and (c). Although smuggling continues to be under check, the field formations have been kept on alert to thwart any attempts at smuggling of contraband goods.

Complaints of under Invoicing in Tea Exports

3767. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state whether there were complaints of under invoicing in tea exports?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

India's Stand on Foreign Investment

3768. SHRI JANARDHANA POJARY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the statement made by Dr. Richard Cooper and published in Hindu of 17th November, 1978 'Inconsistencies in India's stand on foreign investment'; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government on it?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government's foreign investment policy has been enunciated in paras 24 to 25 of the Industrial Policy Statement of 23rd December, 1977. Government are not able to share the view that there are inconsistencies in

or uncertainties attached to the investment policy.

Chinese interest to buy Sugar and Wheat from India

3769. SHRI JANARDHANA POJARY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether China has shown interest to buy sugar and wheat from India; and

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) and (b). A Delegation led by FICCI President which recently visited China on the invitation of the Chinese Government stated that China had specifically evinced interest *inter alia* in wheat and sugar. However, no specific request has been received from the People's Republic of China regarding purchase of wheat from India. STC approached the Chinese Importing Agency through Indian Embassy in Peking for export of sugar but they have not shown any keenness to purchase sugar directly from India.

Instructions to Sales Tax Authorities Regarding Assessment of Tax Evasion by M/s. Auto Pins (I) Regd. and its Allied Concerns

3770. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to reply given to Starred Question No. 337 on 11th August, 1978 regarding M/s. Auto Pins (I) Regd. and state:

(a) whether evasion of large scale Sales Tax by M/s. Auto Pins (I) Regd. and its allied concerns has come to

the notice of Government and if so, full details thereof

(b) since most of the transactions are inter State have Government assessed the total revenue towards Central Sales Tax lost in such dealings of these firms with various States and if so estimated amount thereof,

(c) whether any instructions have been given by Centre to Sales Tax authorities where these firms have their Branch Offices and dealings to assess tax evasion by these firms

(d) action proposed to be taken to recover the revenue already lost and steps contemplated to prevent recurrence of such lapses and

(e) action taken/proposed to be taken against M/s Auto Pans (I) Regd and its allied concerns at Centre and State levels?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL) (a) to (e) Levy of tax on sales or purchases of goods taking place within a State is a State subject of taxation vide Entry 54 in List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution. The revenues from Central sales tax levied on inter State sales of goods have also been assigned to the States under Article 269(1) of the Constitution and therefore the administration of the Central sales tax has also been entrusted by law to the sales tax authorities of the State Governments who assess, collect and retain the proceeds of such tax. The question of the Central Government giving any instructions to the States sales tax authorities does not therefore arise. What ever information in regard to evasion of sales tax comes to the notice of the Central Government, the same is passed on to the concerned State Government who have to take appropriate action in the matter. Similar action has been taken in respect of the firm in question.

Conference of State Tourism Ministers regarding Planning and Development of Tourism

3771 SHRI VASANT SATHE Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) whether a Conference of the State Ministers for Tourism was held at Delhi recently to discuss various problems relating to planning and development of Tourism in various regions of the country,

(b) if so what are the agenda items discussed and important decisions taken in the meeting

(c) details of follow up action taken/proposed, and

(d) the view points expressed by the Minister of Tourism/representative of Government of Maharashtra and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI P. RUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) and (c) The conference reviewed the progress made by the various States/Union Territories in the implementation of recommendations made at the previous Tourism Ministers Conference held in 1972 and recommended the selection of certain centres in each State/Union Territory for the development of Tourism facilities in the Central Sector

(d) The Government of Maharashtra suggested the following schemes for implementation in the Central Sector

(i) Development of facilities at the foot of Ajanta Caves

(ii) Hotel at Juhu Beach

(iii) Janata Hotel in Bombay

(iv) Development of facilities at Elephanta. Of these the first three schemes are already being taken up

in the Central Sector and the fourth will be considered for implementation depending on the resources available.

Unrest among the Employees of L.I.C.

3772. SHRI VASANT SATHE:

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N. PATIL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the growing unrest among the employees and officers of the Life Insurance Corporation causing accumulation of arrears and loss of efficiency;

(b) if so, furnish details of the memorandum submitted by the various associations of the Life Insurance Corporation employees including Class-I officers to the Government;

(c) what is the reaction of the Government to the main demands contained therein; and

(d) what steps have been taken to resolve the issues and normalise the situation and the steps proposed to be taken in this regard with financial implications involved?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The demands of Class III and IV employees were broadly as under:—

(1) Bonus to LIC employees at the rate of 15 per cent of the annual salary as per settlement of 1974.

(2) Improvements in the medical benefits, leave travel concession and provident fund contribution.

(3) Withdrawal of the amended Regulations relating to reduction in retirement age.

(4) Restoration of staff agencies.

(5) Implementation of settlements of 1971 on promotion rule for Class III and IV employees.

Bonus to Class III and Class IV employees for the years 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78 has already been paid as per the Supreme Court judgement dated 21st February, 1978 at the rate of 15 per cent of the annual salary in accordance with the settlements of 1974.

As regards the demand for improvements in medical benefits leave travel concession and in provident fund contribution etc, the LIC did not find it possible on review of financial position of the Corporation to provide any additional out-lay for making improvements in these areas specially in the context of rising renewal expense ratio.

As regards withdrawal of amended regulation relating to reduction in retirement age and restoration of staff agency the matter was examined and it was felt that there was no justification in agreeing to these demands.

As regards concluding of fresh agreement with the LIC employees the matter has already been discussed with the representative of LIC employees' unions and during the negotiation held in August, 1978 on the Charter of demands submitted by the various unions of Class III employees of LIC, the LIC made some suggestions for consideration of the unions. The unions were advised to consider the suggestion and submit their proposals. As the response of the Unions was not favourable, negotiations could not be resumed.

Demands of Class II employees (Development Officers) were broadly as under:

(i) Federations Agreement with LIC Management on time scale of pay (Agreement 1935) should be restored.

(ii) Agreement of 1971 on employment security and work norms should be restored.

(iii) Finance Ministry's Notification dated 8th April, 1976 and LIC's Notification dated 21st April, 1976 should be set aside.

(iv) Notices of reductions in emoluments and terminations issued to Development Staff should be withdrawn.

In pursuance of LIC Staff Regulations, 1976 termination notices were issued to some Development Officers whose performance was not in accordance with the requirements of cost norms prescribed thereunder. These Regulations were to come into force from 1st January, 1977. After the formation of new Government, Development Officers submitted a Memorandum to Government seeking withdrawal of the new service conditions brought into force in 1976. The matter was examined by Government and having regard to the nature of duties of Development Officers it was decided that while the basic concept of the Scheme of cost norms should be retained the rigours of its implementation may be softened to obviate the hardship in deserving cases. Subsequently during several discussions which the LIC had with the Development Officers between September, 1977 and January, 1978 the Management offered a number of concessions inter alia, to defer the enforcement of 'cost norms from 1st January, 1977 to 1st January, 1978 but Development Officers insisted on complete withdrawal of the Scheme of cost norms' and in support of this demand, they went on strike w.e.f. 8th March, 1978. Representations from the field officers also continued to pour in. The matter was also raised by way of Calling Attention Notice in the Rajya Sabha on 22nd March 1978. As a result of the assurance given by the F.M., de novo discussions were held between the management, Government and the representatives of the Field Workers Federation. Various offers were made by the Management during several rounds of discussions held with the representatives of Field Officers the last round being held on 23rd September,

1978. However, these offers have not been accepted by the Federation of Development Officers. Necessary action has now been taken to implement the Revised Scheme for assessing the performance of Development Officers on the basis of the new offer.

Demands of Class I Officers were broadly as under.—

(i) Revision of salary scales in respect of Class I Officers which are still tied down to 1970 level of compensation, as against the revision of pay scales, etc. of Class II and Class III employees w.e.f. 1st April, 1973.

(ii) Instead of there being a wage differential between the emoluments of Class I and Class III employees, there is at present a wage differential in favour of Class II employees at common pay ranges which needs to be rectified.

(iii) Further distortions and anomalies have developed in the emoluments pattern of Class I Officers vis-à-vis Class III employees due to unilateral production in the quantum of adjustment allowance payable to Class I Officers and this should be set aside.

After the expiry of the agreement with the Federation of Class I Officers Association in March 1973, fresh negotiations were held between the management of the LIC and the Federation with a view to arrive at a new agreement of pay scales, adjustment allowance, bonus etc. w.e.f. 1st April, 1973. No agreement was, however, reached. However keeping in view that a distorted wage differential has developed at common pay ranges in the pay scales of Class III employees and Class I Officers and the fact that the process of rectification of anomalies in the wage structure was bound to take some time, as a gesture of good-will Government considered it desirable to provide some monetary relief to Class I Officers. Accordingly it was decided to grant them one increment in their grade pay with effect from 1st April 1977. The house

rent allowance was liberalised to a uniform rate of 15 per cent of pay subject to a maximum of Rs. 350 as against 15 per cent of first Rs. 750 of the basic pay and 10 per cent of the excess over Rs. 750 subject to a maximum of Rs. 300 per month prevalent before. The Corporation's contribution to the provident fund which had earlier been raised from 8½ per cent to 10 per cent w.e.f. 1st May, 1976 was given retrospective effect from 1st April, 1973.

So far as anomalies in the wage structure are concerned, an assurance has already been given in the Rajya Sabha on 26th November, 1978 that the matter is receiving the attention of the Government and a decision is expected to be taken at an early date.

Money Paid to British Agency Houses by Sterling Tea Companies

3773. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received reports that British Tea Companies have been cheating workers in the country;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a large sum of money has been paid to the British Agency houses by sterling Tea Companies without paying proper taxes;

(c) what are the names of the companies which have made such remittances and received notices from the

Income-tax Department and what is the amount involved in each case; and

(d) whether the investigations have since been completed and if so, the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE

(SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) A news item captioned 'British Tea Companies cheat workers of Rs. 70 lakhs' sponsored in the New Age Weekly dated 2nd October 1977.

(b) The income-tax authorities have issued notices under section 201 read with section 195 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 to 94 Sterling Tea Companies asking them to show cause why action should not be taken for their failure to deduct tax at source in respect of remittances of commission made to foreign companies in the past.

(c) The names of the Sterling Tea Companies in whose cases demands have been raised together with the demand raised in each case as also the names of other Sterling Tea Companies to whom notices under section 201 read with 195 have been issued are given in the Statement attached.

(d) In order to bring to tax the above income in the hands of the UK Secretaries and Agents, their assessments for as many years as is permissible under the law, are being reopened. The assessments for the assessment years 1961-62/1969-70 which would have got time-barred after 31st March, 1973, have already been reopened. Assessments are pending.

Statement

(I) Sterling Tea Companies in whose cases demands u/s 201 read with section 195 have been raised Demand raised (Rs. in lakhs)

1	Hop Tea Co. Ltd.	65.94
2	Chalisa Tea Co. Ltd.	114.63
3	Lachher Tea Co. Ltd.	23.96
4	Minglas Tea Co. Ltd.	40.67
5	Lehong Tea Co. Ltd.	6.54
6	Kulchera Tea Co. Ltd.	9.17
7	Lankapara Tea Co. Ltd.	53.84
8	Wan Dooari Tea Co. Ltd.	187.17
9	Bish Darjeeling Tea Co. Ltd.	3.58
10	Dangajhar Tea Co. Ltd.	28.83
11	Bagracote Tea Co. Ltd.	24.34
		<hr/> 568.67

(II) Sterling Tea Companies in whose cases notices u/s 201 read with section 195 have been issued

1. M/s Achaban Tea Co. Ltd.
2. M/s Balabeta Tea Co. Ltd.
3. M/s Consolidated Tea & Land (I) Co. Ltd.
4. M/s Darjeeling Tea Company Ltd.
5. M/s Dejoa Tea Co. Ltd.
6. M/s Endogram Tea Co. Ltd.
7. M/s Jorchaut Tea Co. Ltd.
8. M/s Jhanar Tea Association Ltd.
9. M/s Jering Valley Tea & Co. Ltd.
10. M/s Koomong Tea Co. Ltd.
11. M/s Kanan Dhan Hills Produce Ltd.
12. M/s Moran Tea Co. Ltd.
13. M/s Moyabadi Tea Co. Ltd.
14. M/s Miyuli Tea Co. Ltd.
15. M/s Melong Tea Co. Ltd. (In Liquidation)
16. M/s The Rangajun Tea Co. Ltd.
17. M/s Ramas Tea Co. Ltd.
18. M/s Rajmai Tea Co. Ltd.
19. M/s Simalpat (Assam) Tea Co. Ltd.
20. M/s Sroish Assam Tea Co. Ltd.

21. M/s Salounah Tea Co. Ltd.
22. M/s Thanai Tea Co. Ltd.
23. M/s Tugri Tea Co. Ltd.
24. M/s Upper Assam Tea Co. Ltd.
25. M/s Assam Co. Ltd.
26. M/s Isabhel Tea Co. Ltd.
27. M/s Dazjeeling Consolidated Tea Co. Ltd.
28. M/s Rukni Tea Co. Ltd.
29. M/s Lactaria Ltd.
30. M/s Assam Consolidated Tea Estates Ltd.
31. M/s. Assam Consolidated Tea Estates (India) Ltd.
32. M/s Assam Estates Ltd.
33. M/s Anglo American Divers Tea Trading Co. Ltd.
34. M/s Amalgamated Tea Estates Co. Ltd.
35. M/s Bengal United Tea Co. Ltd.
36. M/s Bazaloni Tea Co. Ltd.
37. M/s Bordubi Tea Co. Ltd.
38. M/s Borelli Tea Co. Ltd.
39. M/s Borai Tea Co. Ltd.
40. M/s Bolveri Tea Co. Ltd.
41. M/s Borhat Tea Co. Ltd.
42. M/s British Tea Co. Ltd.
43. M/s Baigang Tea Co. Ltd.
44. M/s British Assam Tea Co. Ltd.
45. M/s Brac & Chingoor Tea Estates Ltd.
46. M/s Cachar & Dooars Tea Co. Ltd.
47. M/s Corramore Tea Co. Ltd.
48. M/s Chubwa Tea Co. Ltd.
49. M/s Doolahat Tea Co. Ltd.
50. M/s Doolie Tea Co. Ltd.
51. M/s Deokhari Tea Co. Ltd.
52. M/s Eastern Assam Co. Ltd.
53. M/s Ginijin Tea Co. Ltd.
54. M/s Greenwood Tea Co. Ltd.
55. M/s Hilem Tea Co. Ltd.
56. M/s Hamutty Tea Co. Ltd.

- 57 M/s Hunwal Tea Co Ltd
- 58 M/s Imperial Tea Co Ltd
- 59 M/s Itakhooli Tea Co Ltd
- 60 M/s Joka (Assam) Tea Co Ltd
- 61 M/s Longai Valley Tea Co Ltd
- 62 M/s Marangi Tea Co Ltd
- 63 M/s Needeem Tea Co Ltd
- 64 M/s Northern Dooars Tea Co Ltd
- 65 M/s Pabbojan Tea Co Ltd
- 66 M/s The Rajah M Tea Estates Ltd
- 67 M/s Rupa Tea Co Ltd
- 68 M/s Rupajali Tea Co Ltd
- 69 M/s Tara Tea Co Ltd
- 70 M/s Zanol Tea Co Ltd
- 71 M/s Haumara Tea Co Ltd
- 72 M/s Kallini Tea Co Ltd
- 73 M/s Kacharigaon Tea Co Ltd
- 74 M/s Western Cachar Co Ltd
- 75 M/s Nam Frontier Tea Co Ltd
- 76 M/s Aarekhat Tea Co Ltd
- 77 M/s Bongaon Tea Co Ltd
- 78 M/s Bajan Tea Co Ltd
- 79 M/s Damoolie Tea Co Ltd
- 80 M/s Duamara Tea Co Ltd
- 81 M/s Dooars Tea Co Ltd
- 82 M/s Amgoone Tea Estates Ltd
- 83 M/s Radulipara Tea Co Ltd

Indian Currency

3774 SHRI PIUS TIRKEY Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Indian currency has grown stronger at present as compared to the countries with which India has trade relations, and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to make Indian currency further more stronger and if so the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). Between 25th September, 1975 when the multi-currency basket was adopted and 18th November, 1978 when the last adjustment in the Rupees-Sterling

बैंक के गवर्नर ने, अन्य बाधा के साथ साथ सोने की नीलामिया का उत्प्रेषण करते हुए नहर या कि रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा की जाने वाली सोने की नीलामिया का उद्देश्य देश में सोने के भूख को इस दृष्टि से कम करना ही नहीं था कि वह पीछी पावु तापी को प्रदान की से उपलब्ध करायी जा सके । इसका उद्देश्य सोने के अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मूल्य तथा देश के भीतर क मूल्य के बीच अन्तर को कम करना या ब्रिज से उत्कर व्यापार का रोका जा सके और मुद्रा प्रसार की प्रभाव बच गया जा सके और मुद्रास्फीति को रोका जा सके । उत्तरा विचार यह था कि ये उद्देश्य एक उल्लेखनीय सीमा तक प्राप्त कर लिये गये हैं । इसी प्रकार के विचार बवर्नर द्वारा पहले भी मद्रास में प्रेस को दी गयी एक मेट-वार्ता में व्यक्त किये गये थे ।

(ख) धर्मा हाल ही में सोने के अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में जोरदार उन्नी का रुख होने से, देश में सोने के बाजार की बड़ी अस्थिरता स्थिति के कारण और मद्रास को के बन्दे हुए बायरे की देखते हुए, सरकार ने सोने की और बायरे की नीलामिया को 26-10-78 की स्थिति कर दिया और स्वर्ण नीति की सभी पहलुओं से समीक्षा करने के लिए भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के गवर्नर की अध्यक्षता में एक समिति नियुक्त की ।

(ग) इस समिति से केवल पांच सोने की बिक्री से संबंधित सीमित त्रय की ही नहीं, बल्कि सरकार की स्वर्णनीति की सभी पहलुओं से समीक्षा करने की प्रेरणा की गयी है । समिति का दिन तरह से गठन किया गया है जहाँ तक व्यापक पाठ्य है और यह प्रेरणा की जाती है कि यह इस विषय पर निष्पक्षता से और एक व्यावसायिक तरीके से विचार करेगी । समिति प्रविष्टि अर्थशास्त्रियों से भी परामर्श करेगी और अपनी सिफारिशें तैयार करते समय उनके विचारों को ध्यान में रखेगी । सरकार यह आश्वासन नहीं समझती कि मान्यताप्राप्त राजनीतिक दलों के प्रतिनिधियों को भी समिति में शामिल किया जाय ।

इकानामिक तथा स्टैटिस्टिकल इन्वेस्टीगेशन,
पेट 1 सोनियर इन्वेस्टीगेशन

3778. श्री अमरुत राम ब्राह्मणान का
वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक प्रति और सहकारिता मंत्री
यह बजाने को हुआ करने कि

(क) क्या उनके मन्त्रालय में अनेक इकानामिक
तथा स्टैटिस्टिकल इन्वेस्टीगेशन, पेट 1 / सोनियर
इन्वेस्टीगेशन है । जिन्होंने 20 वर्ष सेवा कर
गो है, जेकिन उन्हें वो अधिक भारतीय सेवा
में शामिल किया गया है और न ही 31 अक्टूबर,
1978 तक कोई पदोन्नति की गई है ,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो ऐसे इन्वेस्टीगेशन की
संख्या किती है जिन्होंने 31 अक्टूबर, 1978 को
समाप्ति 5, 10, 15 तथा 20 वर्ष की सेवा
पूरी कर ली थी , और

(ग) उन्हें किती अधिक भारतीय सेवा में
शामिल न करने प्रस्ताव उन तारीख तक नियमित
पदोन्नति न देने के क्या कारण हैं और उनमें
व्याप्त प्रशंसा को दूर करने के लिए सरकार
क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

वाणिज्य प्रश्ना नागरिक प्रति तथा सहकारिता
मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ खान) : (क)
जी नहीं ।

(ख) एक विवरण समान है ।

(ग) वाणिज्य, नागरिक प्रति तथा सह-
कारिता मन्त्रालय में स्टैटिस्टिकल इन्वेस्टीगेशन पेट 1
तथा सोनियर इन्वेस्टीगेशन के पदों की भारतीय
सांख्यिकीय सेवा तथा भारतीय सांख्यिकीय सेवा के
पेट 4 में पदोन्नति के लिए सीवार किया जाता
है । यह मन्त्रालय भारतीय सांख्यिकीय सेवा तथा
भारतीय सांख्यिकीय सेवा में नियुक्ति को शामिल
करने वाले नियमों के अनुसार उन सेवाओं के
पेट 4 के पदों पर नियमित पदोन्नति के लिए उन
व्यक्तियों के स्लेट में तैयार कर रहा है जो
विभिन्न मन्त्रालयों / विभागों में सीवार पदों पर
हैं ।

सोनियर इन्वेस्टीगेशन नियमित बजाने अधिकारी
जैसे अन्य उच्च पदों पर पदोन्नति के लिए पात्र
हैं ।

विवरण

विवरण में वाणिज्य, नागरिक प्रति तथा
सहकारिता मन्त्रालय में तथा उसके अधीन उन
स्टैटिस्टिकल इन्वेस्टीगेशन पेट 1 / सोनियर इन्वेस्टी-
गेशन की संख्या दर्शाई गई है जिन्होंने 31 अक्टूबर,
1978 तक 5, 10, 15 और 20 वर्ष की
नियमित सेवा पूरी कर ली है ।

	5 वर्ष	10 वर्ष	15 वर्ष	20 वर्ष
स्टैटिस्टिकल इन्वेस्टीगेशन पेट 1	3	3	1	कुछ नहीं
सोनियर इन्वे स्टीगेशन	13	10	1	कुछ नहीं

Amount Earmarked for Development of Tourist Centres during Fifth Plan

3779. SHRI AHMAD M. PATEL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the amount earmarked for the development of tourists centres in the country for the Fifth Five Year Plan;

(b) the amount actually spent during the plan period; and

(c) the details of the Tourists Centre developed?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURU- SHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) The total approved Plan outlay for the development of tourist centres in the country in the Central Sector (viz. Department of Tourism and I.T.D.C.) for the Fifth Plan was Rs. 40.74 crores.

(b) The amount actually spent during the Plan period i.e. 1974-78 was Rs. 25.92 crores.

(c) A statement is attached.

Statement

List of Tourism Schemes/Centres taken up for development in the Central Sector during 1974-78

1. Youth Hostel at Hyderabad
2. Tourist Bungalow at Mantralaya
3. Provision of launches at Nagarjunasagar
4. Flood lighting of Charminar at Hyderabad
5. Tourist Bungalow at Warangal
6. Forest Lodge at Kaziranga
7. Tourist Bungalow at Gauhati
8. Acquisition of land at Bodhgaya
9. Youth Hostel at Gandhi Nagar
10. Tourist Bungalow at Porbandar
11. Forest Lodge at Sanganir

12. Youth Hostel at Panaji
13. Youth Hostel at Panchkula
14. Youth Hostel at Dalhousie
15. Tourist Bungalow at Dharamsala
16. Provision of Motor launches at Govindnagar
17. Development of Gulmarg Winter Sports
18. Youth Hostel at Patnitop
19. Provision of 4 luxury coaches for plying on the Srinagar-Gulmarg Road.
20. Forest Lodge at Dandeli
21. Youth Hostel at Trivandrum
22. Development of Kovalam Beach Resort
23. Aranya Nivas at Thekkady
24. Purchase of Cruise boat for periyar Wild Life Sanctuary.
25. Youth Hostel at Bhopal
26. Water Supply Schemes at Khajuraho
27. Water Supply Scheme at Sanchi
28. Youth Hostel at Aurangabad
29. Water Supply Scheme at Elephanta
30. Preliminary work on Yoga-cum-Massage Centre at Kovalam.
31. Water Supply Scheme and black topping of road at Ellora
32. Water Supply scheme at Ajanta
33. Development of Borivli Safari Park
34. Mini Buses for Borivli Safari Park
35. Yatri Niwas at Sevagram
36. Development of foot hills area of the Ajanta Cave.
37. Youth Hostel at Furi
38. Motor launch at Chikka

- 39 Youth Hostel at Amritsar
- 40 Tourist Bungalow at Ludhiana
- 41 Forest Lodge at Bharatpur
- 42 Beautification of Haldighati
- 43 Tourist Bungalow at Rameshwaram
- 44 Youth Hostel at Darjeeling
- 45 Expansion of Tourist Lodge at Darjeeling
- 46 Forest Lodge at Jaldapara
- 47 Development of Buddhist Centres of Sravasti and Kushinagar
- 48 Master Plan of Fatehpur Sikr
- 49 Tourist Bungalow at Jaisalmer
- 50 Expansion of the Dak Bungalow at Deeg
- 51 Beautification of the area around Goverdhangate and Bharatpur
- 52 Fibre boats at Bharatpur.
- 53 Conversion of Lakhta Mahal Palace into a Hotel at Mysore
- 54 Airport Hotel and Flight Kitchen, Calcut
- 55 Hotel at Varanasi
- 56 Hotel at Patna
- 57 Expansion of Ashoka Hotel, New Delhi
- 58 Expansion of Qutab Hotel, New Delhi
- 59 Expansion of Ashoka Hotel Bangalore
- 60 Transport Unit at Bhubaneswar
- 61 Duty Free shops at Calcutta, Delhi, Bombay and Madras
- 62 Extension of Travellers Lodge at Bhubaneswar
- 63 Hotel at Khajuraho
- 64 Hotel at Jammu
- 65 Temple Bay Complex at Mahabalipuram
- 66 Expansion of Hotel at Aurangabad

67 Preliminary work on Hotel at Agra

68 Reception Centre Cum Hotel at Jaipur

69 Additions/alterations of Janpath, Lodhi and Ranjeet Hotels at New Delhi

70 Hotel at Kavalam

प्रश्नों और उत्तरों में विषयों को दूर करना

3780 का 100 प्रतिशत बढ़ावा देना
यह बढ़ावा की क्या वजह है

(क) नगरपालिका तथा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में विमान तथा वाहन और व्यवस्था बनाने रखने पर कितनी खर्चाएँ लगाने की गई तथा क्या की प्रति व्यक्ति आय क्या है तथा उसका अनुमान क्या है,

(ख) क्या सरकार ने ग्रामीण और नगरीय क्षेत्रों के बीच विमान या दूर दूर तथा ग्रामीण और नगरीय क्षेत्रों में इन क्षेत्रों में एक समान हावा बनाने के बारे में पार्टी के घोषणापत्र में वादा किया था,

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इन क्षेत्रों में सरकार ने यह 20 महीनों में क्या वादा किया है तथा इसके ठोस प्रमाण क्या हैं, और

(घ) क्या सरकार ने ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में समय विकास के लिए कोई स्पष्ट योजना बनाई है और यदि हाँ, तो उसका क्या स्वरूप है?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच. एच. वटस) : (क) विमान बायो तथा वाहन और व्यवस्था बनाने रखने के क्षेत्र में लिए गए धन के धाँकड़े ग्रामीण तथा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के लिए प्रत्यक्ष प्रत्यक्ष उपग्रह नहीं हैं। इसी प्रकार, केन्द्रीय वाणिज्यिक क्षेत्रों जो प्रति व्यक्ति आय के मामले में सरकारी धाँकड़े प्रभावित करता है, ग्रामीण तथा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के क्षेत्रों में प्रत्यक्ष प्रत्यक्ष प्रति व्यक्ति आय के प्रत्यक्ष सकलित नहीं करता।

(ख) जनता पार्टी ने अपने चुनाव घोषणापत्र में उल्लेख किया है कि उनकी पार्टी नगर तथा ग्राम की बहनी हुई समानता का दूर करेगी।

(ग) और (घ) ग्रामीण तथा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों को उन्नत व्यवस्था का दूर करना प्रयोक्ता नवीन नई मोर्चा का प्रमुख उद्देश्य है। इस नीति के अनुसार, विमान प्रतिपादन पंचवर्षीय आयोजना, 1978-83 के शीर्षक में किया गया है, विमान, उन्नत, उन्नत योजना, उन्नत, उन्नत, उन्नत, उन्नत

साथि के लाभदायक मूल्यों जैसे उपायों के जरिए तथा साथ-साथ जिन क्षेत्रों के पास पेट्रोव्याही का काम न हो, उनके लिए सस्ते पर्यटन की व्यवस्था में सहायक काम-धंधों का विकास करके ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में पूर्ण तरह से रोजगार उपलब्ध कराकर ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में उत्पन्न होने वाले पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देना है। उपर्युक्त उद्देश्यों को, क्षेत्र संबंधी विस्तृत प्रायोजन तैयार करके पूरा करने का प्रयास किया गया है, जिसके लिए विकास खण्ड स्तर पर योजना होगी। इस रायच तक 2000 ऐसे क्षेत्रों को बहुत एकीकृत विकास के लिए चुना गया है तथा हर वर्ष 300 खण्डों में सफल विकास का कार्य शुरू किया जाएगा। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए राज्य सरकारों को महाव्यूह प्रथमिक निधानी है तथा इस कार्यक्रम की सफलता के लिए उनका सहयोग प्राप्त कर लिया गया है। इस कार्यक्रम की सफलता से ग्रामीण तथा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की समृद्धता में काफी हावा बुनियाद हो जाएगा।

उपर्युक्त नीति को पूर्ण के लिए, पाचवें प्रायोजन में शामिल, न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम में संशोधन कर दिया गया है तथा उसे व्यवस्थित बना दिया गया है। ग्रामीण स्वास्थ्य, ग्रामीण जनशक्ति, ग्रामीण संस्कृति, ग्रामीण विद्युत्करण, ग्रामीणों को घर बनाने के लिए ऋण देने, ग्रामीण आवास, ग्रामीण परिवहन का परियोजना मुद्रा, कम साधारण प्राप्त करने वाली के लिए विशेष आहार, उपलब्ध करने के लिए विशेष इन्फें प्रोत्साहित तथा सामुदायिक स्वास्थ्य सेवा के कार्यक्रम भी शामिल होंगे। 1978-83 की अवधि में, इन कार्यक्रमों के प्रतिक्रिया को बढ़ा कर 4180 करोड़ रुपये कर दिया गया है जबकि 1974-78 की अवधि में इसके लिए केवल 1000 करोड़ रुपये निर्धारित किए गए थे।

Construction of Dharamshalas by Government

3781. DR. RAMJI SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that crores of people in the country have no house to live in;

(b) whether construction of five star hotels in the country is commensurate with the principles to which Janata Government is committed;

(c) whether poor people of the country will afford the accommodation

to Janata hotels in Delhi and if so, the changes thereof and

(d) the reasons why Government do not construct 'Dharamshalas' instead of such hotels in which poor people may get shelter and the expenditure incurred thereon is also less?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) to (d). The Five Year Plan programmes give due priority to housing schemes for the economically weaker sections of the society. While the Government appreciates the demand for providing housing to such sections of the society, these cannot be linked with the facilities provided or proposed to be done for tourists; each requirement has its allotted place in the National Plan and Economy.

The Five Year Plan 1978-83 envisages the construction of Janata hotels to provide good, clean, comfortable and low priced accommodation at the four metropolitan cities of Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras in the Central Sector. The tariff proposed to be charged at the Ashoka Yatri Niwas (1250 bedded Janata Hotel in New Delhi) is Rs. 15.00 per bed in twin bedded rooms and Rs. 10.00 per bed in the four bedded rooms.

The other centres where Janata hotels will be put up in the Central Sector will be determined after undertaking a survey and depending upon the availability of funds.

The Government has also taken steps to construct, establish, expand, maintain and promote existing and new dharamshalas/sarais/musafir-khanas and other similar institutions in the country, in order to enable persons belonging to middle and low income groups to travel to places of religious and tourist interest. Accordingly, registration of a society known as Bharatiya Yatri Avas Vikas Samiti has been sponsored by the Central Department of Tourism. The Society

को हिसाब में लेने से वाद निर्धारित हो जाती है। राज्य सरकारों को लिए जाने वाले अधिकतम खर्चों पर 3 1/2 प्रतिशत वार्षिक की दर पर व्याज वसूल किया जाता है और समय पर अपनी बदामती को मूल में 1/4 प्रतिशत की छूट दी जाती है वह रिमाइन्सी दर है और अन्य सर्तियों को दिये जाने वाले फौजदारी खर्चों पर वसूल किए जाने वाले व्याज की दर से कम है। इसके अलावा, राज्यों को दी जाने वाली प्राथमिकतागत सहायता, वार्षिक रूप से खर्चों के रूप में और अधिक रूप से अनुदानों के रूप में होती है, प्राथमिकतागत सहायता के खर्च आम पर राज्य की उमावी दर 5 1/4 प्रतिशत से कम होनी क्योंकि वह इस बात पर निर्भर करती है कि सहायता में अनुदान का संश्लिष्टता है।

Treatment of Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan in India

S.N.Q. 1. PROF. SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received many requests for making early arrangement for medical treatment of Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, who was popularly known as 'Frontier Gandhi';

(b) whether the 'Frontier Gandhi' himself expressed his desire;

(c) if so, whether he has received any communication either from the friendly Government of Afghanistan regarding his expressed willingness for rendering medical aid to Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan;

(d) if so, facts thereabout; and

(e) whether Government will make renewed effort for giving early medical aid to Badshah Khan as desired by him?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE): (a) to (e). I have received letters expressing concern over the health of Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan and regarding provision of adequate medical facilities to him.

It has been conveyed to him that Government of India is prepared to send Indian doctors to examine and treat him or, if agreeable to him, to provide him necessary treatment in India.

The Government of Afghanistan have also been informed about our willingness to provide him with medical treatment. If Badshah Khan decided to come to India, Government would welcome him and provide him all possible facilities for treatment.

12 hrs.

RE. ALLEGED DELAY IN GIVING MEDICAL AID TO LATE SHRI SURYA NARAIN SINGH, M.P.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: If the hon. Members speak one by one, then I can hear.

श्री सरदार बाबू (बल्लभपुर) : प्रश्नच नहीकर कल रात को श्री सूर्य नाथराय सिंह, संसद-सदस्य को 3 बजे हार्ट अटैक हुआ। जिस हाफ्टर में उनकी अटैक किया, उसमें कहा कि उनकी सिमिटर हार्ट अटैक है और उनकी साई 4 बजे सिमिटर अस्पताल में अंतर किया और एमर्जेंसी वार्ड के बरामदे में उनकी साई 4 बजे से लेकर साई 7 बजे तक रुके रहे। वहां किसी बड़े हाफ्टर या हार्ट स्पेशलिस्ट ने उनकी अटैक नहीं किया। साई 7 बजे उनकी एक कमरे में से गये, तब तक उनकी मृत्यु हो चुकी थी।

प्रत्यक्ष प्रमाण, मेरा यह कहना है कि संसद-सदस्यों के मानवों में प्राप्त बहुत जेला का रुख बरत रहे हैं। कल से कांतिप धर्मदात नोटिफ दिये गये हैं, उनके बारे में प्राणों स्वास्थ्य मंत्री से ज्ञात देने के लिये कहस माहिदे या, वा प्राण प्राण कहिये सेलिज इस मामले में मैं निरिख होर पर बहुत रिस्केरारी से कहता हूं कि श्री सूर्य नाथराय सिंह की मृत्यु किर्क जेला से हुई है। जो हाफ्टर यहां दे, उन्होंने यह कहा कि संसद-सदस्य हैं तो क्या हुआ ?

मैं एक बात प्रत्यक्ष नहीकर, और कहता चाहता हूं कि इस लोक-मन में जब से प्राण प्रत्यक्ष हैं, तब से संसद-सदस्य के संसद-सदस्यों के प्रति प्राणच बहुत जेला का रुखा है। (प्रत्यक्ष)

MR. SPEAKER: When I went yesterday to the house of the deceased person, complaints were made to me about serious lapses on the part of the doctor who is attached to the South Avenue as well as the doctors in Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital. I have asked them to give the facts because I want to request the Prime Minister to direct an inquiry into the matter. The charges, complaints, given to us are very serious matters. I am requesting the Prime Minister, after getting

the facts and passing them on to him to direct an immediate inquiry into the matter because the facts brought to my notice are of a very serious character. Therefore it is a matter for inquiry; it is not a matter of privilege or of any such thing.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE (Banka) They have given a calling attention notice.

MR SPEAKER It is not a matter for call-attention; it is a matter for immediate inquiry.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE Let us have a statement from the Health Minister.

AN HON MEMBER There is no Health Minister. (Interruptions)

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE How does he say that there is no Health Minister? Technically he is handling it.

MR SPEAKER I am requesting the Prime Minister to hold an immediate inquiry into the matter. Therefore calling attention or any other discussion can be after the inquiry report reaches us. (Interruptions)

SHRI P VENKATASUBBALAH (Nandyal) Mr Speaker Sir, it is a serious thing. When you went to the hon Member's house they made serious allegations. (Interruptions)

SHRI NIRMAL CHANDRA JAIN (Secm) Has the report been seized or not? It was an indication that the report had been altered. Therefore we requested that the report be seized at once. Has that been seized or not?

MR SPEAKER Mr Jain, did you not promise me to give the material immediately yesterday itself? I have not got it. If I had got it I would have passed it on to the Prime Minister.

SHRI NIRMAL CHANDRA JAIN I have written a letter to you.

MR SPEAKER I have not yet received it. (Interruptions)

SHRI P VENKATASUBBALAH There is a lapse on the part of the Government. They should have come up with a statement before the House when the Speaker has asked them.

MR SPEAKER I have not asked. I have asked them to collect the facts and give them to me.

SHRI P VENKATASUBBALAH That is true. I agree with what you say. At least in order to remove the misapprehensions from the minds of the hon Members, on their own accord, they should have made a statement on the floor of the House. This is a serious lapse on the part of the Government.

SHRI C M STEPHEN (Idukki) Is it a matter which has got to be channelised only through you? I am just asking them. This is a matter concerning a Parliament Member. Of course the Prime Minister also must have gone to his house — you went to his house. You got the matter. You thought that there must be an inquiry into this matter. Now I am very sure that complaints about this must have gone to the Prime Minister by now. It is not as if he is not aware of these complaints. Unless there is a direction from you is it that the Prime Minister will not tell us something about it? Is it not his duty to come and tell us?

SHRI P VENKATASUBBALAH That is what I say.

SHRI C M STEPHEN That there are these complaints and this is what has happened. But he is remaining like a Sphinx who does not hear anything, see anything and he does not seem to be bothered about anything. Is he to wait until a directive come from you? I ask the Prime Minister. There are complaints and very serious complaints placed before the House and to the Speaker and presumably also to the Prime Minister and he must have made some inquiries about it. Why cannot he give us a statement as to what has really happened? And if he has not made an inquiry as such what is the explanation for not having made an inquiry? This is a direct question the House is entitled to put to the Prime Minister who is in charge of the Health Ministry. Therefore this is not ne-

cessarily a matter which should be channelised through you. I am directly putting the question to the Prime Minister to come out with a statement as to how is it that a member of the House has died as a result of negligence presumably at the hands of an employee under your administration. We want an explanation from you.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): As Member after Member got up and spoke, I could not intervene and say anything. I do not know why the Leader of the Opposition tries to attack me on a matter like this. I cannot understand it.... (Interruptions) That is what you are doing. That is how you are doing. What else is being done is something about which I am not saying anything. If I am sitting like a Sphinx, what am I to do? I am not getting excited by what he says and I will never get excited by what he says or by what anybody says. Then I cannot do my work.

I had got some complaints. Then I inquired from my colleague who is not here, Shri Jagadambi Prasad Yadav. He has gone to Manipur. He gave me a report yesterday evening about it. In that he gave a different version from that of the doctor. I am, therefore, now making further inquiries to find out the real truth in the matter. Then I can say definitely what my view is or what the finding is. I cannot say just now because there are two conflicting versions.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): There should be a judicial inquiry into this matter.

श्री राजनारायण (रायबरेली) : श्रीम. मुखे शीन बात कहली है। यह भी बात यह है कि तीन बजे और में वरवीं वह बघने कबरे में बीमार पड़े तो जो डाक्टर एम्बेन्स का डाक्टर है वह उनकी देखने गया। उस ने कहा कि इन की सीविमर हार्ट अटैक है। उस पर वह राम मनोहर लोहिया प्रसताल, एम्बेन्सी पार्ठ में ले जाय गए। एम्बेन्सी पार्ठ में मामूली सी बात खबर में घाली जाइए कि क्या वह बरांश में रहे गए या उन को कोई हम बिना गया? कहा जाने के बाद जो हार्ट ने सम्बन्धित डाक्टर है वह किसीने देर बाब देखने प्राया। हमारी जानकारी यह है कि जो डाक्टर हार्ट की देखता है वह उन को देखने बहुत देर बाद बात गली-सात बजे प्राया।

तीन बजे से गए और सात, साठे सात बजे डाक्टर प्राया इस तरह से साठे चार पड़े हों गए। बाब समझ लीजिए कि यह किसका एम्बेन्सी का बूथ है। उसमें मुटोचबल इन्सायरी को जरूरत नहीं है। स्वास्थ मंत्री को या दूसरे को भेजने की जरूरत नहीं है; जितनी ही इसमें देर होगी यह ठीक नहीं है क्योंकि प्रसतालों की हालत की जानकारी हम सभी की है कि वहाँ पर किस तरह से मैनिपुलेशन होता है। वहाँ एम्बेन्शन का समय बदन दिया जायेगा, डाक्टर कब पहुँचा उसका समय बदन दिया जायेगा, पहले किसमें देखा उसको भी बदन दिया जायेगा। डॉ० राम मनोहर लोहिया का आपरेसन किसने किया वह बाब तक इन्सायरी कमीशन ने निश्च नहीं किया कि किसने किया। यह है प्रसतालों की स्थिति इसलिये यह बहुत सीरियस मामला है कि एक मेम्बर इस तरह से मर गया। राम स्वास्थ मंत्री को अपरेसिडेंट बीजिए कि इसकी रिपोर्ट कब बदन में प्राये या बाब शाम तक ही आ जाये।

श्री स्वामि लखन मिश्र (बेगूसराय) : इसमें ज्यादा बाब करने की जरूरत नहीं है? कल घटना पड़ी है, बाब शाम पाँच बजे तक रिपोर्ट आ जाये। इसमें देर क्यों होती चाहिए? रिपोर्ट आने ही वाली चाहिए।

PROF. SAMAR GUHA (Contal): All the concerned papers should be seized immediately.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): Already they have manipulated everything.

श्री राज नारायण : इसमें दो चीजें हैं। जब डाक्टर एम्बेन्स का डाक्टर या गया कि हार्ट अटैक सीविमर है तो एम्बुलेंस में उनको रखा नहीं के जाय गया?

श्री स्वामि लखन मिश्र : उसने साबर माइल हार्ट अटैक कहा।

श्री राज नारायण : इसमें साबर एम्बेन्स के डाक्टर भी प्राते हैं और डॉ० राम मनोहर लोहिया प्रसताल के डाक्टर भी प्राते हैं।

MR. SPEAKER: That you have mentioned.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): There is another complaint.... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Ravi.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: What I am submitting is that Mr. Raj Narain has made a very relevant point. The hon. Prime Minister has promised very rightly that he would look into the matter. But, Sir, he can only go

[Shri Vajalar Ravi]

through the records of the doctors who made them. They can easily manipulate. The Health Minister himself knows how they can be manipulated. My point is this. Our friend, our colleague, who died and his family have no animosity. They have given the facts before the House. It is a fact that the Members of Parliament do not get their treatment in time. That is the point. (Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER. I am quite sure that the Prime Minister takes the matter very seriously.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA. Another point is this. I was staying in 154 South Avenue. You will be surprised to learn that the food supplied there in South Avenue Canteen is not good. (Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER. One by one please.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA. I am giving you another point. Let the hon Prime Minister know it. The South Avenue Canteen for the last so many years has supplied bad food. The person who takes the food immediately gets a disease. There was a complaint. I have received a number of complaints regarding the South Avenue Canteen that the concerned member took the food and had vomited. He should make an enquiry into that also.

MR SPEAKER. This is a very serious matter.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH. There is a calling attention with regard to the killings of harijans in Bihar successively yesterday and day before yesterday.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI. There is an adjournment motion.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH. There is my calling attention. This is a very serious matter. We have brought it to your notice through the calling attention. My friend has given

an adjournment motion. I would like to know what has happened to them? (Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER. I know Mr Ravi has given an adjournment motion. Others have given calling attention. I have called for an immediate report from the Minister. Uptill now we were acting on the press reports. The report has just now come. I have not been able to study it because the report has just now come. The matter will be given its importance. This is a very serious matter. I have just now got the report. I am looking into the matter.

RE QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao). Mr Speaker, Sir, I have given this morning a notice of breach of privilege against the Prime Minister and office bearers of Janata Parliamentary Party for procuring a decision on party basis in the case of Mrs Indira Gandhi and for leading the Prime Minister to amend his motion before the House accordingly. The Prime Minister is reported to have said that my personal opinion will not count. I will subordinate my personal opinion in the case of punishment against Mrs Indira Gandhi and others to the opinion of the party. Now, I say that this is a matter of serious breach of privilege because a party decision cannot be procured and, therefore I have moved and given you notice of breach of privilege both against the Prime Minister and against the office bearers of Janata Parliamentary Party who are trying to make this thing a political fight which is completely destroying the very law of privileges. (Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER. Your notice came to me at 10.54 a.m. I have immediately asked for

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola):
Sir, I am also rising under Rule 334 (A) on this very matter. The rule says:

"A notice shall not be given publicly by any member or other person until it has been admitted by the Speaker and circulated to members."

And see Rule 334(2). I quote:

"A notice or other paper shall be deemed to have been made available for the use of every member if a copy thereof is deposited in such manner and in such place as the Speaker may, from time to time, direct."

Now, Sir, this substitute notice came to us in today's morning dak. Yesterday's evening papers and today's early morning's papers have already carried the headline news of that substitute motion. Now, this is a direct breach of Rule 334A that the publicity has been given in advance and this is a breach of privilege. I request you to take note of this and take appropriate action.

MR. SPEAKER: If you have you give me in writing so that I may call for ... (Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I am giving this notice and will give in writing.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman and Nicobar Islands): Sir I have given notice of an adjournment motion to you about recent happenings in the Union territory of Andaman and Nicobar islands. There the poor villagers and refugees who have settled down near the dense forests the hostile Jarva tribals from the dense forests enter the villages and kill the villagers. This is an important matter.

MR. SPEAKER: If you are making a statement now then your statement under Rule 377 is not necessary. So, if you want to make a statement now on this subject then I will not allow you to make mention of it under Rule 377.

श्री सुब्रह्म (कटिहार): सम्प्रदाय नरसिंह, बिहार में चहरीकी गारा से 272 आदमों मर गये और 500 आदमों अस्पतालों में पड़े हुए हैं, जिन में से 150 आदमियों की हालत बहुत खराब है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में तुल्य कांसिडर-एट्रान मोशन दिया जाय, जो मैंने पिछले दो दिनों से दिया है। इस तरह जो दुकानें कोल-माइन्स वेल्थ में बनाने जाती हैं उन से पुलिस द्वारा पैसा लिया जाता है, एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के आफिशियल्स उन लोगों से पैसा ले कर वर्षों दुकानें बनाते हैं और इस तरह से उन नरियों को कुछ जाता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मेरे कांसिडर-एट्रान को तुल्य एडमिट किया जाये।

श्री हनुमन्त देव नारायण यादव (मधुबनी): जब इन पर खल अट्रान भेजते हैं तो बिना ही क्या औचित्य ? बड़ा सैकड़ों आदमों मर गये हैं।

MR. SPEAKER: He is raising the same subject. Shri A. K. Roy.

SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhanbad): Sir, Dhanbad is in my constituency. Last time I went there to enquire into the incidents there. Mr. Speaker, Sir, you will be sorry to know that a horrible situation has been created there. There is nobody to receive the dead bodies and various post mortem reports. Heaps of dead bodies were there; they were rotting there. I enquired from the Superintendent of Police about the cause of these things. He answered me that the Administration has not yet been able to find out what is the cause of all these poisoning cases. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I tell you that in Dhanbad this type of illegal distillation has become one of the major cottage industries there, under the tacit approval and encouragement of the local administration. Sir, you must have seen newspaper reports that 250 to 272 persons have died. My information is this. This number is small. The actual number has gone much beyond 500. Sir, more than 500 people are still there in the different hospitals. Sir, through you, I appeal to the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister is there. The Prime Minister is one of the strong advocates of prohibition. You would be surprised to

{Shri A. K. Roy}

know that all the Adivasi organisations and Harijan organisations there have demanded complete prohibition in Dhanbad area where nearly 50 per cent of the population consists of adivasis and harijans.

MR. SPEAKER It is a major policy

SHRI A. K. ROY I would like to mention this. I wrote to you. I have also given a Calling Attention Notice on that but you have no time. The Prime Minister is there. Through you I would like to appeal to him. It is a very serious thing. He has been a great advocate of prohibition. I demand that immediately a team of good doctors should be sent from Delhi to that place and to all those places. I say good doctors not like those doctors who treated our colleague but different type of doctors. I say experts must go who will analyse and investigate who will go into the causes of poisonous deaths. Simply saying that it is due to methylated spirit and so on is not enough.

MR. SPEAKER I have understood the point. You have mentioned the point.

SHRI A. K. ROY Will you kindly allow me? I do not want 500 people to die in my constituency.

MR. SPEAKER For that you need not speak for five hundred minutes.

SHRI A. K. ROY I say that a team of doctors must be sent from Delhi. They should go into the causes of these poisonous deaths and give necessary treatment to these patients in the different hospitals. Also a delegation of MPs must go there to investigate into the matter and a report must come. We must get an answer from the Prime Minister.

MR. SPEAKER You have mentioned that.

SHRI A. K. ROY We demand

MR. SPEAKER You have mentioned your point.

SHRI A. K. ROY I demand this. We demanded in a meeting held only 10 days back. I tell you it is a revelation to you. The great adivasi leader was there. The harijan leaders were also there. They say

MR. SPEAKER Mr. Roy you are making a speech. You have made your point all right.

SHRI A. K. ROY I demand that the entire Dhanbad area must be declared a Dry Area.

MR. SPEAKER You don't know the point of limitation.

SHRI A. K. ROY We should not allow people to die there in this manner.

MR. SPEAKER Please understand the Constitutional limitation. It is not you but somebody else who has to declare.

(Interruptions)

SHRI A. K. ROY It is not a small thing. Never before in India in one district so many people died because of this. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER You have been repeating this for the last fifteen minutes.

SHRI A. K. ROY You will not allow a calling attention; you will not allow a discussion on this and no Minister will say anything. They will sit there deaf and dumb. What shall we do? It is not a deaf and dumb school.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar) Sir, I wish to add to what my friends Shri Faleiro and Shri Sathe have said a little while ago. Shri Sathe has quoted Rule 334A and I do not want to repeat that point, and Shri Faleiro has already given you a notice for privilege. My point is as you will recall in the last session advance publicity was given to certain notices and at that point of time the Lok Sabha Secretariat had issued

a bulletin to all of us saying that advance notices must not be given to the press and we were reminded of this again at the beginning of this session. I want to know, whether a motion comes from the Government side or from Private Members, why should it be given a separate discriminatory treatment, if it is a Government motion? This is all the more so, when the subject is more important. Moreover, you are telling us that we should write to you. What is the point in writing? The Secretariat must be able to take action themselves *suo motu* in this matter. Let not Members write to them. Apart from that, when you allowed Shri Faleiro and Shri Sathe to speak, it is as good as writing by them. I hope, you will kindly look into this and see that such serious lapses do not take place in future.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not a lapse of my Secretariat; I can assure you of that. The notice given by the Prime Minister was kept by me and nobody else had any access to it.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: How did it leak out to the press?

MR. SPEAKER: If there is any leakage, it is from other sources and not my Secretariat; I can assure you about that. So far as my Secretariat is concerned, the only two persons who knew about it were Secretary and myself and nobody else.

SHRI K. A. RAJAN (Trichur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to call the attention of the Minister of Energy to the serious situation in Uttar Pradesh arising out of one lakh power workers strike. The power generation there has been paralysed... (Interruptions)

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: My submission is that I have not seen in any of the newspapers the exact text of the amendment published. It may well be that while drafting an amendment I am also consulting a number of friends about it. If, therefore, something about the substance of the amendment gets into the press, for that

the responsibility cannot be foisted on any person. In no paper, I have seen the text of the amendment published. So, there can be no objection to it.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have given a notice under Rule 222 of my intention to move a motion for breach of privilege against the Prime Minister, Cabinet Secretary, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Mr. Justice Y. V. Chandrachud, Mr. Justice P. N. Bhagwati, Mr. Justice V. R. Krishna Iyer, Mr. Justice R. S. Sarkaria, Mr. Justice N. L. Untwalia, Mr. Justice Murtaza Fazl Ali, Mr. Justice P. N. Singh, Attorney-General of India, Shri S. V. Gupte and Shri Ram Jethmalani, M.P.

Under Rule 65 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha,.....

MR. SPEAKER: This question was raised by Shri Stephen on an earlier date. I had given an elaborate order in that matter. Under the Constitution, a reference to the Supreme Court can be made by the President at any time. When the reference is made, it is upto the Supreme Court to give an advice or not to give an advice and the advice given by the Supreme Court is purely advisory and it is not binding on this House and it is not binding on the courts also. It is merely an advice tendered. This has been ruled earlier by the Supreme Court itself.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Article 143 cannot contain the rights of this House.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already given a ruling.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: There is not a single precedent on this. You hear us. (Interruptions).

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: This is not the case which the hon. Leader of the Opposition had raised; but this is a case where Bill No. 155 of 1978, of Mr. Jethmalani who is a Member of Parliament, is pending for discus-

[Shri K Lakkappa]

sion and the hon. House has to discuss and take a decision, including the constitutional propriety of the measure and other things. Rules 66 and 67 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business clearly provide. (Interruptions)

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI I am on a point of order, about Mr Lakkappa's motion itself. It is that the decision of the Supreme Court has been the subject of privilege.

MR SPEAKER The conduct of the judges cannot be the subject matter of discussion.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI The Supreme Court has taken up this matter according to a reference by the President of India. The action of the President of India was to refer this matter to the Supreme Court. My point is simple: can the action of the President of India be the subject of a question of privilege? (Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE It is not an action by the President of India.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI Can the action by the President be an issue of privilege?

MR SPEAKER Mr Lakkappa, please hear me. The conduct of the judges of the Supreme Court or the High Court cannot be discussed in this House excepting by a motion for impeachment.

SHRI VASANT SATHE It is not a question of censure.

MR SPEAKER No. To say that they should not have considered it and it is judicially wrong.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA With all respect to judiciary. (Interruptions).

MR SPEAKER No. I cannot allow that discussion. Mr Ravi, your point of order requires detailed examination.

SHRI VASANT SATHE It is only the Cabinet.

MR. SPEAKER I am deciding only the other thing I have not decided that point. Anything said further on this is not to be recorded. I am not allowing any further discussion.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER Under the Constitution I cannot allow. Don't record. (Interruptions)**

MR SPEAKER Don't record. (Interruptions)**

SHRI VASANT SATHE You are forcing us to bring an impeachment.

MR SPEAKER If there is an impeachment, we will consider that.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Bengaluru) May I rise on a point of order?

MR SPEAKER I have disallowed it.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA You have disallowed.

MR. SPEAKER I have disallowed it.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA I am on a point of order. If any judge, whether in the Supreme Court or anywhere, casts a reflection on the proceedings of the House, then would the House be entitled to bring up a motion of breach of privilege?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA That is exactly my point.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA I am concretizing the case further. If any judge casts an aspersion on me as a Member of Parliament, am I entitled to bring up a motion?

MR. SPEAKER: That is an academic thing. It has not arisen. When the question arises, we will decide it.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Since you have given a blanket ruling...

MR. SPEAKER: No blanket ruling. I am only giving a ruling on motion. Nothing more than that.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: How is it? In this case, you will kindly remember that I had brought up this matter to your notice earlier, and on that occasion, you were pleased to say that you would go into it, after I submitted the matter to you. That I have not been able to do—I confess. But the point is that this matter will have to be gone into by the Chair if any Bill got held up, a private Bill got held up because a reference is made to any court for an advisory opinion. Now, it is my privilege to give notice of a Bill for the consideration of the House; and it is the House's privilege to discuss that Bill. No extraneous authority can be allowed to come in between my Bill and its consideration by the House. It is now a very difficult and delicate matter. Government had referred the matter to the Supreme Court. Who is responsible for delaying consideration of the Bill? That is a matter which will have to be gone into by the Chair. But if the President has done it, the President cannot be discussed in the House, but the executive government which had been responsible for advising the President to refer the Bill for an advisory opinion of the Supreme Court can be hauled up in this House for that matter. It is a very important matter into which the Chair must go and then give a ruling in this House.

MR. SPEAKER: The question raised by Mr. Lakkappa is not as large...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am not giving a ruling on Shri Mishra's point of order. The question raised by Mr. Lakkappa is not as large as the one raised by Mr. Mishra. Therefore there is no need to go into that matter at the present stage.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I had raised this matter earlier for a ruling from the Chair.

MR. SPEAKER: Not in the abstract. Only when there is a question any decision is taken.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The Bill of the hon. Member was pending before the House.

MR. SPEAKER: The Supreme Court has not stayed it.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: That Bill has not come up for consideration for quite a few months. It is our charge that it was referred to the Court for an advisory opinion.

MR. SPEAKER: The Supreme Court has not stayed the proceedings at all.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Who has?

MR. SPEAKER: You can find out.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Somebody must be held responsible.

MR. SPEAKER: You find out who he is.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: No court can give an opinion on my Bill.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: My respectful submission is that I do not want to drag in the judges of the Supreme Court, Rules 66 and 67 of the Rules of Procedure clearly provide, in effect, that once a Bill is pending before the House, another Bill which is wholly or partly dependent on or is identical with it cannot be ordinarily taken up or even introduced as matter of course during the pendency of the first Bill. Mr. Jethmalani has introduced the Bill No. 115 of 1978. He has called

[Shri K Lakkappa]
 in the Emergency Courts Bill 1978
 A copy of the Bill is here and in the
 Statement of objects and Reasons he
 Says

'The establishment of special
 courts to try special classes of
 offences has been resorted to by
 the legislatures in this country and
 the validity of these laws has
 been upheld by the highest court.
 Even the Law Commission has
 recently recommended '

An identical Bill has been quoted in
 the Supreme Court when the refer-
 ence was made by the President of
 India under article 143 and it is on
 the records of the Supreme Court.
 From 19th September 1978 the hear-
 ing of the reference commenced be-
 fore the Supreme Court. The state-
 ment was made by the Attorney
 General of India and the Solicitor
 General of India that the Govern-
 ment of India has decided to support
 the hon Member's Bill No 115 of
 1978 after considering the Supreme
 Court opinion on the question refer-
 red to. The reference was to an-
 other Bill which was identical to the
 Bill of Shri Jethmalani a Member of
 this House who has also appeared
 in that case. It is all on record. It
 has been stated before the Supreme
 Court that the advice tendered by
 the Supreme Court will be reflected
 in the Bill before the Government
 supports it. These statements are
 all recorded by the Supreme Court.
 The decision purported to have been
 taken by the Union Cabinet on
 31.7.1979 regarding the reference to
 be made to the Supreme Court by
 the President seeking advisory
 opinion in respect of the Bill in ques-
 tion and the hearing by the con-
 cerned Judges including the Chief
 Justice of the Supreme Court of the
 Reference by the President clearly
 constitute a reach of privilege of
 the Lok Sabha. Because taking
 cognizance of the question of validity
 of the concerned Bill conducting
 proceedings in this regard, adjudi-
 cating the issue and giving a final
 opinion on the matter constitute a

direct interference in the right of
 this hon. House and the Members
 thereof to discuss freely the entire
 Bill including its constitutional vali-
 dity. In fact the Supreme Court
 has by its above said actions pre-
 empted and prevented this hon.
 House from discharging its legiti-
 mate functions. The Supreme Court
 has preempted what we are going to
 say on this important Bill which is
 pending regarding special courts.
 Therefore it definitely violates the
 privileges of this House. The Gov-
 ernment has interfered with the pri-
 vileges of this House to discuss that
 identical Bill. Before that identical
 Bill could be discussed by the house
 and before the House could come to
 a conclusion it has been preempted
 by the Supreme Court. It is a re-
 flection on the domain of the supre-
 macy of Parliament to discuss the
 Bill. It violates rules 60 and 67 of
 the Rules of Procedure of the House
 and it is also a breach of privilege
 of this House.

To consolidate my position, I
 would like to submit that the pri-
 vileges powers and immunity of the
 Legislature have long since been
 recognised in India. The absolute-
 right of the House of the People to
 debate without outside interference
 or influence has been recognised in a
 recent case relating to privilege in
 India. In 1965 the Supreme Court
 traced the history of this privileges
 as being based on Section 1, Article
 9 of the Bill of Rights 1688 as
 under

It would be relevant at this
 stage to mention broadly the main
 privileges which are claimed by
 the House of Commons. Freedom
 of speech is a privilege essential
 to every free council or legislature
 and that is claimed by both the
 Houses as a basic privilege. This
 privilege received final statutory
 recognition after the Revolution
 of 1688.

MR SPEAKER Should we go
 back so long?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Amongst the other privileges are the right to exclusive cognizance of proceedings in Parliament, the right of each House to be the sole judge of the lawfulness of its own proceedings. At page 468 of the Report, the Supreme Court in terms recognized the following May's Parliamentary Practice.

MR. SPEAKER: I have gone through them.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I quote:

"The control of each House over its internal proceedings is absolute and cannot be interfered with by the courts..."

On the question of parliamentary privileges vis-a-vis a pending matter before it in between the two cases referred to above namely, one that of the Federal Court and another that of the Supreme Court—AIR 1951 All 228—there have been quite a few cases in India where pending matters were sought to be brought before the court by parties. Uniformly the court declined jurisdiction on the ground that legislative process in the legislature was not complete and therefore the court had no jurisdiction. Some of these cases have been marginally noted in the note appended to my notice.

MR. SPEAKER: I have understood your point.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: The sovereignty of the legislature vouchsafed by articles 194, 208 and 212...

MR. SPEAKER: I have carefully gone through it.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: So far in India ten references have been made to the Federal Court and Supreme Court by the Governor General and the President (excluding, of course, a reference made in 1978 to the Supreme Court) but never was a Bill pending before the House of

legislature and of which it was seized was lifted from the legislative forum and referred to the court.

MR. SPEAKER: I have understood your point. No further explanation is necessary.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: This is a very vital issue. I request you to kindly see that this matter is referred to the Privileges Committee. It is worth studying. Mr. Speaker, being very judicious you must see that this point raised by us is not lost sight of. Therefore, I would request that it should be referred to the Privileges Committee.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Under rule 352 you were pleased to observe, when Shri Shyamnandan Mishra was pointing out to you, that no reference can be made either to the President...

MR. SPEAKER: I did not say that at all. Why not consult the record?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: What did you say?

MR. SPEAKER: I merely said that that question requires examination; the question whether the President can be referred to, that question requires examination.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I am pointing out that you said that we cannot discuss...

MR. SPEAKER: No; I merely said that the conduct of Judges cannot be discussed here.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Now kindly see rule 352.. Sub-rule (v) says:

"reflect upon the conduct of persons in high authority unless the discussion is based on a substantive motion drawn in proper terms;"

Here is a substantive motion, drawn in proper terms, in terms of rule 222, against the persons concerned for

515 Re alleged delay
in giving medical aid
to late Shri Surya
Narain Singh, M.P.
(Shri Vasant Sathe)

DECEMBER 15, 1978

Papers Laid

516

having taken cognisance of the
matter. Then, kindly see sub-rule
(vi) which reads

"Use the President's name for the
purpose of influencing the debate,"

Kindly see the whole basis of this
rule. You cannot use the President's
name to influence the debate. In fact,
our whole case here is that when the
Bill was pending in this House you
approached the President to make a
reference under article 143 to get an
opinion or advice whatever you may
call it from the highest tribunal of
this land, that is, the Supreme Court,
which is bound to influence whether
you like it or not the opinion and
the views and the discussion in
Parliament on the Bill. So this is
the extraneous view approach, that
is one approach. Whether it is the
Supreme Court or not, in terms there
is not a single case in parliamentary
democracy in the world—in England
no cases have been reported that
have been cited in India no Bill
pending before any Legislature has
been referred to the Supreme Court
up till now.

MR. SPEAKER That is not a
point of order. You have not raised
a point of order.

SHRI VASANT SATHE I am
saying in terms a breach of privilege
has been mentioned.

MR. SPEAKER You have men-
tioned it.

SHRI VASANT SATHE You have
given your ruling that it cannot be
done because the President's name
is mentioned, or the Judge's conduct
comes in. On these grounds, I beg
to submit that under rule 352 also it
cannot be out of order. Now I would
like to know on what grounds you
are ruling it out of order.

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR. SPEAKER No this is not a
debate.

I see no reasons to revise my order,
I have given the detailed reasons for
my order on this matter earlier. So,
I see no point of order in Mr. Sathe's
objection.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA
What about Mr. Lakkappa?

MR. SPEAKER So far as Mr.
Lakkappa's point is concerned, I have
not examined the matter.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA
He has made his submission to you.

MR. SPEAKER I have already
dealt with it in my order.

SHRI VASANT SATHE If you
have made the order.

MR. SPEAKER You cannot go
on debating while I am deciding. Up
to that point I have dealt with in my
order. I have sent the order.

SHRI VASANT SATHE He is not
aware of it.

MR. SPEAKER He need not be.
I have sent it to him. I have referred
to the matter in the order.

SHRI VASANT SATHE In res-
ponse to his notice, if he had got the
order, probably he would have read
it.

MR. SPEAKER You have men-
tioned it. Mr. Sathe. You cannot go
on.

Now Papers to be Laid on the
Table.

12.30 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORT OF INDIAN AIRLINES
FOR 1977-78

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND
CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURU-
SHOTTAM KAUSHIK) I beg to lay
on the Table a copy of the Annual
Report (Hindi and English versions)
of the Indian Airlines for the year

1977-78, under sub-section (2) of section 37 of the Air Corporations Act, 1953. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3040/78].

English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

ANNUAL REPORTS OF AND REVIEW ON
INDIAN INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC ADMIN-
ISTRATION AND INDIAN INVESTMENT
CENTRE FOR 1977-78

(1) (i) Review by the Govern-
ment on the working of the Hin-
dustan Zinc Limited, Udaipur, for
the year 1977-78

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI H. M. PATEL): I beg to lay
on the Table:—

(ii) Annual Report of the Hindus-
tan Zinc Limited, Udaipur, for the
year 1977-78 along with the Audited
Accounts and the comments of the
Comptroller and Auditor General
thereon. [Placed in Library. See
No. LT-3043/78].

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Re-
port (Hindi and English versions)
of the Indian Institute of Public
Administration, New Delhi, for the
year 1977-78 together with the
Audited Accounts.

(2) (i) Review by the Govern-
ment on the working of the Bharat
Gold Mines Limited, for the year
1977-78.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi
and English versions) by the Go-
vernment on the working of the
Indian Institute of Public Adminis-
tration, New Delhi, for the year
1977-78. [Placed in Library. See
No. LT-3041/78].

(ii) Annual Report of the Bharat
Gold Mines Limited for the year
1977-78 along with the Audited
Accounts and the comments of the
Comptroller and Auditor General
thereon. [Placed in Library. See
No. LT-3044/78].

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Re-
port (Hindi and English versions)
of the Indian Investment Centre,
New Delhi, for the year 1977-78 to-
gether with the Audited Accounts.

(3) (i) Review by the Govern-
ment on the working of the Mineral
Exploration Corporation Limited,
Nagpur, for the year 1977-78.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi
and English versions) by the Go-
vernment on the working of the
Indian Investment Centre, New
Delhi, for the year 1977-78. [Placed
in Library. See No. LT-3042/78].

(ii) Annual Report of the Mine-
ral Exploration Corporation Limit-
ed, Nagpur, for the year 1977-78
along with the Audited Accounts
and the comments of the Comptrol-
ler and Auditor General thereon.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-
3045/78].

REVIEW ON AND ANNUAL REPORT OF
HINDUSTAN ZINC, LTD., BHARAT GOLD
MINES LTD., AND MINERAL EXPLORATION
CORPORATION, LTD., FOR 1977-78

IRON ORE MINES AND MANGANESE ORE
MINES LABOUR WELFARE FUND RULES,
1978

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND
MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA):
I beg to lay on the Table a copy each
of the following papers (Hindi and

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND
PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI
LARANG SAI): I beg to lay on the
Table a copy of the Iron Ore Mines
and Manganese Ore Mines Labour

[Shri Ravindra Varma]

(5) Discussion on the present international situation and the policy of the Government of India in relation thereto on a motion to be moved by Shri Y B Chavan

(6) Discussion on modernisation of defence equipment and organisation on a motion to be moved by Shri Rudolph Rodrigues and Shri Yadvendra Dutt

PROF P G MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar) I want to invite the attention of the House to two matters which have been agitating me and I am sure many Members and particularly the public of this country. I realise that Government are far behind with their legislative programme and I suppose next week is the only week left of the current session. I do not know whether Government have any plans to extend the session beyond the 22nd. I hope not because we have various engagements and there are conferences of various types to be held in the country. Therefore with only one week left Government already have a programme of Government business as well as various other motions and resolutions. I do not want them to add more Bills for discussion next week, but least with your permission I want the Minister to come to this House next week with an assurance with regard to two matters which have been pending before this hon House for more than one year especially since the Janata Party Government came to power. I refer to two legislative measures. One is the Anti Defections Bill brought before the House last session which met with its deserved death that was good but that does not mean that the idea of anti defection.

MR. SPEAKER It is a question of raising an objection not a speech

PROF P G MAVALANKAR My point is that the Government should have at least given some indication of their intention to bring forward the Anti Defections Bill in this session. I

demand a clarification from the Government all the more because of the continued fluid political situation when I find defections taking place again and again. Because I do not want them to take place I want the Government to come to a decision and give an assurance that the Anti-Defections Bill will come before the House as early as possible.

Secondly there was one Bill which became an Act during Emergency Parliament—it was not an Emergency Parliament but a captive Parliament—which gave pension to former Members of Parliament.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil) There is nothing wrong in it. It is a good Act. The hon Member is making a fetish of it. He is a very rich person. He has not become a noble man coming from heaven. (Interruptions) /

MR. SPEAKER I am not interested either way. I do not get a pension.

PROF P G MAVALANKAR I am demanding for that Bill to do away with the pension to former Members of Parliament. When that Bill comes before the House Mr Vayalar Ravi and others can oppose it and if the majority oppose it it can be rejected. That is a different thing. But I have a right to say.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI He is maligning the Members of Parliament.

PROF P G MAVALANKAR Lakhs and lakhs of people in the country go without even a pittance of pension after rendering a long service in their respective jobs. The pension to former Members of Parliament is wrong in principle, wrong in merit and wrong in ethics. That is why I want the Government to come forward with that Bill.

I am agitated on this point all the more because I get the support from no less a man than the hon. Prime

Minister, the Leader of the Janata Party, who has gone publicly—I have seen press reports—in support of the repeal of the pension to former Members of Parliament. I can understand allowances being given to Members of Parliament when they retire in old age. Some such provision can be made. But outright pension to the former Members of Parliament is wrong in principle especially when lakhs and lakhs of our people in the country go without even a pittance of a pension after serving the country for 30 to 40 years and the people who are in defence and other services are getting a pension of Rs. 5 or Rs. 10 or Rs. 20 or Rs. 50 or Rs. 100 only. But we Members of Parliament get, on retirement, pension even at a young age! That is wrong in principle. That is why I want the Government to come forward with that Bill at an early date.

13 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair].

डा० राजजी सिंह (मालपुर) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सभामंडल साहब ने मेरा बहुत-सा भार हल्का कर दिया है। जो वे विल बहुत प्राथमिक हैं और जिन के कारण जनतंत्र प्रत्यक्ष हो रहा है और राज प्रत्यक्ष हो रहा है वहाँ चाहे बहुत प्राथमिक हैं। मैं दो विल हैं वल-वेल विल और लोकपाल विल। वल वल विल तो इसी सत्र में लाया जाना चाहिए या और लोकपाल विल कहाँ है उसका पता ही नहीं है। उस को सम्मेलन में कुछ भी प्रतीत नहीं हुआ है। हमारे संसदीय मंत्री बहुत सी छोटी-छोटी चीजें लाते रहे हैं। मैं जो दो महत्वपूर्ण विधेयक हैं इन पर कोई विचार नहीं हो रहा है।

शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में भी विचार तब ही चर्चा होती रहती है। हमारी राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति क्या है इस के सम्बन्ध में भी कोई चर्चा नहीं होती रही है। यह भी बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विषय है। लोकपाल और वल-वेल विलों को यहाँ सीधे प्रस्तुत किया जाना चाहिए और शिक्षा के विषय पर, ध्यान कर पब्लिक स्कूलों को प्रोत्साहन करने के सम्बन्ध में भी यहाँ बहुत होनी चाहिए।

SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhambad): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, yesterday we were supposed to debate on the Third Report of the Privileges Committee. After that, when we saw that it was not included in today's agenda, we were not knowing when it will be

taken up. Just now, we are hearing from the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs that it would be taken up on Monday.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, you know and we also know that it has been the practice that whatever the thing may be, it must first be declared or brought up in the House itself. We do not know when it would be taken up, but in today's newspapers we have seen that it would be taken up on Monday. I would like to know how the Business Advisory Committee's report or decisions went to the newspapers before it has been revealed in the House itself.

The second point is that I would like to give my opinion. . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is not an occasion for giving your opinion; you can suggest some business for next week.

SHRI A. K. ROY: I propose that, instead of taking up the debate on the Privileges Committee's report on day, it should be taken up on Tuesday because we have to go to our constituencies and consult our people about the decision. In view of the various and changing Motions—you have seen that the Motions of our Prime Minister and various other Members are changing every day—the House is bewildered and the people are also bewildered. So, we must go to the people and take their opinion and come back. That cannot be done by Monday; so I propose that it should be taken up on Tuesday. We fear that all we people who have submitted our substitute Motions would be substituted and, also, that we will not be allowed to speak, because of your authoritarian rule, in the House itself.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have already made your point.

SHRI A. K. ROY: I would like to ask what has happened about the Industrial Relations Bill. Last time it was said that on the last day of the first week of December the Select Committee would give its Report but,

[Shri A. K. Roy]
after that, there has been a lot of agitation against the Bill itself. We would like to be enlightened on that by the Minister for Parliamentary or un-Parliamentary Affairs. We must know what has happened to the Bill.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER Which Minister do you want, should enlighten you—Parliamentary Affairs or Un Parliamentary Affairs? There is no such Minister.

SHRI A. K. ROY I would like to know whether the Report has been given and whether the entire Bill has been scrapped or we will know about the Reports of the Select Committee. We would like to know the exact position about the Industrial Relations Bill.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA I must say that I am happy that my Hon. friend Mr. Mavalankar did not allow this Session to end without breaking his duck.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER There is still one week to go.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA But on Friday next he cannot make this statement. Throughout the weeks that have passed he has been silent and, therefore, I was wondering whether he will let the Session end without breaking his duck. I am happy that he has broken his duck to-day and I hope it augurs well for the Indian team in Bangalore.

He has raised two very important points which are always fresh in his mind, one about the Bill to ban defections, and the other about pension for ex Members of Parliament. On the Anti-Defections Bill the Hon Member said that it died a deserved death. The Hon Member is a person with very liberal views so I am not sure what his views on the question of capital punishment are. I do not know whether in this case.

PROP P. G. MAVALANKAR I am against it.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA In that case, I do not know whether inanimate objects deserve capital punishment in his view, and his mercy is

reserved only for animate objects. In any case I would say that I had used an opportunity, earlier in this Session, to say that the Government is keen and in no way has its resolve to introduce a Bill to ban defections been diluted by the experience it had in the House last time. But it has not been possible..

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA (Serampore) . When will you act? Will you wait till the process of defection is complete?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA I hope my distinguished friend is not waiting for anything to complete the process of defection. I am sure he is not one of those who is offering inducements to others to defect to his ranks therefore he has a philosophical unconcern, which he is hiding behind his words. But the process could not be completed during the Session. The Bill, in a revised form, will certainly be introduced.

On the question of pensions, the difference in views among Members were evident even here. It has not been possible for us to bring forward any Bill in this regard because, as we have stated earlier, we are in the process of consulting the leaders of the Opposition parties as well, before coming to a conclusion.

My hon friend, Dr. Ramji Singh, referred partly to what my hon. friend, Prof. Mavalankar, referred, and he also talked about the educational policy and the Lokpal Bill. As far as the Lokpal Bill is concerned, I am sure, hon. Member knows that the Select Committee has presented its report. It was hoped that we would find time to discuss the Bill; till the last week we were hoping so, but at the last meeting of the Business Advisory Committee we found that it was not possible to find time for it in this Session.

My hon. and good friend, Mr. A. K. Roy, who is obsessed not only with Parliamentary affairs but unparliamentary affairs as well, gave the House the benefit of his views.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: I think, he meant somebody. . . (Inter-
ruptions)

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: I was saying, he was obsessed not only with Parliamentary affairs but unparliamentary affairs as well. I do not know whether the hon. Member is opting for his company.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I do not know who the Minister for unparliamentary affairs is because I am not aware of any such Minister.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: It only shows the obsession of the hon. Member with unparliamentary affairs.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore): You pick up any one who is sitting on that side.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We will have to define what these unparliamentary affairs are.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: The unparliamentary aspect of this matter is that the hon. Member unfortunately is not on this side. That is unparliamentary.

He referred to the BAC Report...

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Unfortunate for whom?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: I do not know. Fortune always smiles on the fair.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad): Fortune favours the brave.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: I shall not ignore you, Right Hon. Gentleman from Hoshangabad. I know that both the caps fit you—fair as well as brave.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: But the red turban fits only one.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please do not provoke him.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: The hon. Member is obsessed with the unique.

There was no question of the BAC report not being laid before the House first before its finding its way to the press.

My hon. friend suggested that Tuesday would be a better date to consider the motion which the Prime Minister has moved on the Third Report of the Privileges Committee, and that he would get more time to consult his voters as well as his conscience in that case. But this has been, as you know, decided in consultation with the Speaker.

Now I come to the last point that he referred to, namely, the Industrial Relations Bill. The hon. Member as well as this House knows that this House has passed a motion referring the Bill to a Joint Select Committee. The Joint Select Committee has not yet been fully constituted because the other House has not considered the motion of concurrence.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: I hope, the Session will not be extended.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He cannot, evidently, give that assurance now.

13.10 hrs

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

- (i) REPORTED FIRING IN DEOGARH TOWN OF SAMBALPUR DISTRICT, ORISSA AND ITS NEWS BROADCAST IN ORIYA BULLETIN OF AKASHWANI

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now we take up matters under Rule 377. Mr. Pabitra Mohan Pradhan.

SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN (Deogarh): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on the 7th instant there has been a firing at Deogarh town, Sambalpur District, Orissa, which falls in my constituency. The news of death

[Shri Pabitra Mohan Pradhan]

or otherwise is till now indefinite. There was one radio broadcast that three people met with death. Another news is that there has not been any death save and except that one person has got a medium injury causing some concern and another person who got a minor injury has been discharged from the hospital.

The armed police mobilisation, the lathi charge coupled with firing is a great concern to the people who are panic-stricken.

The Deogarh area being a backward one and preponderatingly being inhabited by Adivasis and Harijans should have been treated with preferential softness and leniency. Instead of taking such an attitude sticking to firing means use of arms on unarmed people who may be given justice and fair pay if a judicial inquiry is immediately held. Inquiry promptly completed, morale and the spirit of the masses restored and confidence gained.

The wounded and otherwise injured people should be given adequate compensation. The reason for the agitation for which the incident took place may be properly and promptly ascertained and the government may comply with the demands within their policy.

(ii) REPORTED INADEQUATE SUPPLY OF COAL TO WEST BENGAL BY COAL INDIA LTD.

SHRI ROBIN SEN (Asansol) Since the Coal India Ltd. is not fulfilling its promises to supply the required amount of coal to West Bengal, there is a severe coal crisis in West Bengal. From the last July onwards the Coal India is supplying inadequate coal to West Bengal which has seriously affected the industries in West Bengal and caused immense hardship to the people of West Bengal. Coal India is having dumps in Calcutta, Siliguri, Dargjeeling and Badra where they failed to supply adequate coal. Some officers in the collieries have got involved in selling coal in the black-

market. Since the Centre is having the responsibility for the supply of coal to States, I demand that the Centre should take it seriously and supply adequate coal to West Bengal and to stop such black marketing forthwith.

(iii) EXPANSION OF COCHIN SHIPYARD

SHRI K. A. RAJAN (Trichur). Under Rule 377 I wish to make the following statement.

The Cochin Shipyards had some time back given a project report for the expansion of the present ship-building facilities with another ship-building dock at a cost of Rs 20 crores. Till recently there was very favourable response for this from the concerned authority. But it seems that the emphasis is now shifted to the two new shipyards in another State at an estimated investment of Rs 120 crores for each. I request you that the expansion of the present Cochin Shipyards is in no way given up because of the new projects now being considered by the Planning Ministry.

The Cochin Shipyards deserves expansion because of the following valid reasons:

1. The Cochin Shipyards has to be expanded to make it viable one with a second building dock.

2. The shipyard has got all the infrastructure facilities to expand at a lower cost.

3. This yard has got already the latest technical innovations in ship-building.

(iv) DEMANDS OF OFFICERS ASSOCIATION OF HINDUSTAN AERONAUTICS LTD. BHARAT ELECTRONICS I.M.T. AND INDIAN TELEPHONE INDUSTRIES

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore) I would like to take this opportunity to draw the attention of the Minister of Defence to the serious situation in the Hindustan Aeronautics, Bangalore, arising out of the high-handed behaviour of the management towards the officers in the concern.

Over the last few months all Officers of the Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd., Bharat Electronics, HMT, Indian Telephone Industries and Hindustan Machine Tools, situated in Bangalore and represented by the Officers' Association, representing 10,000 officers have been urging, appealing, pleading and praying for their reasonable pay revision which is already unduly delayed, by way of clearing alarming anomalies as compared to the pay scales of workers in public sector concerns, which has resulted in a loss of as much as Rs. 300 to 400 in their salaries per month.

Their appeals have fallen on deaf ears and resulted instead in undue harassment. For instance, the Managing Director of the Bangalore complex even went to the extent of refusing the usual Deepavali advance which was due for payment on 29.10.1978, to those officers who had gone on mass leave to bring their grievances to the notice of the authorities. Later he inflicted penal deduction of 4 days' salary. This has been done only in the Hindustan Aeronautics and in none of the other concerns listed above.

The latest position is most serious. Charge sheets have been issued and office-bearers of the Association suspended. This cannot help in settling the issues.

The demands of the officers are:—

1. Negotiated pay revision.
2. Restoration of facilities to the association which have been withdrawn.
3. Stoppage of harassment, victimisation and terrorisation of officers especially in the engineering division.
4. Reinstatement of officers thrown out of job during the emergency.

Labour Minister, will please note that this was during the emergency.

5. Revision of frustrating promotion policy.

6. Encouragement of indigenously designed aircraft, aeroengines and accessories to save the nation from dependence on foreign countries.

I hope the Minister of Defence and other employing ministers will take urgent note of the demands of the officers' association and take the requisite steps to sit down and discuss their problems and demands with them—this is the expected action from any Government which claims to function democratically and in the interests of all sections of the people. Bureaucratic attitudes have to be abandoned once and for all.

The immediate step I would demand of the Minister is the withdrawal of suspension orders against the office-bearers of the association and the withdrawal of charge sheets against the other office-bearers and opening of talks with the Officers' Association in relation to their demands.

(v) REPORTED NON-AVAILABILITY OF SOFT COKE AND KEROSENE OIL IN HIMACHAL PRADESH

श्री बालक राम (जिमला) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ग्राम का बहुत मनकूर हूँ कि आज ग्राम में मूल रूप से 377 के तहत हिमाचल प्रदेश और खाल कर हिमाल में मिट्टी के तेल और कोयले की कमी में पैदा मुश्किलों को मंद के लिए सरकार के सामने रखने का बोजा दिया है। वैसे तो कोयले और मिट्टी के तेल की कमी का सामना सारे देश का करता पड़ रहा है लेकिन इन रूकी का सब से ज्यादा नुकसान और उन से पैदा होने वाली परेशानियाँ उन पहाड़ी इलाकों में है जहाँ कठकड़ाती मर्दी, चकौली हवापत्ती और बर्फ की वजह से बिना नकली और कोयले के जीना मुश्किल हो जाता है। धानकुल यही हनुमत हिमाचल प्रदेश की राजधानी जिमला में है जहाँ कोयला, मिट्टी के तेल और नकली की दुर्लभ कमी है कि तकरीबन सारे होटल बन्द हो गए हैं। इस के सलावा, लोग वहाँ घूमने परों में पहुँचे समों पर लकड़ी लेकर जैसे जैसे उड़कड़ाती खर्च के दिन काट रहे हैं।

मे मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि इन हनुमत की मददपर रखते हुए जिमला के लिए प्रायश्चित वेसिम पर कांपना और मिट्टी का तेल खली से खली पहुँचाने का इतजाम करें और वहाँ के लोगों की नदियों की परेशानियों से बचाने के मेहरबानी करें।

(11) SITUATION IN ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman and Nicobar Islands) Sir, with heavy heart and much pain I rise to draw the kind attention of this august House about the recent happenings which still continue in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, one of the remote, isolated backward single member Constituency Union Territory which I represent by the wishes of the people of that part of the country in this august House. You all know Sir that there is no democratic institution functioning in this Union Territory and the Ministry of Home Affairs in the name of the President of India is running the Administration through a Chief Commissioner who happens to be a bureaucrat. Time and again people of this Union Territory represented in different forums including this House to provide democratic rights to the people of this remote territory in the similar pattern of Arunachal, Mizoram etc.

In Parliament, the Minister of Home Affairs assured not only once but twice in reply to a question stating that the matter is under consideration but nothing has come out fruitful so far. But in the meantime, the attack on the people and their constitutional life was severely attacked by the same bureaucracy who even during the Emergency became more enthusiastic and crossed the limit of their power are now throttling the people's democratic movements with the evil design of coercive action such as lathi charges, arrest, intimidation and implication in false cases and all-out effort has been made to create a fear psychosis in the entire territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands. I am sorry to mention that the country has witnessed a qualitative change in the running of the Administration in recent days.

The rule of law has been diminished from the life of this Union Territory and the rule of jungle has established fastly. I have written several letters pertaining to the problems of my Constituency which was not seriously viewed by the Ministers and particularly by the Home Ministry and not even by the Prime Minister. The local unemployed educated young men and women are roaming door to door of the officials concerned but a reverse the relatives and even men are recruited from the mainland depriving the local talents. I had the occasion to write the letter to the Prime Minister, but no action has been taken so far. Since number of years, a large number of people who have constructed hutments on the Government land are now threatened and removed and dislodged by using coercive action employing Police and CRP. Perhaps, this is unprecedented in the history of India that the poor, weaker section, landless agriculturists who have cultivated on Government land and had beautiful standing crops on the virgin soil were damaged and destroyed by the Andaman and Nicobar Administration in the course of their coercive action. The Police, forest and revenue authorities have not even spared the women and children from atrocities. The trade union workers and leaders are being threatened time and again without any fault of theirs. Though Government employees were re-instated after their compulsory retirement by the recommendation of the Review Committee are now denied pay and other benefits for this period violating the instructions of the Government of India on the ground of vengeance by this officialdom. Grant of Andaman Special allowance to all categories of Government employees irrespective of place of recruitment and place of residence and grant of jungle allowance to the mazdoors working in remote jungle areas are still denied depriving justice. Even then I alongwith all my colleagues extended hand of cooperation with this bureaucratic Administration considering the strategic geogra-

phical location of the territory with the broad National perspective. But the situation has deteriorated very fastly and became worse during the first week of December, when the Administration decided forcible removal of all the juggi dwellers belonging to the poor and weaker section of the society and had launched a conspiracy against the villagers who demanded justice, equality and safety. There is a village known as 'TIRUR' in South Andaman near which inside the dense forest there are hostile wondering aboriginal called Jarwas who are frequently entering in the nearby villages and kill the human life, cattle and damage their properties. Last year, three persons were killed in the same area and even before that some Government servants on duty were also killed and the police force was posted there for the protection of life and property of the villagers. Sir, this year again the Jarwas entered the village and killed cattle and the entire area became panic-stricken when villagers including men, women and children rushed to Port Blair and wanted to meet the Chief Commissioner under the leadership of Sardar Nehchalsingh Chawla, President, District Congress Committee.

The Chief Commissioner refused to meet the delegation. Then the villagers assembled near the Clock Tower at Port Blair town and started squatting and demonstrating against the high-handedness of the officials and demanded protection of the life and property of the residents. Sir, to our utter surprise, the local police and CRP jumped over the peaceful men and women demonstrating and were brutally lathi charged causing number of injuries to many and arrested unlawfully. At present a continuous threat, intimidation and false implication of cases are prevailing which created a tense and grave situation in the territory where the people are peace loving. Every day, inside and outside of Parliament, the Janata leaders are claiming that they have res-

tored the democracy whereas in the far flung Union Territory, the democracy seems to be a mockery where the bureaucrats are the supreme and unchallengeable and the Ministry of Home Affairs is a silent, helpless spectator. I therefore appeal to this House and to the Government and specially to the Prime Minister to institute a Parliamentary Committee immediately to enquire into the role of Chief Commissioner.

A person of highest integrity should be posted as Chief Commissioner. Further, all those arrested should be immediately released unconditionally and democratic rights should be provided to the people of Andaman and Nicobar Islands similar to Arunachal, Mizoram etc. My voice is lone in this House and I appeal to all Honourable Members of the House, irrespective of party, to raise their voice for the suffering people of the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

(vii) PRESS REPORTS THAT A NUMBER OF IRANIAN STUDENTS ARE UNDER ORDERS OF DEPORTATION FROM INDIA

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad): May I request you to permit me to make my Statement under Rule 377?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is why you have been called.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Mr. Deputy-Speaker under Rule 377, I wish to mention the following matter of urgent public importance:

Sir, it has been widely reported in the Press that a number of Iranian students are under orders of deportation from India. It is needless for me to stress the fact that at this critical juncture in Iran, deportation of such students should be fraught with grave perils to their lives. I have no doubt that we in Parliament and the people of India in general, who only a year and a half ago emerged from the

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

darkness of tyranny and terror into the light of freedom, democracy and human rights, are in full sympathy with the struggle of the people of Iran against the oppressive and tyrannical regime of the Shah of Iran.

In the circumstance, therefore, the Government would do well to take the House into confidence and also rescind the orders of deportation, if any, against the Iranian students in India.

Also, may I add this Sir? The Minister of External Affairs was here earlier and he came to me and said that he wanted to make a statement in the House. But he has an appointment with an Ambassador at 1 O'clock. I don't know whether he will be back at 2. I don't know whether the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has been authorised to make a statement on his behalf.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER. It does not look like that.

13.28 hrs

SUGAR UNDERTAKINGS (TAKING OVER OF MANAGEMENT) BILL— Contd.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER. The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Bhanu Pratap Singh on the 13th December, 1978, namely—

"That the Bill to provide for the temporary taking over, in the public interest, of the management of certain sugar undertakings in certain circumstances, be taken into consideration."

Let me see who has to speak. Shri Dajiba Desai. We have 55 minutes including Minister's speech and there are 37 amendments.

SHRI DAJIBA DESAI (Kolhapur)—
Mr Deputy Speaker Sir, I rise to

offer my comments on the Sugar Undertakings (Taking over of Management) Bill.

This Bill contemplates the taking over of sick sugar mills. The Government, in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, has stated as follows—

"In the interest of the consuming public and sugarcane growers and to maintain production and availability of sugar which is an essential commodity, it became necessary to take provision for the taking over by the Government of the management of defaulting sugar undertakings for a specified period."

So, this perhaps indicates that there is vacillation on the part of the Government. If they want to support the sugar industry and the sugarcane growers, this is a very limited measure. In fact, the problem has become so serious that the Government has to come up with a major policy decision about taking over of the entire sugar industry. Every sugar factory has stocks which it cannot sell. Sir, the sugarcane growers are in peril as their sugarcane may not be taken this year by the sugar factories. And if they produce gur, as gur is overflowing in the market, that also cannot be sold. So this is the problem of the sugar industry and the sugarcane growers. This problem ought to have been dealt with in a more serious manner. It is unfortunate that this Bill speaks only about the 'defaulting mills'. And which are these 'defaulting mills'? According to the Government, they are very few, as compared to the large number of sugar factories. But according to this Bill, nearly 50 per cent of the sugar mills are defaulting in respect of payment of sugarcane dues. Regarding cane dues, the definition in the Bill is like this

"3(1)(b) that on any date in any sugar year. That means in every sugar factory, on every 15th day the arrears become 10.

And in no factory the management pays to the sugar-cane growers their dues in 15 days. So, according to the provisions of the Bill, every sugar factory is in arrears to the sugar-cane growers, that is, 10 per cent. I want to know whether the Minister really intends to take over all these sugar mills or just to take some defaulting mills as has been the policy of the previous Government as well as the present Government? The Government has taken over the management of a number of sick mills. The same thing is being repeated in sugar industry also. What would be the result? The result is that there is a sort of rehabilitation scheme for mill owners. Now, these sick mills will be taken over by the Government and the arrears of the sugarcane growers will be paid, machinery will be modernised and production will increase and after three years the owners of the sugar mills will become entitled to the ownership of the management of the factory as well as the benefits. Now, the Government will have to modernise the factories. Without that the factory cannot work well. This is a sort of rehabilitation. Moreover, the entire scheme envisaged in this Bill is very much loaded in favour of the sugar mill owners. I can just give some instances.

According to Section 3(2) there are two inquiries. The first inquiry is when the Government intends to take the ownership, they will give some information, they will give some reason. Again the Government will order for further inquiry. This means that there will be two inquiries before taking over them.

The second point is in regard to Clause 8(2). It reads like this.

"8(2) Without prejudice to the provisions of sub-section (1), the Central Government may render such assistance in such manner as it may deem fit to any notified sugar undertaking to enable the

undertaking to clear the whole or any part of its arrears of cane dues so as to avoid undue hardship to cane producing farmers."

That means the amount spent for clearing the arrears will be an assistance not loan to the sugar factories and according to this scheme, the Government will help the sugar mills to clear the arrears. Who are they? In the last 20 year or 30 years, they have amassed large amount, they have taken away all the capitals invested in the factory. They have defaulted the sugar cane growers, they have defaulted the Government in not paying the taxes and a number of other things they have done. So, the Government is going to come forward to assist them to clear the dues. So, in the name of sugarcane growers, the Government is going to help the sugar mills, may be private or public or co-operative. The Government is coming forward to help them.

The third thing is that there are two things, that is, assistance and loans to be given to the factory. The loans have the priority that the sugar factory will have to pay first the loans they have taken from the Government. But in other cases there are certain instances of assistance. They are given under contracts, agreements, etc. The Government has given them all opportunities. First, the Government will suspend any right, privilege, obligation or liability if their contract of employment is onerous, till the Government management is there. Even then, the sugar mill-owners have been given the right to go to the courts and challenge the Government order. We know what happens in such cases. The bureaucrats and the mill managers may join together and they will get an order that the Government order is wrong or ultra vires. It is thus in favour of sugar factories. What about the sugarcane growers and the workers working in the factories? There is no protection for them. That is beyond the scope of this Bill. According to the Gov-

[Shri Dajiba Desai]

ernment there is a specific order of the Government the sugarcane control order, that the sugarcane growers should be given minimum price. And what about the workers? There is no job guarantee for them. There is a provision in this Bill that after taking over the management, the new Custodian may dismiss their services, if their contract is over. Thus there is no protection for them, for the sugarcane growers and the workers in the factories. On the other hand as far as the financial assistance is concerned, Government is very generous. In these conditions, the Government must come with a modified scheme. The scheme as envisaged in this Bill is basically pro-sugar mill owners. I request the Government to come with a modified scheme and I will support it.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat)
Mr Deputy Speaker Sir my first reaction to the Bill is that it is good so far it goes it is bad so far as it does not go. As a matter of fact my burden has been lessened to a great extent by my friend Shri Dajiba Desai and I will not cover the points already made by him.

The first point is and which disturbs me most what was the actual motivation of the Government for promulgating such an ordinance. Was it to salvage the sick sugar units or to really stall any measure of nationalisation? To me, the motivation has been to preempt this take-over of the sugar units by the State Government. This is one of the motivation. The present Bill is not even a half-way towards nationalization which, according to me, is the only solution of the problem. I want to draw the attention of the hon. House to the serious drawbacks of the Bill. One, this ordinance is not going to be applied in cases where the units are under the State Government or under the Sugar Corporation of the State Government, even if they are defaulters. Examples are there I had recently been to Uttar Pradesh, where

I was informed that many State Government units have also not started crushing even after the 15th November. Dues are also with those units for the arrears of the cane growers. Therefore, one major weakness of the Bill is that the Government units or the semi-Government units will be outside the orbit of the Bill itself.

The second major weakness is that this Bill does not provide an guarantee for the remunerative price of the cane for the growers. This is a very important aspect of the sickness of the industry. You would be very unhappy to learn that the hon. Minister has been on record on many occasion saying that the present Government's Policy is not to allow sugarcane to be sold beyond Rs 10/- which has been the rate fixed by the APC. As a matter of the fact last year the cane growers of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and other parts of the country used to get more than that—Rs. 12/-, Rs. 12.50 or even Rs. 14/-. His Policy is to deprive the cane growers of the legitimate price for the cane. So, the major objective is not to help them, but rather to deprive them of a legitimate price a just price—if not a remunerative price. The Bill does not again, provide for clearance of all the arrears which amount—to Rs 53 crores as he said earlier, but now according to the statement it has come down to—Rs 46 crores. The Bill does not provide for the repayment of the entire arrears of the cane growers. And it will be all the more clear from the Financial Memorandum attached to the Bill where it has been said that Rs 50 lakhs to Rs 60 lakh will be needed for the clearance, in which the Government wants to help. So the major part of the arrears will not be cleared. Therefore cane growers are not getting any benefit out of this Bill. They are not getting their arrears, they are not getting remunerative prices for the cane. Yet it is being said that it is to protect their interests that the Ordinance was promulgated.

I have not got much time, but I would say that a dichotomy of administration is also being brought in now. The State Government of Bihar has, by an ordinance—of course there is a High Court injunction—taken over the sugar mills. They will help their own administration. The UP Government has got under it certain mills under the Sugar Corporation. They have got their own administrative apparatus; and in Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra, there are cooperatives administering them.

This Bill does not prescribe what kind of administration will be there in the case of those units which are being taken over by the Government of India. So, there will be separate administrative apparatuses which will have no cohesion amongst themselves; and as a matter of fact, the result will be this: no relief will be provided either to the growers or to the consumers, and everything will be in a mess. I would have been happy if the Government had considered the entire problem of the sugar industry in a comprehensive manner and brought forward a comprehensive Bill in this respect.

Concluding, I would say that the reality is that the sicker the units become, healthier do the proprietors become. This is all the more true in the case of sugar industry; and I think that this Bill is a presentation to those healthier proprietors of the sick units.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now Mr. Yadav.

CHOWDHRY BALBIR SINGH (Hoshiarpur): My name is also there.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am sorry I cannot call everybody. There are about 10 names here. I am calling

him because he has given a motion for circulation.

श्री विनायक प्रसाद पादय (बहुरता) :
उपायस्य महोदय, सुगर प्रॉड्यूसिंग (प्रॉड्यूसिंग) याक मॅनेजमेंट बिल का मैं स्वागत करता हूँ। लेकिन इसमें कुछ खामिया है। मंत्री महोदय को इस बिल को कमप्रोहेंसिव बनाना चाहिये था। इसके हम एंड चीयरमैन मैं आप पढ़ेंगे।

"The arrears of cane price for 1977-78 sugar season, as at the beginning of the current 1978-79 season, that is, on the 1st October, 1978, amounted to over Rs. 53 crores."

53 करोड़ रुपया किसानों का मिली नहीं पायी है। जो विधेयक मंत्री महोदय लाये हैं, उसमें उन्होंने एक चेंजर मिल माजिकों को पैमेंट को लिये बनाया है। यह 53 करोड़ रुपया जो किसानों का शरीर है, यह मंत्री महोदय को, हमारी ओर आपकी ओर कोई बहुत बड़ा एमांडेंट न लगता हो लेकिन किसानों के लिये यह बहुत बड़ी राशि है। यह केवल एक नाम का नहीं है, हर साल किसान मिल में अपना पैसा दे देते हैं और मिल माजिक उसको रुपया नहीं देते हैं और सालों साल रुपया वापस रहता है। इस तरह से किसानों को भयंकर लूट हर साल मिल माजिक करते आ रहे हैं। अब इस बिल में जो प्रावधान दिये गये हैं उसमें मंत्री महोदय को इस बकाला का सबसे पहले पैमेंट करने का प्रावधान करना चाहिये था, लेकिन वह इस बिल में नहीं किया गया है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जल्दा पार्टी को सरकार ने अपने पीने की साल की हकूमन में सब से अच्छे और जनियोगी तथा अप्पेचर मिलाने का काम चीनी के डी-कन्ट्रोल करने का किया है। आपकी यह सुनकर माग्गर्प होगा कि सब चीनी का डी-कन्ट्रोल हुआ उनसे पहले हमारे यहाँ ही नहीं समूचे देश में जहाँ को चीनी पर कन्ट्रोल था, वहाँ हर स्लाक फ़ैक्टर को, चीनी के कन्ट्रोल से 5 हजार रुपये की घामदगी होती थी। वह चीनी से रुपया लेते थे और चीनी को ज्वैक में निजवाते थे। चीनी के डी-कन्ट्रोल हो जाने से ज्वैक भी खत्म हुआ है और जो फ़ैक्टरों की स्लाक मार्गेंट की प्रादमनी थी, वह भी खत्म हुई है और हर जगह चीनी सुविधा में मिलती है, शरीर को भी मिलती है। चीनी को कही गयी नहीं है। वह तो अच्छा किया गया है चीनी को डी-कन्ट्रोल कर के, लेकिन इसके साथ इनकी वृद्धा वह भी तोचना चाहिये था कि जिन चीनी मिलों की क्षमता घराब है, मैनेजमेंट बर्गस ठीक नहीं है, इनका मैनेजमेंटेशन किया जावे, राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाय।

[श्री विनायक प्रसाद यादव]

हमारे बिहार में पुनिया के पारखीवाज में इनकी सहकारी चीनी मिल है। वहाँ के मैनेजर्स व दूसरे लोग चीनी मिल को सारे ग्रामस्थों और बचत खा जाते हैं और वह चीनी मिल चिन्हा पग हुआ है और भ्रष्टाचार के कारण बिक है। इसलिये सरकार को ऐसे मिलों के प्रसिद्धन का भी प्रावधान करना चाहिये या।

श्री महादय को इस विषय में वह भी प्रारधान करना चाहिये या कि जिन किसानों का 53 करोड़ रुपये बाकी है, सबसे पहले उसका पैमेंट किया जाय। सरकार को ऐसा बिल लाना चाहिये जिससे वह इन मिलों को अपने प्रचीर लेकर छेक से चलायें। इस बिल के प्रोबेस्ट्स में लिखा है कि इस साल हमारे यहाँ उच्च का सबसे ज्यादा उत्पादन हुआ है और चीनी का प्रोडक्शन भी बाकी हुआ है। लेकिन इसके बावजूद भी हमें बाकी भ्रष्टाचार है और मुनाफाखोरी के कारण चीनी मिलों की हालत बहुत दुर्गति के चप रही है। मजदूरी और किसानों का पैमेंट नहीं होता है। इसलिये एक कम्प्रीहेंसिव बिल लाना चाहिये, जिसमें सारे बाकों का समावेश होना चाहिये। इसी लिये मैं ने इस विधेयक की बनवत जानने के लिये भेजने का लक्ष्यन दिया है। इसका बहुत नै पापसो भी बनवरा देता है और श्री महादय को भी और उनके भाषण कदा ह कि वह किसानों के बकाया पैमेंट को बनाने के लिये प्रयत्न लोयें।

श्री श्री बलवीर सिंह (होशियारपुर) : वषाप्रसन्न महादय, मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता ह कि आप में मुझे इस पर बात करने का मौका दिया। चीनी मिल वालों के लिए यह खीट फायर पड़ती कावेन सरकार का या और मात्र इन का भी है। आप पुछनी तवावीष देखें तो 1973-78 में जब एक्जन्सी लगी उस वकत भी चीनी मिलों का 340 करोड़ रुपये का फायर मुनाफा हुआ। वह पूरी कीमत खाह की गयी रही, फार् की कीमत बढ़े रही, मजदूरी की बढ़ी कीमत से लेकिन जो चीज निरुत्पत्ता या उस को कीमत पाह गुना बढ़ाई गई। उस का प्रयर कंनुलेशन करें ता 340 करोड़ रुपये का मुनाफा उन को हुआ जब कि एक नया पैसा उन्होंने खच नहीं किया।

यह सभी की बात है कि जो पैसा मिलें पैसा नहीं ले रहा है उन मिलों को सरकार न रही है लेकिन वे पैसा मिलें ता मात्र फायदा उठा चुके हैं। जो मशीनें मात्र उन के पास है वह मुफ्त में हैं। अगर कंनुलेशन करें तो इनकमटैक्स वालों से भी डेप्रिजिएशन का पैसा उठाने लिया है इस वकत तक वह उस में ज्यादा है। जो इस वकत उन भी मिल पाते हैं उस को कीमत से बढ़ाया गया वह इनकमटैक्स से ल चुन है। जो इन में इन की मिलों से लेने क बाद लोग मात्र बाद इन का जानू कर के और इन का

नुकसान उठा कर सरकार फिर इन को खावो कर देवी जब कि जिन मिलों को ले रहे हैं उस पर एक पैसा उन का नहीं लगी है, वह सारा वा सारा पैसा डेप्रिजिएशन से उन्होंने बसूल कर लिया है। एक बात और बहसा कि यह बायेंस की जो बीमारी है यह इन्हें भी सय गई है। बायेंस के समय में या कि प्रनाज नहीं है, पड़ित नेहरू और उस के बाद इतने सारे स्थिति जो हो चुके हैं, वह यह कहते रहे हैं कि अपनी छाने की पादत बदली, मक्की खापी, केला खापी छाने की पादत के एक बायेंस के मिनिस्टर ने तो कहा था कि पड़ु पापी। अब इन्होंने भी यही पैटर्न अपनाया है कि किसानों ने बको हिम्मत कर के, मेहनत कर के पैदावार बढ़ा ली ता अब यह कहते हैं कि बीजने का जो पैटर्न है उस को बदल दो, मात्रा मत पैदा करो, कुछ और पैदा करो। अब यदि वह गलत ग्यावा पैदा करेगा और मात्रा पैदा नहीं करेगा और कल को फिर जब श्रृंखला को अभी हागी, तकलीफ होगी तो उन को कहेंगे कि मात्रा पैदा करो।

मैं एक और रास्ता बताता ह जिस से फायदा मात्रा किसानों को है वह सारा का सारा इस्तेमाल हो सक्ता है और सरकार को फायर एक्जन्सी की भी बचत हो सक्ती है बाहर कोई चीज भेजे बगैर। इस गरी से प्रमकोहल प्रोड्यूस कर। अभी शरीर में तनुपा रिया गया है और दुनिया के साइडिस्ट ने कहा है कि पैट्रोल में अगर प्रमकोहल मिला कर इस को इन्फ्लेक्शन दिया जाय तो बहुत फायदेमंद है। उस में इन को नुकसान नहीं होगा, फायदा होता है। प्रमकोहल प्रयर बनाना शुरू हो जाय तो पैट्रोल जो बाहर के देश से मगाते हैं अपने देश में, ज्यादा मित्रदार में उस पैट्रोल की कमी को इस से पूरा किया जा सक्ता है। यह मोधा या मरगा होया। लेकिन फायर एक्जन्सी कमने के लिए हम जाह को जो उस का मात्र या उस से बहुत कम पर बाहर देश को भेजते हैं। उस में भी फायदा उठाते रहे हैं। चीनी के एक्स्पोर्ट में हम बचावर पाटा खाते रहे हैं। जो बड़ी प्रयर जरूरत पड़े, वा प्रमकोहल बनाने में खर्च कर सक्ते हैं। अगर उस की कीमत में कुछ थोडा सा फर्क हो तो उस से कम्प्लेस्ट कर सक्ते हैं। मैं बहसा कि बिन्होंने मात्रा पैदा किया है उन्हें प्राप प्रताहन दें। बिन्हा पैसा अभी तक मिला नहीं है उसको प्राप विलाने की कोशिश करें। मलाई मलाई तो मिल सालिक था पर और प्रय उनकी घिसी हुई मशीनों को ले कर प्राप भांडाइन करने की बात कहते हैं और लोग माल के बाद वे मिल सालिक फिर या जायें बिन्हा बिन्हा कीमत के—यह बात ठीक नहीं है। प्राप उन बारधानों को लें, उनकी लोक करें और उनका खचाकर किसानों को जहाँ बचा नहीं बिक रहा है उसकी प्राप मदद करें। ऐसा तरह से खजसारी बगैर की जो एनाइड इन्फ्लेक्शन है उनको भी प्राप प्रोलाइन दें। इस देश में हजार स्कोड इन्फ्लेक्शन बहुत उड़े पैमाने

पर चल रही है जिसमें करोड़ों लोग लगे हुए हैं उनको भी आप मदद करें। मुझे जम्मेदार है कि मैं ने जो बन्द मुखाव दिए हैं उन पर आप मोर करेंगे। किसानों का जो नफ़े का बकाया है उसको आप दिलायेंगे मोर साथ ही यह बात आप नहीं कहेंगे कि गन्ने की खेती को बन्द करके किसान कोई दूसरी खेती शुरू करें।

श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव (मधुवनी) : उपस्थित महोदय, मैं केवल इतना कह देना चाहता हूँ कि 53 करोड़ बकाया में से केवल मधुवनी में 50 लाख बाकी है। जिन किसानों ने बैंक से पैसा लिया है उनसे 18 परसेंट सूद कट रहा है इसलिए मधुवनी में जो 50 लाख का बकाया है उस पर उधो तरह से आप सूद में मोर छुटका भुगतान करें जिस तरह से बैंक द्वारा किसानों से सूद लिया जा रहा है। मैं चाहूंगा भन्ते जो इन पर भी प्रकाश डालें।

कृपि श्री सिवाजी मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मानू प्रताप सिंह) : उपस्थित महोदय, मैं उन सभी माननीय सदस्यों का आभारी हूँ जिन्होंने प्रस्तुत विधेयक पर अपने विचार व्यक्त किए हैं। कुछ सुझाव बहुत ही अच्छे हैं जिनपर मैं धन्य विचार कहेगा और अमल में भी सामे को सोचिज करूंगा।

श्री हुकमदेव नारायण यादव : बहुत से माननीय सदस्य सां इस समय मदन में उपस्थित ही नहीं हैं।

उपस्थित महोदय : बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों को पता नहीं रहता कि क्या मदन में चल रहा है, महां पर जाते हैं मोर बोलने लगते हैं। कुछ ही रहते ही नहीं, नापण देकर बने जाते हैं।

श्री मानू प्रताप सिंह : मंत्रालय माननीय सदस्यों ने बिल का स्वागत किया है और यह कहा है कि जहाँ तक यह विज जाता है वहाँ तक हो। वे कुछ और अधिक उद्देश्य करते थे परन्तु मैं स्पष्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि उनको यह आलाचना सही है कि इस बिल का उद्देश्य चीनी मिलों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करना नहीं है। इस बिल के बहुत सीमित उद्देश्य हैं। कुछ विशेष परिस्थितियों तथा संकट का मुकाबला करने के लिए यह विधेयक लाया गया है। संकट यह उत्पन्न हो गया कि पिछले वर्ष चीनी का उत्पादन बहुत अधिक हुआ जिसने फलस्वरूप चीनी के भाव गिरने कते गए और सभी भी गिर रहे हैं। गिरते हुए भावों का देखकर मोर चीनी मिलों के पान सभी जो बहुत बड़ा नुक़ान पड़ा हुआ है उसका रेशते हुए चीनी के जिन भागिषों ने कुछ

संकट दिया कि यादव वे चीनी के कारखाने नहीं चलायेंगे इस वर्ष। सां एक समस्या यह थी। दूसरी चीज जिसका बार बार जिक्र किया गया कि 53 करोड़ रुपया किसानों का इन चीनी मिलों पर बकाया है। सां इस विशेष परिस्थिति का मुकाबला करने के लिए सीमित उद्देश्यों का एक बिलिनेय आये किया गया। इसने तीन उद्देश्य कहे जा सकते हैं। एक—चीनी बनती रहे जिससे इस एंजिनियर कम्पिटि की कम्पे न पड़ने पाये। दो—जिन किसानों ने पैसा पैसा कर लिया है उनका गन्ना खेतों में पड़ा न रह जाये। तीन—जो बन्ना पिछले साल सप्ताई किया गया था इस साल सप्ताई किया जायेगा उसका बकाया बहुत ज्यादा न बढ़ा रहे। इन तीन उद्देश्यों के बारे में मैं यह दावा कर सकता हूँ कि हम को सफलता मिली है। चीनी के कारखाने आज बिलने चल रहे हैं, उन को संस्था पिछले वर्ष इन्ही समय बनने पाते कारखानों के बरामद सां हो रहे, हायद रोडक का कर्क है। चीनी बन रही है।—इस का बड़ा प्रभाव यह है कि पिछले वर्ष इस समय तक जितनी चीनी बनी थी, उस से उबोड़ो-ने-प्राप्त इस समय तक बन चुकी है। तीसरा उद्देश्य हमारा यह था कि किसानों का जो गन्ने का बकाया है, उन का उस का भुगतान जल्दी से मिले। इस के सम्बन्ध में भी मुझे यह विवेदन करना है कि जो 53 करोड़ रुपये का बकाया था, उस में अब 20 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक का बकाया नहीं रह गया है और उन प्रकार से यह दावा कर सकता हूँ...

14 hrs.

बोधरी बतबोर सिंह : मो आप कह रहे हैं कि चीनी इस्तेमाल बनी है, यह संपादी नहीं बनी है। है। चीनी पहले भी कारखानेदार उतगो ही बनाते थे, लेकिन बिजनाते कम थे और जित्त विखनारी हुई चीनी को ब्लैक-मार्केट में बेचते थे। इस बकाया यह चीनी विखनारी गई है, इस जिसे संपादी बनती है।

श्री मानू प्रताप सिंह : यह जानकारी आप को हो सकती है, लेकिन भरे पान भी फाँकते हैं, वह यही स्थिजाते हैं।

बोधरी बतबोर सिंह : मान हम सां जो इन्कवायरी करें।

श्री मानू प्रताप सिंह : अगर यह मोर करतें थे, सां इन बात भी पारो जलें होये।

बोधरी बतबोर सिंह : इन बात पामने कम है। सिटने सां तो दुगले बानो पर बिकनी भी।

जो मानु प्रताप सिंह मैं तो बड़ी बात कह सकता हूँ, जिस का हमारे पास कुछ आधार है।

* जोधरी बस बोरे सिंह - तबिन जो हम कह रहे हैं, उस पर भी गौर करना चाहिये।

श्री मानु प्रताप सिंह : मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ—जो इस के तीन उद्देश्य थे, उन को बहुत हद तक पूरा किया जा चुका है। चीनी मिलें बन रही हैं, चीनी का उत्पादन बढ़ने लगे है अधिक हुआ है और बने का बचत जो बचाया था, वह बचत कर बीस करोड़ रुपये के बीच में रह गया है।

श्री हुसम देव नारायण दास : हमारे यहाँ तो अभी भी 50 लाख रुपये बचाव है।

श्री मानु प्रताप सिंह : आप किसी एक मिल का सूझा चाहते हैं तो बाद में कुछ सीमितियाँ। डिपुल्टान में 300 मिलें हैं, मैं मन का हिस्सा से कर नहीं पूछता ?

श्री हुसम देव नारायण दास : हमारे यहाँ तो एक पाई भी नहीं पड़ी है।

श्री मानु प्रताप सिंह : श्रीमान्, चीनी उद्योग पर जो बहुत ध्यान है, इस के लिये भारतीय सरकार ने चीनीय मुताबक दिये हैं। एक मुताबक तो यह दिया गया है कि चीनी का निर्यात किया जाना चाहिये। आप आपस जानते होगे—एक इन्टरनेशनल गुगर एग्जिमेन्ट है, जिस में भारत भी एक सिगनेटरी है। उस एग्जिमेन्ट के अनुसार अधिक से अधिक जितनी चीनी निर्यात की जा सकती है, उतनी हम निर्यात कर रहे हैं। जितने साल बाद छ माघ टन चीनी निर्यात करने का कोटा था, वह निर्यात हो जा रहा है, उस का एग्जिमेन्ट हाँ पूरा है। इस बात को हमारा डिपुल्टाना होता है, उसको पूरा निर्वात करने।

दुपरा मुताबक यह दिया गया कि एनसाइज कम कर दी जाय। इस सम्बन्ध में भूले यह निवेदन करना है कि यदि एनसाइज ह्यूटो कम कर दी जायगी, तो उस का कोई लाभ न हो किमाना जो मिलने वाला है और न उद्योग की मिलों का, वह फिर कन्स्यूमर को ही जायगा और चीनी का मूल्य उतना ही कम हो जायगा। यदि 20 रुपये सिस्टम घटा देंगे तो सम्भव 15 या 20 रुपये के बीच में चीनी का मूल्य और गिर जायगा। इस का दुष्परिणाम यह होगा कि जो गुर और धानधारी की मिलें हैं, जो हम समय भी धनट में हैं, वे बिबुल बच हो जायगी। इस लिये चीनी का मूल्य और ज्यादा गिराने की स्थिति में नहीं है।

श्रीगुरु नृत्ता—अ। कुछ लोग बहुत ही धनक सूझा मानते हैं—यह यह है कि इन मिलों का

राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाय। इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की नीति को स्पष्ट करना चाहता हूँ—मैंने भी इस सम्बन्ध में पहले कहा है और प्रधान मंत्री जी ने भी इस पर इस सदन में कहा है कि हम राष्ट्रीयकरण करने के लिये ही राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं करेंगे, लेकिन यदि आवश्यकता होगी तो राष्ट्रीयकरण करने में भी मजबूर नहीं करेंगे। अब प्रश्न यह उठता है कि आज की स्थिति में क्या चीनी मिला का राष्ट्रीयकरण करना एक अच्छा हल है? हमारे पास माफ़े मौजूद हैं—इन चीनी मिलों की परछाईयों के बारे में—मैन्डो मैक्डो के। और इन चीनी सर्वेक्षण का परिणाम यह निम्नलिखित है कि सब से अधिक किसानों का पैसा उन मिलों पर बचाया है जो सरकारी सेक्टर में हैं। उन के बाद किसानों का पैसा उन मिलों पर बचाया है जो कोषाप्रतिव सेक्टर में हैं और सब से कम पैसा बचाया है निजी सेक्टर की मिला पर। यह सच है, इसका तो आप विचार करें। आप जो राष्ट्रीयकरण का नुस्खा बना रहे हैं उस नुस्खे के परिणाम में आपकी सामने पैसा बच रहा है। यह मैं इसलिए कह रहा हूँ कि आप जो नुस्खा बना रहे हैं उस को साफ बंद कर दें तो गरीब माना जा सकता। अब मैं आपकी माफ़े दे कर बताता हूँ।

मैं उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में बता रहा हूँ। उत्तर प्रदेश में 86 मिलें हैं। 46 मिलें प्राइवेट सेक्टर में, 14 मिलें कोषाप्रतिव सेक्टर में और 26 मिलें पब्लिक सेक्टर में। प्राइवेट सेक्टर की मिला पर 17.61 करोड़ रुपये, कोषाप्रतिव सेक्टर की मिलों पर 15.80 करोड़ रुपये और पब्लिक सेक्टर की मिलों पर 14.70 करोड़ रुपये बचाया है। प्रति मिल औसत लगाया जाए तो यह बताता है—प्राइवेट मिला पर 38 लाख रुपये, कोषाप्रतिव मिला पर साढ़े एकतालीस लाख रुपये और पब्लिक सेक्टर की मिला पर 56.58 लाख रुपये।

ये माफ़े दे कर मैं नहीं कहता कि इसका अच्छा स्वभाव नहीं बन सकता है। मैं ने स्वयं कहा है कि जहाँ राष्ट्रीयकरण की आवश्यकता महसूस होगी, वहाँ राष्ट्रीयकरण उपयोगी मानून होगा, वहाँ राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाएगा। अगर यह मान लिया जाए कि राष्ट्रीयकरण कर के ही चीनी उद्योग की सभी समस्याएँ हल हो जाएगी, कम से कम इन माफ़े से तो यह बात सिद्ध नहीं होगी है।

श्री महोदय (बैरवोर) : आप किसानों का एक्वायरी बोर्ड क्यों नहीं बनाते हैं? उनका बोर्ड बना कर उस में उन को रखें।

श्री मानु प्रताप सिंह : कोषाप्रतिव मिलों के बारे में भी मैं ने आपको बता दिया है (अपवादन)। यह मैं किसी की चेतावनी और बच-नामों की बात नहीं कहता हूँ, जो बन्दुस्थिति है, उस को मैं ने आप के सामने रख दिया है।

अब मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इन मिलों के बारे में क्या होने वाला है ? बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों को यह पता है कि इन मिलों पर बहुत-सा पैसा खर्च कर के सरकार इन को तीन वर्षों के बाद फिर से लौटा देगी । मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारा ऐसा इरादा नहीं है । इन मिलों को लेने के बाद हर एक की स्थिति पर विचार किया जायगा कि किन कारणों से वे मिलें अपनी धरातल दशा में हैं । हम देखेंगे कि जिन मिलों को चलाना उचित नहीं है, उन मिलों का बंद भी किया जा सकता है । अगर कोई मिल ऐसी है, जिस के बारे में स्वयं उस मिल का मालिक कोई योजना बना कर रखता है कि वह इस ढंग से उस को मोडरेनाइज करेगा और उसका कोई टाइन वाइण्ड प्रोग्राम है और उस के पास पैसों की व्यवस्था है और वे सारी बातें हमारे समक्ष में आ जायी हैं तो हम उस मिल को उसे लौटा भी सकते हैं । लेकिन अगर इस प्रकार की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है और बड़े पैमाने पर सरकार को उस पर पैसा खर्च करना पड़ा है तो फिर हम उसको लौटाने वाले नहीं हैं । जो थोड़ी बहुत मुरम्मत बगेरह हम करेंगे या जो किसम का बकाया भुना करेंगे वह मिल के ऊपर बतौर फर्जा माना जाएगा और यह उनकी कोई बरदान स्थिति नहीं दिया जाएगा बल्कि मय मूद के यह राशि उन से वसूल की जाएगी ।

कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है कि यह बहुत ही सीधा परवाना दिया जा रहा है । अगर स्थिति सीधे बरदान की होती तो मैं मान दूँ कि हर कोई कोर्ट्स में जाते और बुनियाद पर की सिफारिशें न चाहे और पैसों न करते बल्कि यह कहते होंगे कि वे सीजिये । हम जब ले रहे हैं तो वे हार्ड कोर्ट में जा रहे हैं । मैं आप को विश्वास दिलाता हूँ कि हम कोई रिमायंड करने वाले नहीं हैं । जो कुछ भी खर्चा होगा वह उन से मय मूद के वसूल किया जाएगा । बड़े पैमाने पर अगर कुछ काम करना पड़ा तो उस के पहले कि हम उस मिल का राष्ट्रीयकरण भी कर लेंगे, फिर उस के बाद उस का स्वामित्व भी ले लेंगे । जहाँ यह महसूस होगा कि बड़े पैमाने पर मॉडर्नाइजेशन बगेरह करके ही काम चल सकता है, बिना उसकी लिए काम नहीं बन सकता है वहाँ पर उस की मिलरियस से को जाएगी । कई प्रातिविनिटोयल है और किसी को भी रुज वाइण्ड नहीं किया जा सकता है । किसी मिल के बारे में क्या प्रत्यक्ष होगा वह उस मिल की लेंगे के बाद, अपने मास्टरमैन को वहाँ नियुक्त करने के बाद, उनकी रिपोर्ट आ जाने के बाद हो तब होगा और हर मिल के बारे में सनग प्रत्यक्ष निर्णय किया जाएगा ।

चौधरी बलवीर सिंह : डिप्टी सेशन के बारे में भी तो बात है ।

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : वे सब बातें देखी जाती हैं । यह भ्रम दूर हो जाना चाहिये कि किसी प्रकार से उसके फायदे के लिए यह सब काम किया जा रहा है ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : जो वे कलाई तर पुरे है ?

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : जिन लोगों के पमाने में, जिस शासन में उन्होंने कामयाब उसमें जात तब करे जब से इस हुकूमत में चालें लिया है तब से उनका पमाने का मोका नहीं मिला है । आप उनकी तुलना हम से क्यों करते हैं । उनके पमाने में तो पता नहीं क्या क्या हुआ है (स्पष्टान) । बड़ी मुश्किल बात है कि हार्ड कोर्ट में जाने की इजाजत भी आप उनको नहीं देना चाहते हैं ।

श्री बलवीर सिंह : 25 परसेंट किमान का क्या मिलेगा जो आ रहा है और 75 परसेंट खउमदारों से आ रहा है । खउमदारों के बारे में भी कोई उपाय होना चाहिये । उसके बारे में मैं भी बता दगा ।

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : इन सब बड़ी गहर मिलन के अधिग्रहण के विषय पर हो हम विचार कर रहे हैं । उसके लिए आप किसी दूसरे मंच पर को तयारा करे ।

श्री बलवीर सिंह : प्रत्यक्षान की बात भी बता दें ।

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : मैं जब इस के बारे में गारो विस्तार में बता चुका हूँ । सारा में प्राइम भी बता देता हूँ । देश में जो फलकोइल बन रहा है वह गारो से न बन कर शीरे में बन रहा है और यह फलकोइल इतना अधिक है कि उसको हमें दखनबीई करना पड़ता है । यहाँ देश में फलकोइल की नितमो प्रायश्चितता है उनसे फायदा मोर्लेसिस से बन रहा है । उनकी इन्फ्लेमिन्स का देखना पड़ेगा । मैंने जैगा कहा है उसका मध्यमव किता जा रहा है ।

कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने पारोप तयारा या नि उत्तर और दक्षिण भारत के बीच कोई बेरनाम दिया क्या है या किया जाता है । मैं फिर निवेश करूँ कि पुराने वालों बाद मयाव करतो हूँ । इस सरकार ने कोई भी फलका पैसा नहीं किया जो उत्तर और दक्षिण के बीच बेदभावपूर्ण कहा जा सके । जो बेदभावपूर्ण व्यवहार था उस को इन सरकार ने समाप्त किया है । अब कोई भी कानून, कोई भी मुद्दा ऐसा नहीं है जो सारे देश में बराबर रूप से लागू न हो ।

SHRI B. RACHALAIAH (Channarayana gar): Prior to de-control of sugar. Government decided to build up a buffer stock for export and also for internal consumption. Now when the STC has called for tenders from small sugar mills, the lowest tender was from the Maharashtra Sugar Federation. After some pressure, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh have been given. But Karnataka was not in the list.

[Shri B Rachiah]

though Karnataka has also given a tender which was the lowest. That is why I say that Karnataka Sugar mills have been singled out for discrimination. And why don't you take the measures to take out at least one-third of the sugar that is in stock in the mills and build up a buffer stock so that the financial burden of the sugar mills can be relieved off?

श्री मानू प्रताप सिंह : श्रीमान, यह भाष स्वयं स्वीकार करते हैं कि इस तरह के टेंडर के सपने के लिये यह नहीं रहा जा सकता कि नाबं या साउथ की हैं। कोई उस के विषय चारण होने जिस क रिये दूसरा मजाल पत्रावदेह होगा, मैं उस का उत्तर नहीं दे सकता हूँ। मैं यह रहा हूँ कि जो नियम बन रहे हैं उनमें कोई भेदभाव नहीं है, मूल्य निर्धारित होते हैं उस में कोई भेदभाव की बात नहीं है।

SHRI B RAICHAIAH. The lowest tender has been accepted so far as the Maharashtra Sugar Federation is concerned.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER. He is not in a position to deal with that.

श्री मानू प्रताप सिंह : 'इन बात पर ध्यान की गई कि इन मिला का मेनेजमेंट लेने के लिये कमपेंसेशन की रिया का रहा है? मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि पात्र जो अपने देश में सविधान की मान्यता है उस के अनुसार कुछ न कुछ कमपेंसेशन देना हमारे लिये लाजिमी है, यह हमारे लोग एक्स्पर्ट्स में बताया है। यह मैं उत्तर कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो कमपेंसेशन है वह केवल नाम मात्र का है। जो फेक्टो एक टन यथा प्रति दिन पैदाई करेगी नहोने भर तक उस को 1 २0 कमपेंसेशन के रूप में मिलेगा। पर यह नाम मात्र रोज जो कानून की प्रावधानता है उस को फुल के लिये रखा गया है। और इसमें भी एक सीलिय लगा दी गई है कि 1,250 २0 प्रति मास से अधिक नहीं होगा कमपेंसेशन।

14.17 hrs.

[SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN in the Chair]

एक मातोचना यह की गई कि इस में किसानों के हितों की रक्षा की व्यवस्था नहीं है। मैं नहीं समझ पाया हूँ कि ऐसा विधेयक जो मूल रूप से किसानों के हितों के लिये ही माना गया है उस की भी ऐसी मातोचना होगी। उन के यंत्रों की पैदाई हो, उन के बच्चे का मूल्य मिलना रहे, वही इस में व्यवस्था की गई है। घर हमारे कुछ माननीय सदस्य ऐसे हैं जिन के लिये यह हज़ा या सकता है कि वह यह भी चाहते हैं कि चीनी पत्तों पर और यह भी चाहते हैं कि यंत्रों का मूल्य ऊंचा रहे। मैं निश्चय करना चाहता हूँ कि यह प्रत्यक्ष है।

जिन माननीय सदस्यों ने यंत्रों की कीमत कम होने की मातोचना की है उन से मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह बैठ कर हमारे साथ हिमाचल लगाने और अगर वह इसके के लिए तैयार हो कि चीनी का भाव फिर 3 २0 50 पैसे हो जाय तो मैं विनम्र दिलाता हूँ कि बीच का चर्चा निवास कर सारेका सारा किसान को दिया जा सकता है। लेकिन जब चीनी का भाव 5 पैसे बढ़ने को होता है उस समय यही सदस्य सबसे ज्यादा हल्ला करने हैं। तो सरकार के साथ भी दोहों और किसानों के साथ भी दोहों, यह दोनों काम नहीं हो सकते। या तो घास गहुर में रहने वाले कुछ लोगों के हितों की रक्षा कर सकते हैं, और या किसानों के हितों की रक्षा कर सकते हैं। हम ने तो सब डी-मट्रोल कर के सीधा हिसाब कर दिया है, कोई भी माननीय सदस्य धाकर मुझ से समझने की कोशिश करें, केवल कम्परेन फास्ट, एक्साइज इम्पूटी डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन वास्ट, मधनमेंट का परपेज टैन्ड निवासकर अधिक से अधिक जो दिया जा सकता है, वह दिया जा रहा है। अगर भाव ऊंची कीमत चाहते हैं तो भाव को परती करती चाहिये कि जो सहरी जनता की चीनी मिल रही है, उस की कीमत बढ़ाई जाये, परन्तु यह कहने का साहस किसी माननीय सदस्य ने नहीं किया।

श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव : हम-तो पुरु टे रहते घाये हैं कि चीनी का दाम बढ़ाये।

श्री मानू प्रताप सिंह : हमलिये समाप्त महोदय, मैं कहूँ कि इस बिल को पारित किया जाये।

SHRI B K NAIR (Mavelukara): I was asking how many undertakings have been taken over so far.

श्री मानू प्रताप सिंह : जो माननीय सदस्य ने कहा वह बात भी सही है, उस के कारण भी थोड़ा समय लगता है। कुछ फेक्टोरियों को प्रादेश दिये जा चुके हैं, लेकिन वह अभी टेक ओवर नहीं हुई है। उस का कारण मैं बता भी नहीं सकता हूँ, लेकिन काम तेजी से हो रहा है। कुछ के प्रादेश अभी दिये जा चुके हैं, लेकिन कुछ कठिनाई अभी भी रही है, जैसे किसी फेक्टरी वाली ने कहा कि साल लीजिये उस पर 1 करोड़ खर्चा बाकी है, लेकिन वह धा कर अगर यह पेश करता है कि उस को केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकार से। करोड़ के समय में मिलने वाला है और वह उन के कागजी प्रमाण प्रस्तुत करता है तो फिर हम को सोचना पड़ता है कि जब सरकार की ही इसकी खर्चा देना है तो इस का बर्नामा है, लेकिन तत्काल उस के निर्णय में भी कठिनाई होती है। राज्य सरकार और केन्द्रीय सरकार के एक्साइज विभाग से उस की पूछताछ करनी होती है कि भाई मैं बर्नामा दे या नहीं।

MR CHAIRMAN: The question is how many have been taken over. You can give an idea.

श्री मानू प्रताप सिंह : 7 फेक्टोरियों के लिये प्रादेश दिये जा चुके हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, there is an amendment by Shri Vinayak Prasad Yadav for circulation of the Bill for eliciting opinion. The question is:

"That the bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 31st December, 1978."

The motion was negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the temporary taking over, in the public interest, of the management of certain sugar undertakings in certain circumstances be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3 (Vesting of management of a sugar undertaking in Central Government).

SHRI B. K. NAIR (Mavelikara): I beg to move:

Page 4, line 1,—

for "three" substitute "five" (6)

Page 4, line 12, —

for "three" substitute "five" (7)

Page 4, line 28, —

for "three" substitute "five" (8)

Page 4, line 31, —

for "three" substitute "five" (9)

SHRI BHAGAT RAM (Phillaur): I beg to move:

Page 3, line 1, —

for "ten" substitute "five" (20)

Page 3, line 25, —

after "dues" insert "with ten per cent interest" (21)

Page 4, —

for lines 1 to 12, substitute—

"Government shall be in force for ever." (22)

Page 3, line 25, —

after "dues" insert "with fifteen per cent interest" (37)

SHRI DAJIBA DESAI: I beg to move:

Page 3, —

for lines 19 to 32, substitute—

"time, the Central Government shall declare by notification that the management of such undertaking shall vest in the Central Government on and from such date as may be specified in such notification." (24)

Page 3, line 34, —

omit "clause (a) of" (25)

Page 3, lines 45 and 46; —

omit "clause (b) of sub-section (2) or" (26)

Page 4 line 12, —

for "three" substitute "five" (27)

SHRI B. K. NAIR (Mavelikara): Madam Chairman, I may be permitted to make some observations as this is the first opportunity given to me to speak on this Bill. I feel that this Bill is not what it appears to be actually. It is a highly politically motivated Bill

[Shri B K Nair]

It is not a mere coincidence that the Ordinance in question was issued on 9th November three days after Chikmagalur election. The constituents of the ruling party many of the functionaries of the ruling party have been talking loud about nationalisation of several industries. Some have gone to the extent of saying that all the major industries in the country textile cement aluminium everything should be nationalised. There was one Minister who said that the Tata Steel should be nationalised. At the same time, the public used to say that it is all meant to bluff the people trying to collect money and make political capital. This Bill I feel, fits into that sort of definition. The Minister says that it is intended to serve the interests of the various constituents or sections of the public. What happens is the mill owners are very much being looked after. The mill owners are in need of a paid holiday after working so hard. From Rs 500 to 1200 a month is going to be paid to them. This industry is passing through a crisis. There are times in which many industries come to this stage. The industrialists would like that somebody would take over the mills restore the conditions and give

them it back to them. The Janata Party Government has come to their rescue. For three years or so probably the mills will be looked after and after that there is every assurance that they will be returned to the owners.

With regard to other parties the cane growers how are they to be looked after? The other day the Uttar Pradesh Mill Owners Association was come out with a statement that it will not be prepared to pay more than rupees a quintal of cane whatever the Government may do. That is the position. The Government cannot do anything. Actually the cane growers will continue to be at the mercy of the mill owners. The Minister was just now saying that most of the mills are under public control,

under cooperatives or Government and that it is only a minority of mills that are under private ownership. With regard to arrears also he said that out of Rs 53 crores a substantial amount is due from the Government undertakings.

MR CHAIRMAN You will have to be brief. Your party has already exhausted the time allotted for it.

SHRI B K NAIR I look upon this Bill as a political weapon to serve the bye-elections in North India that were then coming viz. Samastipur and after the purpose has been served the Government is keeping mum. I put a question as to how many undertakings were taken over since the ordinance was issued which was a month before. Even now the Government has not made up its mind. It is just a wishy washy thing. It is just to bluff the people the public, the voters of North India. There was no earnest purpose behind this Bill. It would be clear from an examination of the statement of objects and reasons. In one context the Minister says that Rs 53 crores are the arrears to be paid and in another context he says that it will involve an expenditure of Rs 50 lakhs by way of

loan assistance towards sugarcane dues. There is so much disparity. Was it for the purpose of paying Rs. 50 lakhs that all this halla gulla was made? It is all just making a noise as if the Janata Party Government is going to be revolutionary about nationalisation of mills. The object was merely to serve the purpose of the bye-elections and nothing more. The parties worst affected are the workmen. The Custodian-General are given absolute powers in regard to setting aside the laws even the minimum wages are not being paid. Look at the Schedule even the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act can be set aside. There is no guarantee of minimum wages no protection under standing orders or under the Industrial disputes Act.

MR CHAIRMAN The Labour Minister will look into that.

SHRI B. K. NAIR: He must have seen it.

The Custodian is being given the widest powers in dealing with employees. There is no security of employment, Clause 11 is supposed to define the powers of the Custodian. He is being given the absolute powers. It says:

"If the Custodian or Custodian-General is of opinion that any contract of employment entered into by any owner or member of a notified sugar undertaking or its agent in relation to the said undertaking, at any time before the date of vesting is unduly onerous, he may, by giving to the employee one month's notice in writing or the salary or wages for one month in lieu thereof, terminate such contract of employment."

It says, "at any time it may be 10 years ago or 5 years ago, any award, any settlement, any agreement, can be torn to pieces with one month's notice or by paying one month's wages or salary and an employee can be sent out. Whereas clause 10 concerns itself with regard to contractual obligations of the mill. As far as they are concerned, the limitation is only for one year but in respect of workmen, it extends to an unlimited period. There is no period of restriction. Any agreement can be torn to pieces. By giving one month's notice or by paying one month's wage, the entire contractual obligation can be discharged and an employee can be sent out.

This Bill, in my opinion, is only a political weapon. The Janata Party wanted to fool the people. That is all.

श्री भगत राम : सभापति महोदय, देश के यहाँ उत्पादक किसानों में बहुत रिजेंटमेंट पाया जाता है। एक तो जनता जो गरीब है वह विक्रयवा—इसको कोई गारंटी नहीं है। दूसरे जो गरीब की कोमत है वह भी पूरी नहीं मिल रही है। पिछले साल साठे 13 रुपए प्रति बिन्दल का भाव पंजाब में किसानों को मिलता रहा लेकिन इस साल सरकार ने एनाउन्स किया है कि 10 रुपए प्रति बिन्दल का भाव मिलेगा। लुधियाना एग्रीकल्चरल यूनिवर्सिटी ने यह हिसाब निकाला है कि यहाँ उत्पादन करने में साठे 14 रुपए बिन्दल का खर्चा पड़ा है। इसीलिए किसान 15 रुपए बिन्दल का भाव माग रहे हैं। पफसोस की बात यह है कि सेक्टर की धार से स्टेट्स को दियापत दी गई है कि केंद्र ने जो गरीब का भाव एनाउन्स किया है उससे अधिक भाव देने के लिए राज्य सरकारें किसानों को बाध्य न करें। इसीलिए किसानों में बड़ा रिजेंटमेंट है।

श्री प्रिन्सिपल सचिव ने बताया है कि कुल 53 करोड़ के एरियस हैं जिस पर फीदे व्याज नहीं मिल रहा था। यह प्रश्नो बात है कि एरियस पर व्याज देने की बात कही गई है।

इसके साथ ही एक बात यह कही गई है कि जहाँ पर 10 परसेंट से ज्यादा एरियस होयें वहाँ किसानों को सरकार बपने करने में लगे। मैं सोचो जो से प्रार्थना करना चाहता है कि 10 परसेंट एरियस को रीमा यूनित कराया है, जिन किसानों के ज़िम्मे 5 परसेंट एरियस भी हैं उन किसानों को भी टैक-प्रोब्लम करने का प्रावधान होना चाहिए। 5 परसेंट से भी करोड़ों रफ्त बच जाते हैं। साथ ही एरियस पर 5 परसेंट का इन्क्रेन्स मिल जानो से से कर किसानों को दिया जाना चाहिए। किसानों की बढ़ी मेहनत की कमाई का यह पैना है। इसीलिए उनकी 15 परसेंट का व्याज मिमन का रूप हक है।

मंत्री जी ने यह भी कहा है कि देश में बीबी का कंजम्यशन कम है इसीलिए बीबी बिदेरा को बेजली बढ़ती है। हमारे देश में अभी सिर्फ 3 किलोग्राम प्रति व्यक्ति कंजम्यशन है। गुजरातर में मिताकर ज्यादा से ज्यादा 21 किलोग्राम प्रति व्यक्ति पर-इवर होता है। जबकि यूरोप में 42 से 43 किलोग्राम प्रति व्यक्ति पर-इवर कंजम्यशन है।

एक बात बहा पर यह कही गई है कि किसान किसानों है और मजदूर किसान हैं—लेकिन प्रसन बात यह है कि ये दोनों ही किसान हैं और मिल वालिक किसानों है 1 मने प्रमेण्डमेंट फन बिच है....

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think you will have to conclude now Mr. Bhagat Ram. I am sorry; there is no time. I am

(Mr Chairman)

calling the Minister You have spoken in the general discussion already, and you have spoken on your amendments Please resume your seat.

SHRI K RAMAMURTHY (Dharmapuri) I am sorry to interrupt

MR CHAIRMAN Give him a chance to finish

श्री मानु प्रताप सिंह सभापति महोदय मैं बोर्ड भी सम्पन्नमें स्वीकार नहीं करता हूँ और यदि भाग इसका है तो मैं इन पर प्रस्ताव भी दाखल करता हूँ।

मेरे सामने जो माननीय सदस्य बैठ हैं उन्होंने यह आरोप लगाया है कि जना पार्टी राष्ट्रीयकरण को बहुत धाव करती थी तबिन घर उस का इसका राष्ट्रीयकरण का नहीं है, बल्कि राजनीतिक लाभ रखने का है। मैं उन से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि व्यक्तिगत पार्षानियन को छोड़ कर जना पार्टी ने कभी भी इस प्रकार की घोषणा नहीं की थी कि वह इन मिलों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करेगी। परन्तु जिस दर के वे सदस्य हैं, उस दल में जरूर यह घोषणा की थी कि इन मिलों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाएगा और उस घोषणा का बाह्य रूप के रूप 8 वर्ष तक वे सत्ता में रहे इस बीच मैं उन्होंने उस का नाम तक नहीं किया दिया।

SHRI B K NAIR I think he is referring to me I had said functionaries of the Party' and not the Party'

श्री मानु प्रताप सिंह 8 वर्ष तक उन को राष्ट्रीयकरण का अवसर नहीं मिला। वास्तव में उन के दल की जो नीति रही है, वह समझते हैं कि जना पार्टी की भी वही नीति है। जना पार्टी इस तरह की घोषणाएँ नहीं करती है। जना पार्टी ने राष्ट्रीयकरण के सम्बन्ध में अपनी स्थिति को प्रत्यक्ष तौर स्पष्ट किया है।

दूसरी घोषणा यह की गई कि इस में सेक्टरलाइन आदि के निम्नलिखित की व्यवस्था है: मैं सरकार की तरफ से विज्ञापन दिखाना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार का ऐसा कोई इरादा नहीं है। लेकिन जैसा मैं पहले कह चुका हूँ—सरकार कसब में हम को हर सूख में मिलें चलानी हैं—एक स्थिति के लिये यह व्यवस्था रखी गई है, अगर इस की बहुत कम जरूरत पड़ेगी यदि जरूरत नहीं होगी तो बिल्कुल इस्तेमाल नहीं होगा। इन व्यवस्थाओं को उली तरीके से रखा गया है उसे नकल टैक्सटाइल कारपोरेशन के मामले में यह व्यवस्था रखी गई थी। इस का इस्तेमाल हम नहीं करते हम को मजदूरों से पूरी हवाबों हैं, उन के अधिकारों का किसी तरह से हानि नहीं होने दिया जाएगा।

श्री मानु प्रताप सिंह महोदय, मैंने स्वयं जब इस को देखा तो मैंने इस को जांच की और मुझ को यह बतझा गया। आप जानती हैं कि इस को डिपार्टमेंट सा डिपार्टमेंट में होती है—मुझ को बताया गया कि नेशनल टैक्सटाइल कारपोरेशन बनाते समय भी जब उन का अधिग्रहण किया गया था तो उस समय भी इस की व्यवस्था की गई थी। मैं फिर इस बात को दोहराता हूँ कि मजदूरों के हितों को सुरक्षित रखा जाएगा। हमारा ऐसा कोई इरादा नहीं है कि उन को निमित्त कथन न दिया जाए—मेरा यह आश्वासन मैं समझता हूँ—सच्ची होना चाहिए।

MR. CHAIRMAN Now, you want to say something on this point, before he goes to the next point about pricing?

SHRI K RAMAMURTHY I don't think there are specific provisions in the Textile Mills (Take-over) Act and other Acts, but it has been specifically mentioned in this Sugar Undertakings Bill that all labour laws can be suspended.

श्री मानु प्रताप सिंह महोदय, मेरे सामने यह टैक्सटाइल कारपोरेशन

SHRI K RAMAMURTHY The same Government has passed two Bills—in regard to Britannia undertakings and Bolani Oars There is an assurance in the Bill itself that the working conditions of the workers will continue So what I want to ask the Hon. Minister is why, in this specific Bill in regard to sugar undertakings they want to suspend all the labour laws

MR. CHAIRMAN You can consult your colleague the Labour Minister he would know

श्री मानु प्रताप सिंह इसमें झालरेडी यह प्रश्न है—

Power of the Central Government to make certain declarations in relation to sick textile mills

उस में यह सभी चीजें जाती हैं जो इस में दी गई हैं।

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Suspension of labour laws has not been included in the case of Britannia Industries as well as in the case of Bolani Ores. Why have you mentioned this only in the Sugar Undertakings Bill? Perhaps you want to make concessions to the employers of sugar industries.

श्री कानु प्रताप सिंह : देखिये टेक्सटाइल और शुगर इंडस्ट्रीज का मुकाबला ब्रिटिशिया से करना बेकार है। यह चले या न चले, रुक जाए, उस से कोई फायदा नहीं पड़ने वाला नहीं है।

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: The working conditions are the same. He did not, perhaps, understand the implications of Clauses 7 and 11. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ramamurthy, will you please resume your seat? Again and again you are repeating yourself, and he is repeating himself. Does it help the House? You have made your point. The Minister is making his points. I cannot force the Minister to say something.

श्री कानु प्रताप सिंह : ऐसे के मूल्य की वृद्धि पर जो वारे में यह सुझाव रखा गया है कि दस परसेंट के वजाय पांच परसेंट कर दिया जाए। जब हम इस बिल को पारित करते हैं तो इस का अर्थ यह नहीं होता है कि राज्य सरकारों के पास जो कामदे-कामूत है या ताम्रत है, उन को हम विलम्बित करने जा रहे हैं या खत्म करने जा रहे हैं। जिस प्रकार से लेण्ड रेवेन्यू से बसूल्य कर ली जाती थी उसी प्रकार के सारे अधिकार राज्य सरकारों के पास बने रहेंगे। जो रुकें दस प्रतिशत से नीचे हैं उन की बसूल्य के अधिकारों का प्रयोग होता रहेगा। यह तो हम अग्लिम अस्त के रूप में ले रहे हैं। इस का अर्थ यह है कि जब उस ने सीमा पार कर ली है तो इसका उपयोग किया जा सकता है। यह जो दस प्रतिशत की सीमा रखी गयी है यह ठीक है, इसे नीचे उतार कर पांच या छः परसेंट पर लाना ठीक नहीं है। बसूल्य के तिये राज्य सरकार के पास की अधिकार है उस का प्रयोग होता रहेगा, उन के द्वारा बसूल्य के तिये कौन्सिल होती रहेगी। इसलिये मैं यह संशोधन स्वीकार नहीं करता।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Nair, are you pressing your amendments?

SHRI B. K. NAIR: I had suggested two more amendments—deletion of Clauses 7 and 11 and deletion of the Schedule...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You cannot raise it at this stage. Now please tell me whether you are pressing your amendments to the vote...

SHRI B. K. NAIR: I am not pressing. I would like to withdraw my amendments, Nos. 6 to 9.

Amendments Nos. 6 to 9 were, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Bhagat Ram.

SHRI BHAGAT RAM: I am pressing them.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put amendments Nos. 20, 21 and 22, together, to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 20 to 22 were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Dajiba Desai.

SHRI DAJIBA DESAI: I am not pressing my amendments, Nos. 24 to 27. I want to withdraw them.

Amendments Nos. 24 to 27 were, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Amendment No. 37. Mr. Bhagat Ram.

SHRI BHAGAT RAM: I am pressing.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put Amendment No. 37 to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 37 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.
Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

CLAUSE 5 (Appointment of Custodian)

SHRI A. ASOKARAJ (Perambalur) I beg to move

Page 5 line 17

omit an individual or (12)

SHRI B. C. KAMBLE (Bombay South Central) I beg to move

Page 5 lines 17 and 18 and wherever they occur—

for an individual or a body of individuals or a Government company*

substitute—

"a Board consisting of the representatives of the Central Government and the representatives of the workers in the concerned sugar undertakings (13)

Page 6 line 16 and wherever they occur—

for Central Government substitute—

President of India (14)

SHRI DAJIBA DESAI I beg to move

Page 5 line 17—

for an individual or a body of individuals

substitute a body of sugarcane farmers (28)

Page 5 line 23—

omit an individual or (29)

Page 6 line 17—

for body of individuals

substitute body of sugarcane farmers (30)

*SHRI A. ASOKARAJ (Perambalur) Madam Chairman through my

Amendment to Clause 5 of the Sugar Undertakings (Taking Over of the Management) Bill I would like to say a few words. On 13th of this month there was the announcement over the All India Radio that notice of intention of taking over the management by the Government has been sent to 160 sugar undertakings. I am unable to understand the efficacy of giving such advance intimation of the Government's intention to take over the management especially to those who are known for evading the dues to the sugarcane cultivators. I apprehend that by the time the Government decide to take over there will be only empty halls of the factories the managements would not leave a small screw for the Government to take over. The Government would be following the footsteps of sugarcane cultivators. I would like the hon. Minister to clarify this step of the Government.

There should not be any delay in the crushing of sugarcane. If crushing is inordinately delayed the losers will be the sugarcane cultivators. All the crushing should be completed in the crushing season. The arrears due to the cultivators should be paid by the millowners. When the nationalised banks and private sector banks are competing with each other to give financial assistance to the sugar mill owners why should the Government come forward to take over the management?

It is said that this step of taking over the management is in fact a protective measure for the sugarcane cultivators. I wonder how far this is going to be a real help to the harassed cultivators. The mill owners are being helped in the matter of exports also. The State Trading Corporation comes to their rescue. Even here the loss incurred by them in the exports is being replenished by the Government's subsidy.

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

It is common knowledge that sugar lobby is very powerful in our country. It is a consequence of the hobnobbing of the sugar magnates with the politicians that the recommendations of Bhargava Commission have not yet been implemented. On the other hand, they are being helped in doses. The other day, our Food Secretary, Shri R. Balasubramaniam, said that Sampath Committee recommendations in the matter of giving incentives for the establishment of sugar mills would not be implemented by the Government. But, before the ink dries, there is another announcement that more sugar mills would be set up in Madhya Pradesh. Would the Minister explain the causes for this volte face?

I have given the amendment because of my apprehension that an individual to administer a Mill would not be sufficient. In fact, he will be liable to commit the same mistakes committed by the erstwhile management. I suggest that there should be a Board of Directors for administering the sugar-mill if it is to be restored to become a productive unit.

With these words I appeal to the Minister to accept my amendment.

SHRI B. C. KAMBLE (Bombay-South-Central) : So far as my amendment No. 13 is concerned, it arises out of the constitutional obligation under Art. 43A. We have passed that particular Article. It says :

"The State shall take steps, by suitable legislation or in any other way, to secure the participation of workers in the management of undertakings, establishments or other organisations engaged in any industry."

So far as this constitutional obligation is concerned, this is a very appropriate time that instead of appointing your custodians, the individuals, or body of

individuals or Government companies, you should kindly follow this provision which is embodied in Art. 43A.

Then, Madam, there is another amendment—Amendment No. 14—and I have stated that instead of putting in the expression 'Central Government' you should put in 'President' because under Article 77, sub-Clause (A), all executive action of the Government shall be expressed to be taken in the name of the President.

Therefore, actions cannot be taken in the name or in the expression of the 'Central Government'. These are two of my amendments which arise out of the constitutional obligation which, I submit, the hon. Minister will do well in accepting. Otherwise we will be passing the Bill but it will be challenged in the court in due course.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Dajiba Desai. He is not here. I shall put his amendments.

Amendment os. 28 to 30 were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Asokaraj, are you pressing your amendment?

SHRI A. ASOKARAJ: No. I am not pressing my amendment. I want to withdraw my amendment No. 12.

Amendment No. 12 was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Kamble, are you pressing your amendments?

SHRI B. C. KAMBLE: Yes, Madam.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is the Minister accepting his amendment?

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH : Constitutionally, it will be challenged. There will be a procedural difficulty.

MR. CHAIRMAN. I am again asking him. Are you pressing your amendments, Mr Kamble?

SHRI B C KAMBLE. Yes, Madam

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : भारतीय व्यवस्था में दो प्लांट चले हैं, एक तो वास्कोदवुस नगर प्रांतिक की बात नहीं है और दूसरा यह कि प्रोजेक्ट की भी परिहार होना चाहिये ।

वहाँ एक वास्कोदवुस नगर है, मैं केवल यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारा लीमन, जो सा रिपोर्टमें है, उस में इस की प्रतीति तरह से देख लिया है और बिल केनेस होना तो वह कोर्ट के सामने पैदा होना और मतलब होगा तो भुगतान करना ही जयना । परन्तु हमारा विश्वास है कि यह ठीक है और हमारे इन में कोई परिवर्तन करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है । इस का मतलब कि वास्कोदवुस नगर की बात नहीं, यह कोर्ट के सामने होगा ।

यहाँ तक प्रोजेक्ट की बात जारी है, उस की आवश्यकता नहीं है, केवल उस में समय लगता और उस से कोई लाभ नहीं होने वाला है । प्रोजेक्ट की आवश्यकता नहीं है, केवल उस में समय लगता और उस से कोई लाभ नहीं होने वाला है । प्रोजेक्ट की आवश्यकता नहीं है, केवल उस में समय लगता और उस से कोई लाभ नहीं होने वाला है ।

MR. CHAIRMAN I shall put amendment Nos 13 and 14 to the vote of the House

Amendment Nos 13 and 14 were put and negatived

MR CHAIRMAN The question is

"That Clause 5 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted,

Clause 5 was added to the Bill

Clause 6 was added to the Bill

clause 7—Power of Central Government to make certain declarations

MR CHAIRMAN- I think there are amendments Mr Kamble

SHRI B C KAMBLE- I move.

'Page 6, lines 45 and 46,—

omit "shall not apply or" (15)

Page 7, line 1,—

after 'or omissions' insert—

"Without detriment to the rights and interests of workers" (16)

MR CHAIRMAN Mr. Dajiba Desai. He is not here Mr Bhagat Ram. You move your amendments,

SHRI BHAGAT RAM: I move;

'Page 7,—

omit lines 14 to 18" (23)

MR CHAIRMAN Are you accepting these amendments?

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: No

MR CHAIRMAN: I shall now put amendment Nos 15 and 16

SHRI B C KAMBLE: I am pressing my amendments.

MR CHAIRMAN One at a time will be put Do you want to press?

SHRI B C KAMBLE: Yes, Madam Let him withdraw the clause suspending the agreement Amendment 15 relates to the Schedule. I want a division on amendment no 16

MR CHAIRMAN I will now put amendment No 15 to the vote of the House

Amendment No 15 was put and negatived

15 hrs

MR CHAIRMAN: I will now put amendment No 16 of Shri B C Kamble, to clause No 7, to the vote of the House

The question is—

'Page 7, line 1,—

after "or omission" insert—

"without detriment to the rights
and interests of workers" (16)

NOES

" The Lok Sabha divided:

AYES

Alluri, Shri Subhash Chandra Bose
Asokaraj, Shri, A.
Banatwalla, Shri G. M.
Barman, Shri Palas
Bhagat Ram, Shri
Bhattacharya, Shri Dinen
Bheeshma Dev, Shri M.
Bonde, Shri Nanasaheb
Burande, Shri Gangadhar Appa
Chandrappan, Shri C. K.
Chettri, Shri K. B.
Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas
Desai, Shri Hitendra
Kadam, Shri B. P.
Kamble, Shri B. C.
Kolur, Shri Rajshekhar
Kosairam, Shri K. T.
Lakkappa, Shri K.
Meduri, Shri Nageshwara Rao
Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram
Murthy, Shri Kusuma Krishna
Naidu, Shri P. Rajagopal
Patel, Shri Ahmed M.
Pradhan, Shri Amar Roy
Rachaiiah, Shri B.
Rajan, Shri K. A.
Ramamurthy, Shri K.
Rangnekar, Shrimati Ahilya P.
Roy, Shri A. K.
Saha, Shri A. K.
Saha, Shri Gadadhar
†Saras, Shri Daulat Ram
Sen, Shri Robin
Tirkey, Shri Pius

Alhaj, Shri M. A. Hannan
Amin, Prof. R. K.
Balbir Singh, Chowdhry
Barakataki, Shrimati Renuka Devi
Barnala, Shri Surjit Singh
Bateshwar Hemram, Shri
Dharat Bhushan, Shri
Borole, Shri Yashwant
Brij Raj Singh, Shri
Dawn, Shri Raj Krishna
Desai, Shri Morarji
Digvijoy Narain Singh, Shri
Durga Chand, Shri
Dutt, Shri Asoke Krishna
Ganga Singh, Shri
Girjanandan Singh, Shri
Harikesh Bahadur, Shri
Hazari, Shri Ram Sewak
Jasrotia, Shri Baldev Singh
Khan, Shri Kunwar Mahmud Ali
Khan, Shri Mohd. Shamsul Hasan
Khrieme, Shri Rinching Khandu
Kureel, Shri Jwala Prasad
Mahala, Shri K. L.
Mankar, Shri Laxman Rao
Mohd. Hayat Ali, Shri
Mritunjay Prasad, Shri
Nathuni Ram, Shri
Nayak, Shri Laxmi Narain
Negi, Shri T. S.
Pandey, Shri Ambika Prasad
Parulekar, Shri Bapusaheb
Phirangi Prasad, Shri
Rai, Shri Narmada Prasad
Rajda, Shri Ratansinh
Rakesh, Shri R. N.
Ram Dhan, Shri

†Wrongly voted for 'AYES'

Ram Gopal Singh Chaudhury
Rameshpati Singh Shri
Ramdas Singh Shri
Ramp Singh, Dr
Rathor Dr Bhagwan Dass
Ravindra Pratap Singh Sen
Rodrigues Shri Rudolph
Rothuama Dr R
Saboo Shri Amlhu
Sai Shri Larang
Samantashera Shri Padmacharya
Satya Deo Singh, Shri
Shetyalkar Shri V K
Shankarappa Singh Shri
Singh Dr B V
Somanl Shri Roop Lal
Suresh Babram Shri
Swamy Dr Subramaniam
Tej Pratap Singh Shri
Thakur Shri Agha Singh
Verma Shri Ravindra
Verma Shri R. L. P
Yadav Shri Gyaneshwar Prasad
Yadava Shri Roop Nath Singh
Yadvendra Dutt Shri
Yuvraj Shri

MR. CHAIRMAN Subject to correction the result of the division is

Ayes—34 Noes—63 the amendment is lost.

The motion was negatived.

15.02 hrs

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS TWENTY-SIXTH REPORT

MR. CHAIRMAN The House will now take up Private Members Bill next Shri Pabitra Mohan Pradhan

The following Members also recorded their votes

AYES Shri K. Suryanarayana and Shri B. K. Nair

NOES Shri Lalu Oraon Shri K. K. Prakash Shri Pabitra Mohan Pradhan and Shri Daulat Ram Saran

SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN (Deogarh) Sir I beg to move the following

That this House do agree with the Twenty sixth Report of the Committee on Private Members Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 10th December 1978

MR. CHAIRMAN The question is

That this House do agree with the Twenty sixth Report of the Committee on Private Members Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 10th December 1978

The motion was adopted

15.03 hrs

RESOLUTION RE RECLAMATION OF BARREN AND FALLOW LAND FOR DISTRIBUTION TO LANDLESS PERSONS—Contd

MR. CHAIRMAN Now the House will have to take up further discussion of the following Resolution moved by Shri Laxmi Narain Nayak on the 24th August 1978—

This House is of opinion that with a view to providing employment to about 7 crore unemployed persons reclaiming barren and fallow lands and increasing food production in the country the Central Government should provide necessary financial assistance to State Governments and Union Territories Administrations to form a Land Army which may reclaim about 5 crore acres of barren and fallow land within one year and distribute it among the landless persons after providing irrigation facilities and other inputs

I would like to remind hon. Members before further discussion on the Resolution by Shri Laxmi Narain Nayak starts, that the time allotted by the House for this discussion has already been exhausted.

The House may now allot further time for this Resolution.

Is it the pleasure of the House that time allotted to this Resolution be extended by fifteen minutes to enable Shri Laxmi Narain Nayak to reply to the debate? He is due to reply.

SOME HON MEMBER : YES

MR CHAIRMAN: All right the time is extended to enable Shri Laxmi Narain Nayak to reply.

Only Fifteen Minutes, please.

श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण नायक (अनुराधा) : सभापति महोदय, मेरा जो प्रगतिकीय सफल है उनका माननीय सदस्यो ने अपनी चर्चा में समर्थन किया है और माननीय कृषि राज्य मंत्री ने जो उक्तका विरोध नहीं किया है क्योंकि यह ऐसा सफल है जो कि गरीब व्यक्तिो से तत्त्वतः रखता है। इसने कहा गया है कि जो खेत और पर्वती जमीन पड़ी है वह समतल कराकर, सिंचाई की सुविधा तथा उपकरणों के साथ भूमि सेना गठित करके प्रांतीय सरकारों द्वारा विनिर्मित की जाये तथा केंद्रीय सरकार इनमें मदद दे। एक मास में 5 करोड़ एकड़ जमीन को भूमिहीनों में वितरित कर देना चाहिए। मेरे इस सफल का यही भाव्य है। मैं इन सम्बन्ध में निवेदन कह कि केवल एक माननीय सदस्य को छोड़ कर सभी माननीय सदस्यो ने इसका हृदय से समर्थन किया है और जैसा मैं ने पहले कहा, मंत्री जो ने भी इसका कोई विरोध नहीं किया है क्योंकि यह दिव्यतः मानविक बात है। जंगल भी बाह्य है कि जितनी भूख और, खायादि जमीन पड़ी है वह भूमिहीनों को मिलनी चाहिए। इस सम्बन्ध में एक दलील यह जो गई कि प्रांतीय सरकारों को जमीन की व्यवस्था करनी है। इस सम्बन्ध में मेरा निवेदन है कि प्रांतीय सरकारें जरूर भूमि की व्यवस्था करती हैं लेकिन केंद्रीय सरकार का भी कुछ दायित्व है। क्योंकि जैसा श्री प्रोड किया का भाग्य में केंद्रीय सरकार दितवसी लेती है, कई करोड़ रुपया इस के लिये स्वीकृत किया है, इसी तरह से सिंचाई के भाग्य में केंद्रीय सरकार दितवसी लेती है, यद्यपि यह प्रादेशिक मामला है, इसी तरह से भूमि सुधार के मामले में केंद्रीय सरकार ने भूमि सुधार आयोग बनाया है बाकि भूमि का सुधार हो सके, जमीनों को व्यवस्था अच्छी तरह से हो सके। उसी तरह से मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि इस मामले में भी

केंद्रीय सरकार का दायित्व है, केंद्रीय सरकार इस से सम्बन्ध रखती है, ताकि जल्द से जल्द यह काम शुरू हो। इस का मैं एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ—प्रायः देश में—अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिये एक कल्याण समिति बनी हुई है—उसने अपनी 1978-79 के 25वें प्रतिवेदन में कृषि और सिंचाई के सम्बन्ध में कहा है—(पृष्ठ 1 पर)—

“मैं अपने पहले प्रतिवेदन (छठां भाग तथा) के पैरा 30 में समिति ने यह नोट किया था कि जब राज्य क्षेत्र दिव्यो में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के भूमिहीन व्यक्तिों को आवंटित कुछ भूमि तत्काल कृषि योग्य नहीं है। समिति ने यह सुझाव दिया था कि यदि अनुसूचित जाति। अनुसूचित जनजाति के किसी भूमिहीन व्यक्ति को ऐसी भूमि आवंटित की गई है जो तत्काल कृषि योग्य नहीं है, तो दिल्ली प्रशासन को इस व्यक्ति की उन भूमि को कृषि योग्य बनाने के लिये सहायक प्रदान देना चाहिए। उसे भूमि आवंटन की तारीख से दो वर्षों की अवधि के लिये अनुदान की सहायता से भी कुछ दी जानी चाहिए।”

सभापति महोदय, यह लोक मना की समिति है, जिस ने अपनी सिफारिश में कहा है कि जो ऐसी जमीन दे दी गई है—हरिजन और आदिवासियों को—जिस में वे ठीक तरह से खेती नहीं कर सकते हैं, ऐसी जमीनों को सुचारु कर के दिया जाय। इसो लिये मेरे यह उदाहरण दिया है कि केंद्रीय सरकार का सम्बन्ध भूमि के मामले में है। यदि हमें सच्चाई के साथ, ईमानदारी के साथ भूमिहीनों को जमीन देनी है और उन के द्वारा उन को सहायताओं को हल करना है तो यह जरूरी है कि केंद्रीय सरकार भी इस में पूरी दिलचस्पी ले।

दुसरी बात—प्रभी जो बहुत मो जमीन पड़ी हुई है। हो सकता है—पञ्जाब प्रदेश या कुछ ऐसे अन्य प्रदेश हो सकते हैं, जहाँ ऐसी बहुत कम जमीन हो, लेकिन मध्य प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश और अन्य कई प्रदेश हैं जहाँ ऐसी जमीन बहुत परादा है। मेरे पास आंकड़े हैं—प्रलग-प्रलग प्रांतों के—यहाँ जमीन पड़ी हुई है, लेकिन उद को दिया नहीं जा सका है। इस में तीन तरह के जमीन हैं—

बजर और ब्रह्म भूमि—	नो 2,33,59,000 हेक्टर है।
कृषि बेकार भूमि	जो 1,63,63,000 हेक्टर है।
जंगल परती भूमि	जो 91,38,000 हेक्टर है।

इस तरह से कुछ जितना कर 12,39,00,000 एकड़ जमीन पड़ी हुई है। इस भूमि को प्रभी योग्य बना कर भूमिहीनों को दिया जा सकता

[श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण नायक]

है। हम जिसे, श्रीमन्, यह सवाल नहीं उठाते कि अपने देश में भूमि नहीं है। भूमि है—जो इन प्राइमो से स्पष्ट है।

प्रभी कुछ प्रदेशों में धार्मिकियों को, हरिजनो को भूमि दी गई है—लेकिन न उन के पास बैल है, न छत है, न कोई दूसरे उपकरण हैं जिस से वे भूमि को ठीक कर के उस को उपजाऊ बना सकें। होता यह है कि जमीन ता मिल गई, लेकिन यह उनके पास बिना उपजाव के पड़ी रहती है या छोटे जल कर के उस को बेच देते हैं या किसी तरह से दूसरे उस पर कब्जा कर लेते हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ—यदि सासन के द्वारा उन को जमीन दी जाती है तो उस को ठीक करके देना चाहिए, जैसे आपने "मार्ग" में दिया। जो पुरानी माल के सरकारी प्राप्ति से उन को जमीन को समझ करके दिया गया। दूसरा यह है जो जमीन दी गई, वह भी समझ कर कर दी गई। पन्ना में भी जमीन दी गयी। अगर आप भूमिहीन या उनकी प्राथमिकता के लिए बाई सासन बना चाहता है तो उनको ऊपर-घाबर और वनर जमीन दी जाए। अगर दी भी जाए तो उनको कपूर दी जाए। एक निश्चित प्रोत्साहन के समझन जमीन ठीक कर कर पाव सबूतों को हैं जिस से वे उन जमीन पर खेती कर सकें। अगर आप उन्हें ठीक जमीन देंगे तभी वे उस पर खेती कर सकेंगे।

देश में जो गरीब प्राथमी हैं जिन को हम दूसरे साधन नहीं दे सकते हैं, जिस उपाय में निरोगी नहीं लगा सकते हैं, कोई मोरले दिन को नहीं दे सकते हैं, उन के लिए जमीन ही ऐसा साधन है जिस से वे अपने शरीर का इस्तेमाल कर सकते हैं, अपने शरीर का इस्तेमाल कर सकते हैं। किसी व्यक्ति को कपड़ा न मिले, लैंग-साबुन प मिले, लेकिन हर व्यक्ति को खाने का इस्तेमाल जो हम को करना चाहिए। देश में बहुत से ऐसे प्राथमी हैं जो पड़े लिखे नहीं हैं, जो खेती करना चाहते हैं लेकिन उन के पास जमीन नहीं है। हम चाहते हैं कि देश में जितने भी भूमिहीन हैं, हरिजन हैं, पाकिस्तानी हैं, विडके वर्ग के हैं उनके लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार की ओर से प्रांतीय सरकारों को निर्देश और सहायता दी जानी चाहिए। मैंने अपने प्रस्ताव में भी यह कहा है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार एक सम्बन्ध में प्रांतीय सरकारों की वित्तीय मदद करे।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय सरकार को ओर से जिस तरह से दूसरे मतों पर मुख्य मंत्रियों और राज्य मंत्रियों को बैठक बुलाई जाती है, हम मामले में भी मुख्य मंत्रियों की ओर राज्य मंत्रियों की बैठक बुलाई जाए। इस बैठक में इन भूमिहीन के बारे में एक निश्चित नीति तय की जाए। क्योंकि जब तक ऐसा नहीं होता तब तक यह सम्बन्ध हीन होने वाली नहीं है। जिस

तरह से हम मन्त्रों के मामले में ध्यान निर्भर हुए जो बेरियर लगे थे उन्हें हटा दिया, गनकर के मामले में बहुत ताब दिए उसी तरह से हमें कोई नीति बनाना जरूरी भूमिहीनो के मामले में करना उठाने है। जब तक कोई नीति निर्धारित कर के नहीं चलेगी तब तक हमें सफरना नहीं मिल सकती। इस मामले में भी हमें कोई नीति बनानी पड़ेगी, कानून बनाने पड़ेगे। बाई योजना बनानी पड़ेगी। जब तक हमारा कोई सफल या नीति नहीं होगी तब तक कोई सफलता हमें नहीं मिल सकती है।

बलना मन्त्रा बाधा तभी जब ठीक ठीका हो बाई, कतम्ब तभी पानन होगा जब प्रण भी ठीक हो बाई।

जब तक बाई सफल ले कर काम नहीं करेंगे तब तक किसी काम में सफलता नहीं मिल सकती है। हमारी केन्द्रिय मान्य के मतिया न मिलनी है कि वे इस मामले में बहुत ध्यान से गौर कर के इन कार्य का सफल बनाएं। यह कोई पैना मानना नहीं है जिस को ठीका या मके। यह तो गरीबों का सवाल है। यदि हमारी गरीबों के माथ सहायभूति है, भूमिहीनो के नाम हमदर्दी है तो हमें इस समस्या को गंभीर रूप से हल करना चाहिए और इस कार्य में सक्रिय होना चाहिए।

इस प्रस्ताव का मंत्री जी ने अच्छी तरह से पढ़ा है। उन्होंने भी इस का विरोध नहीं किया है। सदन के अन्य माननीय सदस्यो ने भी इस का समर्थन किया है। अगर हम इस प्रस्ताव को पास पाटि कर देते हैं तो पाव का दिन साक सभा के इतिहास में एक ऐसा दिन होगा जिस दिन हम भूमिहीनों के लिए बड़ा कुछ तय कर सकेंगे और हम कह सकते हैं कि हम ने इस तरह से उनके लिए साधनों को व्यवस्था की, इनने गरीब व्यक्तियों को जमीन दी।

हमारे मामले प्रसार मन्त्रा बाधा है कि हम ने एक वर्ष में जितने भूमिहीनो को ठीक कर के जमीन दी है। इस प्रस्ताव को पास कर हम कह सकते हैं कि हम ने इतनी जमीन दी है। पाव तक इस कार्य में कितना होखी रही है। यह केन्द्रीय सरकार को यहां से यह प्रस्ताव पास कर इस दिशा में बहुत सगावा चाहिए और प्रांतीय सरकारों को यह निर्देश देना चाहिए कि इस में भाग ले कितना नहीं हो। यह बहुत अच्छा सवाल है, यह कोई विचारसमय चीज नहीं है। इसलिए इस सम्बन्ध को जो मेरा नहीं बल्कि सदन का सम्बन्ध होता और इसको पढ़ कर और जान कर सभी लोग बहने कि लोकसभा ने ऐसा एक सम्बन्ध स्वीकार किया है जिस का सम्बन्ध देश के गरीबों से है, भूमिहीनों से है, उनके लिए साधन जुटाने के लिए है, आपको भी स्वीकार कर लेना चाहिये। ऐसा करते आप ऐतिहासिक महत्वपूर्ण

निर्णय ही करेंगे । मैं चाहता हूँ कि सभी भावनीय सदस्य और मंत्री जो इस पर सोच फरके इनका पास करने को कृपा करें । यही मैं उन से आशा और उम्मीद करता हूँ ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is an amendment already moved by Shri Y. P. Shastri. Though he is not here, I will have to put it to vote. The question is:

That in the resolution,

add at the end—

"and every person recruited in the Land Army be paid a minimum salary of Rs. 250 per month". (1).

The motion was negatived.

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : जिस रूप में यह संकल्प आया है उस में स्वीकार नहीं किया जा सकता है । मैंने एक अन्य आम सहमति से बताया है । इसका दूसरा रूप है । वह मेरे पास है । अगर इसको सदन स्वीकार कर ले—

सभापति महोदय : कोई भी संशोधन शक्ति सभों में जब जमान भी हो सका हो, सधारणतया स्वीकार्य नहीं होता है । लेकिन उसकी न आ सकने के अगर कोई विशेष कारण रहे हों तो सदन की सहमति से यह आ सकता है ।

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : मैं इसकी उस रूप में प्रस्तुत कर देता हूँ और मैं आशा करता हूँ कि सदन इसका स्वीकार कर लेगा ।

सभापति महोदय : अगर सदन को स्वीकार्य है तो मैंने कोई आपत्ति नहीं है ।

कुछ भावनीय सदस्य : हाँ, स्वीकार्य है ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am allowing this amendment to be moved, in these particular circumstances, by the Minister.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): I beg to move:

"That in the Resolution, for the words 'to about 7 crores unemployed persons, reclaiming barren and fallow lands and increasing food production in the country, the Central Government should provide necessary financial assistance to State Governments and Union territories Administrations to form a Land Army which may reclaim about 5 crore acres of barren and fallow land within one year and distribute it among the landless persons after providing irrigation facilities and other inputs.'"

substitute

'reclaiming barren and fallow lands and increasing food production in the country, the Central Government should consider getting a feasibility study made for the creation of Land Army by the State Governments and Union Territories Administrations which could be deployed for land development, land reclamation, irrigation facilities and similar works and its distribution amongst landless persons together with other farm inputs and equipments'."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That in the Resolution, for the words 'to about 7 crore unemployed persons, reclaiming barren and fallow lands and increasing food production in the country, the Central Government should provide necessary financial assistance to State Governments and Union territories Administrations to form a Land Army which may reclaim low land within one year and distribute it among the landless persons after providing irrigation facilities and other inputs.'"

substitute

'reclaiming barren and fallow lands and increasing food produc-

{Mr Chairman}

tion in the country the Central Government should consider getting a feasibility study made for the creation of Land Army by the State Governments and Union territories Administrations which could be deployed for land development land reclamation, irrigation facilities and similar works and its distribution amongst landless persons together with other farm inputs and equipments."

The motion was adopted

MR CHAIRMAN Now I have to put the resolution as amended to the vote of the House. The question is

That this House is of opinion that with a view to providing employment reclaiming barren and fallow lands and increasing food production in the country the Central Government should consider getting a feasibility study made for the creation of Land Army by the State Governments and Union Territories Administrations which could be deployed for land development land reclamation irrigation facilities and similar works and its distribution amongst landless persons together with other farm inputs and equipments."

The motion was adopted

श्री सती नारायण शर्मा सभापति महोदय मैं धन्य प्रस्ताव का समर्थन रूप में तबियत करने के लिए धन्यवाद माननीय नदी जी का और इस सदन का अवसर देकर हूँ।

MR CHAIRMAN I request the hon Members that such amendments should be moved in very very exceptional cases. This is not a usual practice. Of course all hon Members do not get notice of such amendments and they cannot express their views. After all, departing from the regular procedure is not always advisable. This should be done in very very exceptional cases.

15.22 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE REMUNERATIVE PRICES TO THE GROWERS OF COMMERCIAL CROPS

MR. CHAIRMAN Now Shri Dinesh Joarder is not here. Shrimati P Rangnekar has to move the resolution

श्रीमती पद्मिनी देवी रांगनेकर (बम्बई नगर मध्य) सभापति महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित प्रस्ताव पेश करती हूँ —

'यह सभा का निम्नलिखित प्रस्ताव जम श्रमिकों का सम्बन्ध रखता है कि मत्स्य म उत्पादन तथा उत्पादकों के अधिकारों को प्रवृत्ति पर गहरी चिन्ता व्यक्त करके उन्हें और अधिक बढ़ावा देना चाहिए। उत्पादकों का जो बहुत मूल्य दिनांक के लिए उत्पादन उत्पादक बिना प्रत्यक्ष और वाणिज्यिक प्रस्तावों के मत्स्य का निर्यात करके बाजारों का प्राप करने और उत्पादकों का लाभार्जन मूल्य दिनांक के लिए उत्पादक उत्पादक दुर्गुण मत्स्य-मत्स्य के एक उच्च शक्ति प्राप्त करने भी सुनिश्चित होना चाहिए।

सभापति महोदय मैं जो यह प्रस्ताव पेश करती हूँ, यह प्रस्ताव इसलिए कि ध्यान रखते हैं कि हमारे देश में वाणिज्यिक प्रस्तावों का कीमत कम हो रही है। प्रत्यक्ष रूप से कीमत बढ़ावा है। जो कमजोर प्रस्ताव हैं वाणिज्यिक उत्पादन है उसकी कीमत कम हो रही है और प्रत्यक्ष बाजार को देखते हुए प्रस्तावों यह हमारे प्रस्तावों का और हमारे अवसरों का मतलब है।

हमारे देश में 1 करोड़ 75 लाख हेक्टर जमीन पर बाजार है जहाँ से 10 प्रतिशत मत्स्य निर्यात होता है। 4 करोड़ हमारे जमीन कमजोर प्रस्ताव पर बेहतरीन करते हैं। हमारे देश में जो 5 पंचवर्षीय योजनाएँ बनाई गईं उसमें तब किया गया था कि हम कमजोर प्रस्तावों का उत्पादन बढ़ावा देंगे और बाजार में बाजार 25 लाख का उत्पादन उत्पादकों को कमजोर प्रस्तावों का उत्पादन बढ़ावा है बल्कि कम हो रहा है।

आज देख सकते हैं कि उत्पादन का मत्स्य 1950-51 में तब किया गया था कि यह 5.71 प्रतिशत था। 1960-61 में यह 11.14 प्रतिशत था। हमारे प्रस्तावों में कि कमजोर प्रस्तावों का प्रस्ताव प्रस्तावों का प्रस्ताव 20 प्रतिशत बढ़ा है।

लेकिन उसका उत्पादन हमारा नहीं बढ़ा है। फाइन ग्रीन जूट का प्राप देखेंगे तो उन को भी वैसी ही हालत है और प्राप रिजर्व बैंक की रिपोर्ट देखेंगे तो उस में पता चलेगा कि 1964-65 में हमारा जो बोय रेट या कन्स्यूमर गुड्स का वह 3 परसेंट या थोड़ा कम वह पट गया है, 2.6 परसेंट हो गया है। 3 परसेंट से कन्स्यूमर गुड्स का उत्पादकता 2.6 परसेंट हो गई है, यह रिजर्व बैंक की रिपोर्ट कहती है। कामगारों का फायदा भी हालत उस से भी बुरी है। 1964-65 से पहले 3.9 परसेंट बढ़ था, बाव 1.5 परसेंट हो गया है। इसका कम हो गया है। इस सब को जान करतो चाहिए। अगर प्राप इस को जान नहीं करते तो हमारे पूरे देश का विकास धीमा होने वाला है और हमारे सामने थोड़ा सवाल या जाएगा। हमारी सारी एकोनॉमी कोलेप्स होने वाली है अगर हम इस के ऊपर ध्यान नहीं देते। इसका भी नहीं प्राप देखेंगे कि इन में जो किसानों को इन्फ्लेक्शन है वह भी बढ़ती जा रही है। एक बार मैं यह बतानी जा रही हूँ और हमारे तरफ प्राप देखते हैं और सोचेंगे कि जो प्रायजन है उस में बहुत बड़े झरोके चालू हो गए हैं। दूसरी तरफ फाल्ट का भी सवाल इस से पैदा हो जाएगा। एक तरफ फाल्ट का सवाल और दूसरी तरफ फाल्टीवेयर का सवाल, ये सारे मसले बढ़े होते चले हैं। प्रत्येक चीज में अगर इन के बारे में हम कुछ नहीं करेंगे तो हर एक स्टेज में जा एक मास्टर प्रायजन पैदा होने वाली है, वह प्राप को ध्यान में रखना चाहिए। इस प्रायजन के ऊपर अगर प्राप सोचियेगी ध्यान नहीं देंगे तो हमारी एकोनॉमी का भी सवाल हा एंड फाइनर का भी सवाल और सोशल फाइनर का भी सवाल ये सारे सवाल निभाने पड़े हैं। यह हमें ध्यान में रखना चाहिए।

मैं प्रापको थोड़ा बताऊँ, गाँवों में जो चीजें पैदा कर रहे हैं उन की प्राइस इन्फ्लेशन को देखें और जो कीमत हम उनकी दे रहे हैं उन की देखें तो मान्य होगा कि हम उनकी किम तरफ ध्यान दे रहे हैं। हमारा जो एग्रीकल्चरल प्राइसेज कमीशन है उस में जो लोग हैं वे सरमायोरों के इंटरेस्ट को गाँव करने वाले और मॉनोपॉलिस्टिक के इंटरेस्ट को गाँव करने वाले हैं। इसीलिए अभी तक हमारे जो किसान जिता करते हैं उन के बारे में ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। हांगेनर प्राप प्राइस इन्फ्लेशन देखें। 1970-71 की अगर वेज रखें तो 71-72 में प्राइस का इन्फ्लेशन था 105 जो 1976-77 में हो गया 137 और 1977-78 में बढ़ा है 154। लेकिन एग्रीकल्चरल प्राइस कमीशन ने उस की प्राइस फिक्सी फिक्सी की है यह प्राप देखें। इस के माने यह है कि उन किसानों को जो प्राइस पैदा करते हैं, गुड्स का फाल्ट एग्रीकल्चरल प्राइसेज कमीशन कर रहा है। नोट का देखें—1971-72 में प्राइस इन्फ्लेशन था 103, 1976-77 में 159 और 1977-78 में है 166। लेकिन हमारे

एग्रीकल्चरल प्राइसेज कमीशन ने प्राइस फिक्सी की है 112 रुपए। तो वह किम की लिए काम कर रहे हैं, वह प्राप बताएँ? प्राइस इन्फ्लेशन बताता है 166 रुपये और वह प्राइस फिक्सी करते हैं 112 रुपये। यह चीज प्राप को ध्यान में रखनी चाहिए।

राजधानी को ध्यान देंगे, उस में प्राप उन को बहुत देते हैं। डिफरेंस देखें, 1971-72 में राजधानी का प्राइस इन्फ्लेशन था 83, 1976-77 में 209 और 1977-78 में है 182 लेकिन अभी प्राइस फिक्सी किया है 255। यह क्या हो रहा है? इस चीज को भी प्राप ध्यान में रखें। यह जूट का मैं ज्यादा नहीं बताऊँ, 1977-78 में इन्फ्लेशन है 152 और प्राइस फिक्सी की है 150। दुधिया, कोल, फलियाइनर बरगुड बाकी चीजों के बारे में प्राप ने अभी तक प्राइस फिक्सी नहीं किया है। लेकिन उन की भी हालत अभी तक यह है कि जो उन की कीमत है उस कीमत से कम प्राप ने उन की प्राइस फिक्सी की है। प्रापको यह ध्यान में रखना चाहिए कि उन को जो लागत है वह तो बढ़ती जा रही है। बाकी जो चीजें उस में उनकी हैं और प्राप देखें, कुपेल और पावर जो लागत है उस की कीमत 110 से 232 हो गई है। इसकी प्राइसेज बढ़ गई हैं। प्राप देखेंगे कि उनके उत्पादन की भी प्राइस है उनकी एग्रीकल्चरल प्राइसेज कमीशन कम कर रहा है। एक तरफ फूड, पावर की कीमतें बढ़ती हैं, दूसरी ओर कन्स्यूमर गुड्स की कीमतें बढ़ती हैं लेकिन दूसरी तरफ जो उनका माल है उसको कोपत कम होती जाती है। इन चीजों की तरफ हमें ध्यान देना चाहिए वरना इन चीजों में बहुत कुछ होने वाला है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि हमारे देश में जो इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट हैं, जो मल्टीनेशनल हैं उनका बड़ा भारी रोल रहा है। हमारी बैंक उनकी हेल्प कर रही हैं लेकिन दूसरी तरफ जो प्राइस हैं उनकी बढ़ा जा रहा है। मैं प्रापको मानने परबलक एक्स्टरेडिक्शन कमेटी को, जूट मिल के सम्बन्ध में, जो रिपोर्ट आई है उनका प्राइस मानने रखना चाहती हूँ। कमेटी ने डिप्टी गवर्नर, रिजर्व बैंक को मान्य के लिए बुलाया था। उनमें कुछ गया कि जो किसान जूट पैदा करते हैं उनको बैंक से कितना पैसा दिया गया था उन्होंने कहा कि हमारे पास इनका कोई हिस्सा या रिफाई नहीं है। अगर प्राप उनका उत्तर पाएँगे तो देखेंगे कि क्या गलत है। उन्होंने जो सवाल दिया उनको मैं फाँट करवा चाहती हूँ।

"As of now I am sorry that we have got information on a global basis, but not in terms of cultivators of different kinds of crops and in such details."

[श्रीमती प्रतिभा पी. रायनेकर]

उन्होंने 1 क हमारे पास मोनोव बेनिम की रिपोर्ट है, क्लिमेंट्स के बारे में उनके पास कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं है। इसके बाद जब उनसे पूछा गया कि ज। मिन मालिक है उनका कितना पैसा दिया गया ता वे नरुल मन्वाइ पर आ गए। उन्होंने कहा कि एग्नेटीवियन की रबेन और उनके मास्टरमन के लिए 157 22 करोड़ रुपए दिए गए। साथ ही कि जूट मिला के मालिका को इनकी बड़ी रकम मिलना है लेकिन जा जूट प्रोजेक्ट है उनके लिए रिजर्व बैंक का पास कोई पैसा नहीं है। बैंक के पास इमोनिए काई हिसाब भी नहीं है क्योंकि उनको काई पैसा दिया हो नहीं गया है। इमोनिए उहाने जवाब देने से इनकार कर दिया।

इतना ही नहीं, जहां जहां बास्पोरेम है जहां पर माइनाईजेशन के नाम पर या दूसरे नाम पर मिलों का पैसा दिया गया है। भाई हो वो भाई से टाउन तान 19 2 करोड़ दिया गया। दूसरी स्कीम्स में मुलाई 1961 से 1975 तक 15 50 करोड़ दिए गए। इण्डियन फाइनेंस कॉरपोरेशन ने भी कई करोड़ मिले। इन तरह से डाउन 66 17 करोड़ मिले। इन तरह से साथ रखें कि माइनाईजेशन को हर तरह से मदद की जाती है लेकिन रायने का हमारा बैक काई मदद नहीं देती है। जूट मिलों का पास जो कामा पैसा बंद जाना है उसका बनाव से इम्प्लीमेंट होना है। पब्लिक एन्डर-टाइमिंग बमटी में रिजर्व बैंक के इन्टी गवर्नर बन्स है कि मिना का इतना पैसा दिया गया लेकिन धातन को कुछ भी नहीं मिलता है।

दूसी प्रश्न में साथ हमने कि गवर्नर के गॉगिम, मध्य प्रदान की रबेन 25 मिलों में, माइनाईजेशन जारी है। किसानों का 50 लाख रुपया बांटी था। बैक में उन मिलों का पैसा दिया लेकिन उनमें बहुत बैंक ने मिलों में यह क्या नहीं पूछा कि आपने किसानों का पैसा दिया है या नहीं? यह खुले बैंक की थी। जिन किसानों में गवर्नरन दिया गया था उनको उनका पैसा मिलना चाहिए था। उनके बाद भी सरकार ने उन को प्रापर्टी का कंटेनर नहीं दिया। किसानों का पैसा हवा दिया, बजट्स का पैसा हवा दिया, उन को प्रापर्टी का कंटेनर बन्दमट में कंटेनर नहीं दिया, उन को प्रापर्टी का नोलान करने की प्रार्थना नहीं की और वे सब पैसा जा गये। हम निरने में नरुल चाहती हैं कि जब तक साथ इन मन्वाइ और किसानों का कूटने वाले इन्डस्ट्री-लिस्टन और माइनाईजेशन के बारे में बैक के नहीं रहें कि परने एक्टिव का पैसा देना चाहिए पर तक दूसरा काई हलाक नहीं है।

पाप को माफ़न नहीं है—हम ने मन्वाइ में देखा है—मन्वाइ में जो गवर्नर मिले हैं, उन के नाम के साथ बास्पोरेमिजेशन वहां हुआ, लेकिन उन के कर्तव्यों भेद हैं, हम जानते हैं—

काभांरिजिज किसानों को योग्य मा बर्जा देती है, उस के बदले में उन को अपनी पूरी फसल को इन के पास डिपॉजिट रखना पड़ता है और जब वे उन की फसल को लेते हैं तो उस फसल के साथ कम कर के उन को देते हैं और इस तरह से वह किसान उन का पूरे-ना-पूरा कर्जा वापस नहीं द सकता है, उस का पूरा तरह से सत्यानाश हो रहा है।

इन लिये हमारा कहना है कि जिन तरह से मन्वाइ में मोनोपोलीजेशन-पंचेज की स्कीम है—बाबर जैसे स्कीम नहीं चलाने ला किसानों का कुछ भी भला होने वाला नहीं है। जब उन की पास धाती है तब बें टैक्स कम कर देते हैं और बाजार में दलाल उस को खरीद लेते हैं और बाद में ऊंचे दामों पर बचते हैं। मे पास को मन्वाइ के "पाप" की बहाली मुनाना चाहती है। किसानों से प्याज 26 पैसे जिना में खरीदी गई, लेकिन बाजार में उसका 2 रुपये जिनो में बेचा गया, हम तरह से किसान की लूटा और हम भी लूटे, कन्व्यूमर भी लूट गया, बीच में सब दलाल जा गये। इन के बाई स्टेट ट्रेडिंग बास्पोरेम और "नाफेड" से कहा गया कि प्याज खरीदो। उन के अधिकारी बहा गये, जिन से पैसा मिला, उन से खरीद लिया और जो सच्चे किसान थे, जिनहोंने पैसा नहीं दिया, उन से नहीं खरीदा, खालिटी के नाम पर उन के माल को नहीं खरीदा। साथ जानते हैं बास्पोरेम राज्य में खालिटी के नाम पर बेजिन कर रहा है—कस्ट प्रेड, लैण्ड प्रेड, पसे प्रेड। इन तरह से प्याज के मामले में जिन का माल नहीं खरीदना था, उन का माल प्रेड 3 का बनता दिया। जिन ने पैसा दे दिया उन का माल प्रेड 1 बनता कर खरीद लिया। उन के बाद जब माया भी मोहन धारिया के पास प्राया, तब समझोता हुआ। मेरा यह कहना है कि इन सब चीजों में जो दलाल लाग हैं, वे बहुत बचक बने हैं, लेकिन भाव के नाफेड में भी बहुत बचकन है। जब तक साथ उन सरकार को दूर नहीं करेंगे—नाम नहीं चलेगा।

मे एम० सी० पी० के बारे में बतनाती हूँ—सोवियत रूसिया में जम्ई पड़ना, ता एग्नेटी० पी० जाने बहा गये और समुद्र में ही उन को बायन पर खरीद लिया। उन के बाद उन का उठाने और रखने का काम जिन को दिया—हालिया कम्युनी को दिया। क्योंकि इन के पास स्टोरेज का इंतजाम नहीं था, जो बड़ी बड़ी मोनोपोलिस्ट बम्पनिया है—उन के पास ही स्टोरेज का इंतजाम होना है। पाप जरा इरानासीक-टाइम को देखिये—उन में छपा है—तेल के बारे में। जो "सीट फायर" है—उन के बारे में लिखा है कि स्टोरेज में कितना कम हो गया, नाथो रुपये का, तेल स्टोरेज में कम हो गया, क्योंकि स्टोरेज की व्यवस्था मोनोपोलिस्ट लोगों ने पास होती है। सीमित भी इसी तरह से मायब हो गया, रहते हैं

समुद्र से किनारे तक जाने में दृष्टि में गायब हो गया, क्योंकि ये मॉनोपोलिस्ट कमर्शियाँ जो व्यापार करती हैं, इन के साथ हमारे एग्रीकल्चर और नाफेड के अधिकारी शामिल हैं और कोई भी इन मामलों में दखल नहीं देता है। यह केरा चार्ज है—इन के बारे में जान लेनी चाहिए। अगर आप इकॉनॉमिक टाइम्स को पढ़ें तो आप को भी बहुत कुछ होगा। लोग कहते हैं कि लोगों को स्केपरसिटी होने वाली है। हमें मासूम नहीं क्या स्केपरसिटी होने वाली है, लेकिन यह नहीं है कि लोगों टन मास इस तरह से बीच में ही गायब हो जाते हैं। तो इन के बारे में आप को सोचना चाहिए। जब तक जूट परसेजिंग एजेंसी जो कि एग्जेंक्ट की परसेजिंग एजेंसी है, में करप्शन खत्म नहीं होता है तब तक यह नमत्ता हल नहीं होगी। ऐसी मॉनोपोली एजेंसी का निर्माण करने के बाद भी यह समस्या हल नहीं हो रही है। मेरा आप से कहना है कि आप एग्रीकल्चरल प्राइस कमिशन को बोर्डार्ड ऑफ़ेनाइज्ड कोनिए और उस में किसानों के प्रतिनिधि भी कोनिए। इन कमिशन के बारे में आप यह भी जान लीजिए कि बाजार का इन के मेम्बर हैं उनके इन्स्ट्रुक्शंस से करा सम्बन्ध है।

हमारे देश में नाम के जो घोषणें हैं, उन को हमें मदद करनी चाहिए। उन को जो आप सम्झौती देते हैं वह इन के पाल नहीं जाते हैं। वह दूसरों के नाम चली जाती है। कई जगह पर उन के नाम से कोऑपरेटिव टैवर हो गयी है लेकिन उनका फायदा बेटेड इन्स्ट्रुक्शन के लोग उठा रहे हैं। यह भी आप को देखना चाहिए।

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं एक बात यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि आपको एक नया एग्जिक्शन रिजल्ट्स विन जाना चाहिए क्योंकि इस से जैज का भारी सम्बन्ध है। यह जाली कार्मसे का गवाह नहीं है। हमारे बीच में एग्रीकल्चरल बर्केस भी बहुत हैं। उनकी उपर की जो प्राइस कमिशन से जाती है उसका फायदा उनकी नहीं मिलता है। हरेक प्रदेश में लैड सोलिंग एक्ट है लेकिन तब जगह लोग हाथ पर हाथ धर कर बैठे हुए हैं। बहुत जमींदार लोग कहते हैं कि आप कोई भी कामना बनाइये लेकिन हम उन पर खमल नहीं होने देंगे। जब तक इमारत लेज का मतलब हल नहीं होता है तब तक ऐसे खवाल भावें रहेंगे। यह सचास का हल करने के लिए यह जरूरी है कि लेज को सीलिंग हो। इन के बारे में आपको सोचना चाहिए। जब तक आप यह नहीं करते तब तक आप एग्रीकल्चरल प्राइसिब कमिशन को रचना करें। पार्लियामेंट में हम ने सुझाव दिया था कि पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों को भी इस बारे में एक नमैदी बननी चाहिए क्योंकि यहाँ पर किसानों के बहुत से प्रतिनिधि हैं। 23 तारीख को यह दिल्ली में किसानों का बहुत भारी प्रदर्शन हो रहा है और किसानों के सवाल पर आप ध्यान देने वाले हैं। अगर उस से पहले यहाँ यह कर दिया

जाए तो उनमें भी आपको मदद मिलेगी। इसलिए मेरा आपसे सुझाव है कि पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों को एक नमैदी आप बता दें जो प्राइसिब के बारे में विचार करे। अगर किसान को पैदावार को प्राइसिब उसे ठीक से नहीं मिलता तो इन से हमारे देश में कोई बिकान नहीं होने वाला है। अगर आपको बिकान करना है तो आपका यह करना पड़ेगा।

मेरा आपसे कहना है कि आप जनता के सवालों पर ध्यान दें। जनता में बाजार का यह मानना है कि आप उन के सवालों पर ध्यान देने के बदले आपसे में झगड़ते हैं। जनता चाहती है कि आप उनके सवालों पर ध्यान दें। आप आपसे में झगड़ें लेकिन बद कमरे में झगड़ें। बड़ा बाटे कुछ भी करे, एक दूसरे का तिराई लेकिन जहाँ तक जनता के सवाल हैं उन पर आप पूरा ध्यान दें। आपने चुनावों में बहुत कुछ ऐलान किया था, बहुत कुछ प्रयोरिसिब दिये थे। अगर उनको पूरा करने के लिए आप कुछ नहीं करेंगे तो कुछ होने वाला नहीं है। इसलिए आप पब्लिक हस से इस तरह ध्यान दें। इतना ही मुझे कहना है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution moved.

"The House expresses its deep concern over the fall and continuous downward trend of the prices of commercial crops viz., jute, sugarcane, tobacco, cotton etc., and resolves that immediate steps be taken to guarantee fair prices to the growers and also a high powered Committee consisting of the Members of Parliament be forthwith constituted to go into the causes of lower rates of prices of the commercial crops and suggest measures for ensuring remunerative prices to the growers".

The time allotted for this Resolution is 2 hours and I have a list of 13 members who want to speak on this. I request Members to finish their speeches within six minutes.

Those hon. Members who want to move their amendments may now do so.

DR. RAMJI SINGH (Bhagalpur): I beg to move:

[Dr Ramp Singh]

That in the resolution—

add at the end—

“and further directs the Government to compel the manufacturers of industrial goods out of commercial crops viz, jute sugarcane, tobacco cotton etc to sell them at proportionately cheaper prices”
(3)

That in the resolution,—

(i) after ‘tobacco, cotton, etc’

add “while the prices of manufactured goods out of these crops show an upward trend”

(ii) add at the end—

“within 3 months hereafter”
(6)

SHRI VINAYAK PRASAD YADAV (Saharsa) I beg to move

That in the resolution—

add at the end—

so that the price of every product, whether industrial or agricultural, neither exceeds nor falls short of $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the cost of production thereof’ (2)

SHRI YUVRAJ (Katihar) I beg to move

That in the resolution,—

add at the end—

“with instructions to submit its report by 31st March, 1979, so as to facilitate fixation of remunerative prices” (4)

SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU (Katwa), Mr Chairman speaking on this Resolution I must say that the growers have all along been neglected. There are some middlemen, who are engaged by the Jute Corporation of India, and they are earning huge profits. The Corporation is purchasing through the medium of some people and not directly. These middlemen advance some money to the growers and purchase the jute, not at remunerative prices

, but at distressed prices. The jute growers are compelled to sell their produce to the middlemen at the price dictated by them. This has been the experience in all the villages in my constituency. The result is that the middlemen, the dealers and the purchasing agents are getting away with all the profits and the growers of jutes and cotton are not getting adequate prices.

That is why we say that the Government should take very strong measures to see that the actual growers get adequate prices. In the case of growers of jute, sugarcane and cotton it is not enough that they are getting the prices prevailing in the market. Very attractive prices should be offered to them. Now what happens is that the dealers invest money on the growers and purchase jute or cotton at distress prices. So, we should chalk out some programme whereby Government purchase direct. They should open centres at all the areas where jute, cotton, tobacco and sugarcane are grown and the produce should be purchased directly, without the intervention of the middlemen.

It has been shown everywhere that remunerative prices are not given to the growers. Then if we compare the prices of industrial products, they are also sold to consumers at a much higher rate, say 50 or 60 per cent above the cost of production. Here again the management or the dealers get away with the profit and the consumers also have to suffer for it.

So, ways and means should be found out to see that the consumers are able to purchase commodities at reasonable prices. If we do not look to their interests, then what for we are here? So you must chalk out certain ways and means, and I request the hon Minister, through you, that a well thought out policy should be chalked out to see that the consumers get the goods at reasonable prices and the jute growers, the cotton growers and the tobacco growers get the remunerative

price. But it is seen that there is a channel, that is, the agents, the middlemen, the manufacturers' association the cotton growers association and so many other associations that are set up and certain other agencies which purchase the goods are taking away the benefit, I mean, the middlemen are taking away the benefit. This middlemen system must go, must be wiped out so that the reasonable prices are obtained by the growers and a well thought out policy should be laid down so that the growers cannot be cheated, and they should not be cheated. In all constituencies and everywhere we go, we find that they cannot sell the jute direct to the Jute Corporation. The Government is spending lakhs and lakhs of rupees for the development of Jute Corporation. I have got the records with me. The Jute Corporation of India have advanced to different jute industries, to different agents, to the tune of Rs. 22 crores for purchase of jute and these agents and other jute manufacturers purchase the jute and do not sell sufficient jute to the Jute Corporation as a result of which the Jute Corporation find it difficult in several cases to realise money. We find that out of Rs. 22 crores invested by the Jute Corporation of India, they have already lost Rs. 14 crores out of which nothing will be given to the Government and Government will not get anything out of it. So, the Government must lay down a stringent policy to see that these people are not allowed to take away the resources and are not allowed to take away the money in that way.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have already made a complaint to the authorities that the sum of Rs. 22 crores invested through the Jute Corporation is to be realised. So far, only Rs. 6 crores have been realised and the Government will not be in a position to realise the balance of Rs. 16 crores from the middlemen and from the

jute industries to which they had advanced. So, ways and means should be found out to see that the growers get the remunerative prices and not the middlemen who take away the money without doing anything.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN (Burdwan) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, India is an agricultural country but it is a matter of grief and regret that the cultivators are the most neglected among the population. We, who are in politics, while addressing the people outside over the mike very often say that we will try to improve the lot of the cultivators but when we become a Member of Parliament or a Minister we conveniently forget these cultivators and try to promote the interest of the middle men or the industrialist. Sir the Committee on Public Undertakings have suggested that the jute growers should be paid Rs. 400/- per quintal as a remunerative price as otherwise they will suffer a loss but despite this positive recommendation of the Committee the price of jute was fixed at Rs. 149 per quintal. The recommendations of the Agricultural Price Commission was also ignored. How could this figure of Rs. 149 be fixed? On whose recommendation? Are we to conclude that the report of the Committee on Public undertakings is wrong? Sir the agriculturists would have found some solace if the Industrial products which are based on agricultural produce were sold to the people at a cheaper price but they are not getting the same. I would like to give an example. Last year government had fixed the price of paddy at Rs. 17 per quintal. We know that 1½ quintals of paddy will yield one quintal of rice calculation on this basis the price of 1 quintal of rice should not be more than Rs. 125 (including Rs. 10 per quintal as manufacturing cost but Government have fixed the selling price of rice at Rs. 178. Thus the profit

[Shri Raj Krishna Dawn]

16 hrs

earned is much more than even the profit that is being earned by the black marketeers. As I was saying, the cultivators would have found some satisfaction if the non agriculturist community comprising of the school teachers, doctors, engineers etc., could get rice at a cheap rate and then the agriculturists would have felt that their sacrifices were rewarded. But this is not being done. Therefore I urge very strongly that Government will have to be very cautious about this matter which gives no satisfaction either to the producer or the consumer. But we have seen that the Agriculture Price Commission far from upholding the interest of the agriculturists have always upheld the interest of the middlemen and the industrialist. It is indeed a matter of deep regret for a country where the majority of the population is cultivators. There is yet another sad aspect to which I would like to draw the attention of the Government. It is known to all that the different parts of the country suffered devastating floods. I ask you Sir, who suffered from this? Obviously the poor cultivators. But why should they suffer? Is it not a fact that whenever some damage is done to the factory or the godowns of an industrialist, he gets full compensation from the insurance companies. If the rich could get his loss compensated fully then

why should not the poor cultivator? But the irony of the matter is that while we have provided for insurance policies which other than cultivators can take advantage of there is nothing that the poor cultivator can fall back upon when his crops are damaged due to natural calamities like drought, flood, storm, fire etc. There is no crop insurance in our country that can take care of the cultivator and his crops. In reply to a question, the Government have stated that while there is an insurance scheme for cotton, no such scheme is there for other crops. The Government does not want to have a comprehensive crop insurance which will cover all the cultivators.

If we really want to save the cultivators then we have to pay them proper price. If a cultivator who produces the food and industrial crops, does not get adequate return, if he is denied social security, if he fails to maintain his family then a massive migration will start from agricultural field and the present industrial growth of the country is not at all adequate to absorb or contain this mass migration from the field of agriculture to the field of industry. Naturally it will only produce a catastrophe whose results would be dangerous. In any agricultural country, the basis for development should have been agriculture but it is a matter of regret that since independence no Government has given importance to this matter and as such the lot of the agriculturists have remained neglected and poor. We have never given the regard or respect that the cultivators of this country deserve.

Mr Chairman Sir, we are presently discussing a problem which affects the 60 crore population of the country out of which 50 crores are cultivators. But what is the attendance in the House? Only such members are painstakingly staying in the House who will speak on this subject and the rest have gone. If you press the bill perhaps they will rush back to this House and their interest and responsibility ends there. On the other hand if there was a discussion on Indira Gandhi or the rich, the House would have been full. Sir, we politicians always remain conscious how to preserve our power and we do not hesitate to indulge in cheap slogan mongering. A little while ago the House was discussing the problem of the landless and suggestions were being offered how the surplus land should be distributed. Now, from that debate it emerged that we have only 5 crores of barren land and the number of the landless in the country was in the neighbourhood of 7 crores. Thus even if we distributed the entire land the share of each would be less than one acre which is an uneconomic hold-

ing. This kind of a distribution process will not help solve any problem. But we keep on harping upon the need for distribution of land without a practical knowledge of agriculture because, as I said, we often play for cheap slogan mongering. Therefore, we have to think in a more rational and practical way. Surplus lands should be distributed amongst the marginal land-holders, cultivators. If we want to ensure proper industrial development in the country, then the cultivators of industrial crops will have to be paid proper prices for their crops. We have to frame proper crop insurance schemes that will come to the rescue of the poor cultivators when natural calamities destroy their crops and along with these we have to tune up the present law or make new one which will save them from middle men and black marketeers and maintain their interests. But this is never done. We never genuinely feel for the cultivators and they have remained neglected for long. We have to think in terms of improving the lot of the small landholders. The cultivator who has one acre of land, should get two acres instead which will make his holding economic and the quantum of produce will also improve. But instead of doing it if we try to distribute one sari among 1000 ladies then the share of each would be just enough to be used as a bandage and will never be sufficient to hide her shame. In the same manner, if we go on harping upon the theme of equal distribution then it would not be anything more than cheap sloganising. It will only encourage unrest in the country and will not be in the interest of the cultivators or agricultural labourers. Therefore, we have to leave this path and take to more practical solutions. If we really want that the industry of our country should prosper and thrive, then we have to give proper remunerative price to the cultivators producing the industrial crop who will be able to maintain their family and would lead a better life. I will, in fact, go a step further and suggest that

all crops produced should fetch remunerative price and unless this is not done then supply to industry will fall, industrial progress will retard we will have to depend on foreign countries for imports of both foodgrains as also the industrial crops for ages to come. With these words I conclude my speech.

SHRI SKARIAH THOMAS (Kottayam) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the House is debating a very important resolution. Let me first of all congratulate the mover of the resolution for providing an opportunity to the Members to discuss a very important problem.

Sir, it has been a consistent demand of the farmers in our country that their products should get a reasonable price. But, unfortunately, the Government in power does not pay much attention to it. In our country when there is high production, the prices decline and the growers suffer. Why does it happen like this? It is mainly because the Government does not have a well considered policy in regard to the pricing of the commercial crops produced in our country. There was bumper production of cotton; but the textile prices have gone up. There was record production of sugarcane for which the farmers in UP and elsewhere are suffering, but the prices of sugar has not come down. The sugarcane growers are suffering because they do not get a remunerative price. Same is the case about rubber also.

In this context, I would like to say that whenever a demand comes up from the industrial sector for concession in taxes, etc., the Government is too willing to satisfy them. The House will remember that a few months ago there was a temporary decline in the production of natural rubber. 99 per cent of the natural rubber produced in India comes from Kerala.

Incidentally, I may mention that rubber is one of the important cash crops which sustain the economy of Kerala. Any fall in the price of rub-

[Shri Skariah Thomas]

her will adversely affect the rubber growers most of whom are medium and small scale growers. When there was a temporary shortfall in production of natural rubber the price in the open market started rising immediately the tyre manufacturers started clamouring for import of rubber. Since they have got a strong lobby and can influence the Government very easily, the Government took a sudden decision to import rubber from outside. This was a very harmful step as it would have ruined the economy of Kerala. According to the latest information the Government proposes to import 15 000 more tonnes of rubber from outside. The hon Minister has assessed the tyre manufacturers that their interest would be protected. I have nothing against the tyre manufacturers' interest being protected. My point is that the growers' interest should also be protected.

What is happening today is that whenever the price of commercial crop rises the Government comes forward to protect the interest of the industry but the same enthusiasm is not to be seen in the case of cotton growers, cane growers, rubber growers, etc.

In this connection I would also like to point out that the latest decision taken by the Government to import copra from outside is going to affect the coconut growers of Kerala very badly. The coconut growers of Kerala have protested against this decision of the Government. I hope the hon Minister will reconsider this decision to import copra and thus save the coconut growers of Kerala from total ruin.

About the pricing of commercial crops also, I have a word to say. When there is surplus production, the Government should take adequate steps to see that the prices may not fall below a certain level. They should step in and make bulk purchase, so that the farmers do not have to suffer. Otherwise, out of sheer frustration, the farmers will burn down their pro-

ducts, which will not be in the best interest of the country. Therefore, what is needed is a realistic policy in regard to the prices of commercial crops on which economy of our country depends to a great extent.

With these words, once again, I support this resolution.

SHRI P RAJAGOPAL NAIDU (Chittoor) Mr Chairman, Sir, the Janata Party committed for rural development. Rural development cannot come unless rural economy is stabilised. Rural economy can be stabilised only when the peasants get remunerative prices. Therefore, it is the duty of the Government which is committed for rural development to stabilise the prices of agricultural commodities.

There is no machinery to stabilise the prices of agricultural commodities. Of course they have created some machinery to support certain commodities specially the foodgrains. That is also half-way. What I want is that there must be a comprehensive legislation so as to stabilise the prices of all agricultural commodities. For this a Commodity Price Stabilisation Corporation must be constituted. Unless it is constituted it is not possible to stabilise the prices. Now, the Agricultural Prices Commission is doing something. But it must be under the supervision of the Commodity Price Stabilisation Corporation.

A reference given to the Agricultural Prices Commission is not sufficient to help the agriculturists. The Agricultural Prices Commission, as it exists today is not having any machinery for collecting the cost of cultivation and also the cost of living of the peasants and the rural masses. Therefore the Agricultural Prices Commission should be provided with machinery for this purpose.

In the matter of fixing the price, they are fixing the minimum price but the minimum price is not a remunerative

price and the minimum price is not in proportion to the cost of cultivation and the cost of living of the peasants. It is fixed with a view to helping consumers also, taking all the existing circumstances into consideration. We should not do that. If we want to help the consumers, we must subsidize them and see that only poor consumers are helped and not those whose income is as much as Rs. 2,000, Rs. 3,000 and so on. We are not committed to help them; we are committed to help only poor consumers. Therefore, with this in view, the pricing for consumers must be separate and the pricing for commercial crops or agricultural commodities must be separate. If we take that stand, it would be quite easy for us to see that remunerative prices are fixed for agricultural commodities.

Now, after setting up the Agricultural Prices Commission, commodities which are surplus must be identified every year and they must be notified. There must be a revolving fund for purchasing these surpluses. All surpluses must be purchased by the Commodity Corporation. Now, having purchased it—supporting we want to purchase jaggery—they say, especially the officials, that there are no storage facilities. Therefore, when the Corporation is set up, if they are to purchase these commodities, there must be godown facilities and storage facilities. Therefore, there must be a comprehensive plan for having storage facilities wherever necessary throughout the country, depending on the commodity.

Now, after we purchase these surpluses, what are we to do with them is the question. We must see that they are exported as far as possible. Now, we are not having any machinery for exploring the possibility of exporting agricultural commodities to other countries. In certain foreign countries they have their Trade Representatives or Marketing Officers in their

Embassies. Therefore, I would request the Government to see that in every Embassy office of ours, there is a Trade Representative or Marketing Officer appointed for exploring the possibilities of exporting these agricultural commodities.

Now, there must be money for that and, therefore, we must have a revolving fund so that the commodities can be purchased and sold; and that fund must be constant. If necessary they should take the help of the financial organisations in getting money.

Again, if there are surpluses, we must see that these agricultural commodities are put to industrial use. I have seen that in USA they are converting agricultural commodities for industrial use. They have four research centres—one at New York and three more at other places. Therefore, if we can also have such centres, it would be easy to convert these commodities.

I will give one example. We are having jaggery: 45 per cent of sugarcane is being converted into jaggery. But we are not able to sell it. Therefore, if we can have a research centre, we can see how it can be converted into alcohol. With alcohol we can run automobiles: scientists say we can do it. Therefore, it is quite necessary for us to open research centres.

Now, these purchases must be made by this Corporation. If this is to be done, we must nationalise all the trade. Therefore, we must canalise the purchases. Unless these purchases are canalised and exports are canalised, it is not possible to control these private traders or businessmen and capitalists and to protect the interest of the peasants.

I want to make one more point. Now we are meeting with natural calamities like floods, cyclones and droughts. We are not able to control them. Mr. H. M. Patel, Prof. Ranga, 60 economists and other political leaders of our nation have asked the UNO to constitute

[Shri P. Rajagopal Naidu]

a fund, Natural Calamities Mitigation Fund, for helping the developing countries. If we can achieve that, if our Government, especially our Minister, can move the FAO and other world organisations to constitute that Fund, we can get money and see that the sufferings on account of these calamities are mitigated.

Then we can have crop insurance. In that we should provide not only for fall in production but also for fall in prices so that the farmers may not get unremunerative prices.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal) Mr Chairman, Sir, I must congratulate the Mover of the Resolution for having brought forward this Resolution. Though Hon. Member Shri Dinesh Joardar was not present to move the Resolution, Shri M. Ahilya Rangnekar has very stoutly defended the cause of the farmers. The deep concern expressed by the various Members who participated in this debate goes to show that it is high time that certain concrete steps were taken by the Government to protect the interests of the farmers who raise cash crops. Perhaps, in this context, Mr. Charan Singh's 'Kisan Rally' becomes more relevant to highlight the problems of the farmers.

AN HON. MEMBER Are you attending it?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH Perhaps, Mr. Barnala may be one of them. I want to point out certain anomalies. But before I do so, I would like to read from the Reserve Bank's report with regard to the economy in 1977-78. They say that it

sluggishness and uncertainty injured the Indian economy, imports shot up and exports slumped, industrial growth was 'disappointing', money supply went up substantially, and while wholesale prices decreased, the retail prices increased."

Coming to food production and production of other agricultural commodities, they say.

"The output of foodgrains reached a new high at 126 million tonnes—an improvement of five million tonnes over the earlier peak touched two years ago. Several cash crops—sugarcane, tea, coffee and cotton—also recorded a substantial improvement in production levels. The larger use of fertilisers and good and well-spread rainfall contributed to the increase."

But the anomaly is this. While the prices of cotton slumped, the prices of textiles have gone up. While the cigarette manufacturers have earned record profits this year, the price of tobacco has come down. Why are we having this anomaly? When there is an increase in production, there should be some mechanism by which you have to protect the interests of the farmers. This is the anomaly. Where production goes up, prices slump and the farmers suffer. I would like to bring to the notice of the Agriculture Minister, who is here, that he should have an integrated approach with regard to agricultural production, that is, for food crops as well as for cash crops. The integrated approach should be like this. Number one is supply of inputs in time at reasonable prices. Inputs include irrigation and power too. In certain States the tariff for power has been increased so much that small farmers are not able to use power. The irrigation rates have increased manifold. It is having a disastrous effect on the cost of production in the country.

(2) About the infrastructural arrangements the government propose to take, the infrastructural arrangements include marketing, storage and a good communications system. A farmer in a remote village grows cash crops and by the time he brings it to the market, because of the bad condition of the roads and the high price he has to pay for the transport,

he is not able to market his produce. So top priority should be given to infrastructural facilities.

Another important factor is about the institutional finance. Bank finance must be readily available for farmers especially the small and marginal farmers.

Important commodities like tobacco earn yearly hundreds of crores of foreign exchange and pay to the Central Exchequer to the tune of Rs. 300 crores by way of excise duty, but there is no support price for the tobacco grower whereas paddy and other crops have support prices. There is no support price for the tobacco-grower. There is no support price for the cotton-grower. Unless there is a support price and that support price is remunerative, the middlemen are getting the largest benefit. As I said, the cigarette manufacturers have earned a record profit whereas the STC has to go to the rescue of the growers in Andhra Pradesh to purchase tobacco at a throw-away price. STC is not able to purchase tobacco from the growers whereas the cigarette manufacturers are purchasing it at a throw-away price. Same is the case with cotton. These factors have to be borne in mind.

The last point is about crop insurance. Crop insurance must ensure that there should be some sort of a protection to the farmers on what he grows. Crop insurance has only remained as a slogan on paper. We have to take vigorous steps to give protection to the farmer.

The last point I want to make is that small farmers and marginal farmers agencies have been set up in this country. There is a DPAP programme. These programmes must be given some teeth and finance provided to small and marginal farmers. They should be protected because all these years the green revolution has benefited only the big landlords. There has been a terrible disparity

and imbalance between the small farmer and the big farmer because whatever facilities that are provided by the government have been usurped by the big landlords to the detriment of the small farmers. That imbalance also has to be corrected.

Another point is with regard to exports. Why is this government reluctant to export sugar and onions which the hon. Member has pointed out? Onion-growers are in great distress in this country now. Why should they not continue exports which have been done previously? They have stopped export of sugar without making alternative arrangements for proper distribution of sugar and also for providing employment and enhancing the purchasing power of the common man. Without enhancing the purchasing power of the common man, he cannot purchase the sugar. He has no money to purchase.

I would only urge on the Minister that this resolution was instrumental in highlighting some of the important problems of the farmers especially those who grow cash and commercial crops. I would urge upon our hon. Minister to evolve a strategy, to evolve a method by which farmers should not suffer and they get remunerative prices and they are not penalised for the simple act of serving the country by increasing agricultural production.

With these words I thank you for the opportunity you have given me to speak on this Resolution.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA (Eluru): First of all I want to thank the mover of the Resolution because it has given us an opportunity to highlight the problems faced by farmers growing cash and commercial crops.

The Government for several years now are not giving proper prices to the agriculturists.

[Shri K. Suryanarayana]

Sir in my opinion, several times I had said that also, I think there can be no dispute that in this country, the worst sufferers are our agriculturists. Our friends also said the same thing. There is no guarantee for the remunerative price of their agricultural products. Yesterday we also had a discussion about it. Since 1954 or 1956 or so from the Food Corporation of India also there is no guarantee for the price. We were of course happy in the initial stage when the FCI came to our rescue. The same is the case with regard to the tobacco.

You may be aware that the Tobacco Board was constituted only for the benefit of the tobacco growers. But, still the growers are suffering more than ever before. My hon. friend Shri Venkatasubbaiah would also share the same thing with me. Only recently the Agricultural Prices Commission had invited the tobacco growers to offer their suggestion. Sir I can tell you from my own experience that tobacco is being sold at Rs 2700 or so a ton. This is the price which the tobacco growers are getting. In the Guntur market also the price may be at Rs 2,500 or so—not more than Rs 3,000 a ton. I may tell you that persons owning Pan shops are better off as compared to the farmers owning 25 acres of land in the rural areas. They have been able to give better education to their children whereas the poor farmers who are owning 25 acres of land are unable to give right type of education to their children.

Our country is a poor country and it depends on 75 to 80 per cent of agricultural produce. I have to congratulate the Lady Member for having brought forward this resolution. In Andhra Pradesh, in the rural areas, the agriculturists are suffering because they are not getting a remunerative price for their produce. I hope the Communist friends will agree with me that the agricultural labourers cannot be maintained unless something is done with regard to fixing up of a remun-

nerative price to the agricultural products of the farmers. In my part of the State so far as agricultural problems are concerned, all people belonging to the Communist Party (M) or CPI, Janata Party and the Congress, have joined together in recognising this problem. Our Chief Minister has also issued a circular to implement certain schemes. But the officers are not cooperating with him. This is an unfortunate thing in our country. We depend on our officers for each and everything. There is no experienced person in the Agricultural Prices Commission represented. I would urge on the hon. Minister that the Agricultural Prices Commission should be constituted with experts who have knowledge on commercial crops, food crops etc. Then only it will be possible for the Commission to fix a remunerative price for the products.

Sir I have forgotten to table my amendment. I know that our Food Minister, Shri Barnala, is taking a lot of interest in agriculturists. I would request him to include a representative on a part-time basis in the Agricultural Prices Commission while fixing the prices for the agricultural commodities. What is the harm in having such a representative there?

In our State, we grow tobacco. But, there is no remunerative price given for paddy. There is no storage facility given by the Government. They have stopped this facility even in Haryana and Punjab—surplus states. My request to the hon. Minister is that whether the States are surplus or deficit, he should see to it that either private godowns or government godowns are provided for storing the grains. I was told 20 per cent of our agricultural produce was ruined on account of the lack of storage facilities.

Now, I come to groundnut. In 1972-73 the groundnut production was to the tune of 4.09 million tonnes whereas in 1976-77 it rose to 5.26

million tonnes. But what is the price that it fetched. It was very low. So many producers of groundnut in Andhra Pradesh were ruined. It seems either our Agriculture Minister has no voice or he is not able to convince other ministers. The same thing happened to sugarcane and tobacco. They are also importing cotton. Three to four years back there was surplus in cotton but not now, they say the price is normal now but three years back they encouraged all the farmers to produce cotton but as the price of cotton became very low many farmers in Andhra Pradesh were ruined. Government should take care of the farmers and only then our country will be able to survive. I do not want to blame the present government entirely. Previously also we did not do much but this government promised to get a price of Rs. 150 per quintal for wheat but they have not fulfilled their promise. Tobacco is the major foreign exchange earning commercial crop but see the building of the Indian Tobacco company and the plight of tobacco producers. Only the cigarette manufacturers have been benefited. You must rectify this. Although you wanted to rectify yet you have forgotten. Please consider all these things.

MR CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

SRI K. SURYANARAYANA: I do not want to blame your party. We are all Indians. After having been elected we are the representatives of all groups. I am a representative not only of agriculturists but of the entire country. So, in this context I would like to urge upon the government to get remunerative prices to the farmers and there should also be crop insurance. You can save the country only by saving the agriculture community which is 70 per cent of our total population.

SHRI K. A. RAJAN (Trichur): Mr Chairman, Sir, I rise to support

this resolution wholeheartedly. This resolution correctly represents the aspirations and sentiments of crores of kisans who have been trying for the last so many years for a reasonable remunerative price for their produce.

Sir, it is not only the case that crores of kisans are demanding this. Various representative organisations of kisans and kisan sanghs have placed their view points before the Government, before the respective Ministries and before the Planning Commission. They have demanded that unless these kisans, who are the backbone of agricultural country like ours, are given enough protection for their products, the national economy cannot be set right.

Sir, you know, I need not narrate. What has happened in the last two years? It has been expressed in this House on various occasions. What is the condition of the jute grower? What is the condition of the cotton grower? What is the condition of the rubber grower? What is the condition of the miserable tobacco grower? And, Sir, what is the condition of the growers of the major foreign-exchange earning products of my State, —coco-nut and rubber? These peasants are forced to resort to distress sale. Because of what conditions? Because of whom? Who is exploiting the situation really? The monopolists and the industrialists who are using these raw materials for their industrial production and the traders; it is they who take the benefit out of the whole thing. What is the impact of the economy in our villages? Sir, unless the peasant is given a remunerative price, unless he is given a fairly reasonable margin of what he produces, how can he just have an incentive and an impetus to go on with his agricultural operations? And unless he does his agricultural operations in time, what is the future and fate of those agricultural workers who are dependent upon this particular vocation? That also affects an important section of our people. The

[Shri K. A. Rajan]

agricultural workers cannot even aspire for jobs for three months in this year. That is the position in which our economy has been put during this period.

It has been our experience during the past two years of 1977 and 1978 that tobacco growers have been forced to sell their products at distress price. Those people who have been sitting tight over their necks like the monopolists and the industrialists have been amassing money like anything. See the fate of the jute-growers in West Bengal. They have to sell their products at distress price. Even the recommendations of the Agricultural Prices Commission have not been implemented. They were forced to sell the whole thing at this distress price. Who is exploiting these people? It is these jute industrialists and the jute barons who are exploiting them. It is these people who are amassing money at the cost of the sweat and blood of these poor peasants. What is the machinery envisaged? How is this mechanism going to work? What is to be done in the larger interests of our economy, in the larger interests of our nation? Unless the agriculturists who form the majority in this country, who are really the backbone of this country, and of our economy, are helped in every way, our economy cannot be set right in any way.

Now, I am sorry to say this. There is no difference between the earlier Government and this Government because the attitude of this Government towards the agriculturists is deplorable. I am sorry to say this. They just want to cater to those industrialists who just take more and more acres of production of raw materials, produce their things and sell them in the market. If you take the comparison, what is the price of any commodity which has been put in the market, which has been produced by the industrialists out of these raw materials of the poor peasants? Has that price come down? Has the peasant been benefited by this price rise or

price fixation? No. They are still at the mercy of everyone. The poor agriculturist is being exploited like anything.

That is why, Sir, at least this time, some agriculturists are raising their heads, organising themselves, and demanding all these things.

Sir, I would like to point out in this juncture two important points regarding my State where the agricultural producers are being put to difficulties; one is the question of rubber and the other is the question of coconut. Regarding rubber, our Government here is acting just in favour of these big industrialists of the tyre industry, like Dunlop, Firestone and all these companies. Thus they do, at the risk of hundreds of the rubber growers in our State. Our State Government has repeatedly represented, repeatedly demanded and appealed to this Government not to import rubber at the cost of the rubber-growers. But in all these matters their demand has just become a wild cry and it has gone futile. So, the rubber growers are demanding from the Government, why cannot the Government have a remunerative price for rubber in the interest of the rubber growers, as also in the interest of the economy of Kerala? That is one point which I would like to impress upon the hon. Minister. Stop this import of rubber. Save the rubber grower. Save the economy of Kerala and save the country and do justice to a vast section of agriculturists who produce products which earn a good amount of foreign exchange.

Then, Sir, one more point and then I conclude. This is regarding coconut. Kerala produces almost 90 per cent of our coconuts. In Kerala, after the land reform, there is no big estate owner, there is no big coconut planter. Every household has got two or three coconut trees. Every middle class family, lower-middle class family, upper-middle class family has got coconut trees in the compound of their houses. What is the position now? Coconut is now fetching a very reasonable price.

मेने इसीलिये कहा कि यह सोचने की बात है, अगर रेसिदां स्थापित नहीं करते हैं तो कभी प्रदर्शन होते हैं। यमों हाल में प्रदर्शन हुआ और ग्रामों के 5 रुपये बढ़ा दिया, यह प्रस्ताव किया। संसद में जनता पार्टी के समय में, यह बात सही है कि गेहूँ के कुछ मूल्य बढ़ाये गये हैं, और चीजों के भी बढ़ाये गये हैं, इसके लिए वह धन्यवाद की पात्र है। यह फस्ट स्टेज है, एमनेन्सी ट्रीटमेंट भी कर रहे हैं इसलिए आवश्यक है कि ग्राम रेसिदां बनाइये और कच्चे माल व पक्के माल में बहुत गुना से ज्यादा अंतर नहीं होना चाहिए। यह सिद्धान्त के रूप में ग्राम मान लेंगे तो ठीक रहेगा। औद्योगिक मिल-मालिकों को सबसे काफी मनवत है, वह चीजों की खरीदते हैं, यह हम देखते हैं, बेचने खण्डसारी वाले, किसान छोटे-छोटे लोग होते हैं, यह ग्रामों का नहीं चलेगा है। इसलिए हम विवेचन करेंगे कि ग्राम दोनों चीजों का एक रेसिदां बनाये और इसके लिये जो इस सफल के मूजर में रखा है कि सहाय्य समिति बनाये, अगर वह न भी बनाये तो एक समिति बनाइये जिसमें तफसीली चीजों की रफ्तार, मजदूरी के लोगों की भी रफ्तार और एक मजदूर पालिसी बनाइए, नहीं तो किसान भूट मरते रहेंगे, रेशी करी खेते और कुछ नहीं होगा, क्योंकि वह सफल नहीं है और दूसरे लोग सफल हैं। दूसरा हमारा यह कहना है कि जो ऐग्रीकल्चरल प्रोड्यूस कमीशन की किमालती पिछले तीन वर्षों में रही है वह गलत है। हम इसीलिए कहते हैं कि इन का खेदा होगा। यह कहते हैं कि अगर हम जट का दान ज्यादा दे देंगे, कपास का दान ज्यादा दे देंगे, पटसन का, तम्बाकू का दान ज्यादा दे देंगे तो उन में उपलब्ध हो जाएगा। दिन प्रदिन शास्त्र का यह दर्शन है, मैं नहीं समझता हूँ। यह गलत है। ऐग्रीकल्चरल प्रोड्यूस कमीशन की तीन वर्षों की इस किमालती का उलट देना चाहिए और इन को समझना चाहिए। जहाँ ग्रामों के किमालती के प्रतिनिधियों की हम में दिया है बहुत छोटे छोटे किमालती के प्रतिनिधियों की भी हम में बीजिए।

तीसरी बात हम यह कहेंगे कि ऐसी स्थिति में जब कि प्रीपोजिट बन्पुकी को कमलें बड़ रही है। और कुछ बन्पुकी को कम हो रही है तो एक काम हो सकता है। या तो मजदूर प्रोड्यूसर गप में प्रकाशन की हम में हमलिये करना चाहिए और नहीं तो दूसरा रास्ता यह है कि इन के लिए मजदूर कोग्राम-रेसिदां हो और उन कोग्राम-रेसिदां में मजदूर का भी हिस्सा हो। कल्याण साहब बड़े हैं, उनको नमस्कार कि यह कैसी बात कह रहे हैं लेकिन उम्र नमूने मजिरी को सपन बनाने के लिए सरकार भी उनमें हिस्सा ले बिना से डिस्ट्रिक्ट सेल की मजिरी व पैदा हो जैत ग्राम में तम्बाकू का डिस्ट्रिक्ट सेल हुआ, बहन करना पड़े और इस तरह में मजदूरों के हिस्से की रक्षा हो।

हम समझते हैं कि बहुत प्रमाण यहिल्ला जीने रहा है औरदार जी के बर्षों में उन प्रभाव को स्वीकार किया जाना चाहिए। उन में अगर ग्राम संशोधन कुछ चाहे तो कर लें लेकिन एक समिति तो जरूर ग्राम इन के लिए नियुक्त करें ताकि प्रदर्शन पालिसी के वार्ड में ग्रामों को बहुत सुझाव दें नके। इनसे सरकार का भी लान होगा।

SHRI V. ARUNACHALAM alias 'ALADI ARUNA' (Tirunelveli) : Mr. Chairman, I support the resolution moved by the hon. Member. I would like to say a few words about this. India is an agricultural country and nearly 70 per cent of the people are engaged in agriculture. In spite of all these things, it is unfortunate that there is no scientific body to fix the prices of agricultural goods. If you go through or examine the functions of the Agricultural Prices Commission, you will find that they are far from satisfactory. It is always under the political influence. It does not care about the sentiments or the factual position or the prevailing conditions among the farmers. It is blindly carrying out the instructions of the party in power.

Therefore, the Government must come forward with constructive measures so as to help the farmers to form a scientific body by collecting all facts and figures, demand and other things in the country so that we can assess the factual position prevailing in the country. So far, neither the past government nor the present Government is serious about these measures. Therefore, I appeal to the hon. Minister to think about these conditions and come forward with constructive measures and form a scientific body to fix prices of agricultural goods so that the remunerative prices may be paid to the farmers in future.

Now the Government is having this agency, that is the marketing society. If you examine the functions of the marketing society, you will find that its functions are very poor, because there is no adequate fund with the marketing society.

We know all the commission agents or private agents. They give more advance to agriculturists. So, they are preferring these agents instead of marketing society. Unless the Government grants a large amount of money to the marketing society, we cannot expect that the marketing society can function successfully. Therefore, to get

{Shri V. Arunachalam alias 'Alada Aruna'}

remunerative price for the farmer or help the farmer the Government must grant an adequate amount of money or the required amount of money to the marketing society

17 hrs

Now, if you examine the prices of the agricultural goods throughout the country you will come to know what they are. When the monsoon is successful, when the rain fall is above the average there is surplus production or marginal surplus production with the result that there is an automatic fall in prices. My suggestion to the government is that when there is a successful monsoon or above-average rainfall government need not hesitate to export at least 25 per cent of the agricultural produce to other countries. Then only we can give remunerative price to the farmers. This year the Government has granted permission to export chillies so that there is some remunerative price to chillies in our state. But if you take onion, the government has not permitted exports and farmers have been seriously affected. I am an agriculturist myself and last month I sold 36 bags of onion for Rs. 115 because there was no market and one cannot keep onion for months together. There was damage and 36 bags got reduced to 15 bags and I sold them at Rs. 115 because there was no export permitted. In granting export licences the government is following a partial policy. You take into account what is happening in Chandigarh or Delhi, you are not taking into account what is happening in Hyderabad or Ernakulam or Trivandrum or Madras. In granting permission for exports government should be impartial. If farmers are not getting remunerative prices, they are unable to give adequate wage to agricultural labourers. Naturally incomes are kept at a low level and people remain poor. That is why I say the entire economy depends on agriculture. There is no difference of opinion in this House

that remunerative prices should be paid to agriculturists, I do not know why the government is still hesitating; at least in future government should come with constructive measures to help the farmers.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) :

The resolution contains two specific recommendations. Firstly the House should appoint a parliamentary committee to go into the twin problems, namely, fixing remunerative price for the cash crops and seeing that remunerative prices are made available to the growers. It is known to the Government to the House that there is an economic phenomenon in our country, the growing disparity between the price of agricultural products and industrial goods and we can ignore this phenomenon only at our peril. As my time is short I do not want to discuss this matter in greater detail but the government's policy should be directed towards taking steps to narrow and bridge the yawning gap and disparity between agricultural commodity prices and the prices of industrial products. The Janata government's economic policy is 'so-called' rural orientation and if the economic phenomenon is not given proper shape and direction it cannot be really rural-oriented. I have to say that the Indian economy is a capitalist economy. During the last three decades the Government of India under the pretext of the so-called mixed economy has developed nothing but a capitalist economy in the country. They have taken to the path of capitalist development and this has led to the growth of monopoly houses. Under monopoly capitalism, the disparity between the prices of raw materials and finished products must continue to grow. That is the economic phenomenon which nobody can ignore. If they ignore it, they do so at their own peril. I want to remind them of this basic economic phenomenon governing the economic laws. I have got statistics which show that never has there been any

year during the period 1971-78 when there has not been a gap between the prices of agricultural commodities and industrial commodities and this gap has been continuously growing. My first point is whether the Government considers it necessary and desirable even at this stage to revise the policy which creates this disparity and widens it. That is the question to be directed at them.

My other point is, APC is a machinery which is not for the interest of the growers. This is another fact which the House should note for certain. The APC has all along been working against the interests of the grower. I have got a press cutting which describes the actual situation in regard to cotton price. I quote from the editorial which appeared in Tribune, Chandigarh :

"This year also the purchase and support policy follows the all too familiar pattern. The Centre has fixed Rs. 225 a quintal as the price for average varieties of cotton, even through the minimum cost of cultivation worked out by the Punjab Agricultural University experts ranges between Rs. 350 to 400."

Does it require any explanation as to for whose interests the APC is working? APC has fixed the support price of raw cotton at Rs. 255 per quintal whereas the experts of the Punjab Agricultural University have worked out that the cost of production ranges between Rs. 350 to Rs. 400. You can imagine the concomitant effect on rural economy.

Coming to jute, my State is an unfortunate State because it has taken to jute cultivation. On the last occasion I described the plight of the jute growers. The economy of jute is the economy of West Bengal. I would like to quote the main recom-

mendation made by the Public Undertakings Committee;

"...the cost of production of jute per acre for the study as a whole in turn worked out to Rs. 377.34 per quintal including the bye-product and Rs. 344.34 per quintal excluding the cost of the bye-product."

What has the APC done? It has fixed the support price of raw jute at Rs. 148. I made a rough calculation and found that for each quintal of jute a peasant family is losing Rs. 28 to 40. Some journalist made an estimate saying that crores of rupees are being taken away from the growers and the five monopoly houses in West Bengal are amassing fabulous profits.

Therefore, I feel it is in the interest of the Janata Party, if they are true to their professions about following a rural-oriented economic policy, if they really want to give their economic policy a rural bias, to seriously take into account these two or three economic factors, instead of just being guided by two or three experts of a Commission because that will not provide the real thrust to the rural economy which it now needs.

श्रीधर बलवीर सिंह (हंसियापुर) :
नमोऽस्ति महोदय, इश्वार ने कहा था —

उठो मेरी दुनिया के राशियों को जना रो
काश के उमरो दरो दिवार हिला रो
जिन जेत से दहकों की मयम्मार नहीं रोदां
उन रोत के हर रोमरे रोम को ! जना रो ।

आज वह जेर पूरी तरह से नाप होना है ।
जिन्नान पैदा करता है और उनको पैदावार की सोमत
सम्भार मुकदर करती है । सम्भार की एक एजेंसी
ए० पी० सी०, एम्प्लोयर्स प्राइमिज कमिशन है ।
जिन तरह से एक डाक्टर, मगर किसी यादनी के
दर्द हो जाएंगे ए० पी० सी० की बुद्धिवा देवा है
ताकि उन टेम्परेरीवा प्राइमिज बा जाएं उकी तरह से
वह कमीशन जो कि ए० पी० सी० है, वह भी जिन्नान
की बुद्धिवा देवा ताकि जिन्नान खदे देल्ला हो जाए ।
नवा बात है कि श्री पी० जिन्नान पैदा करता है उनको
कीमती बरकार मुकदर करती है ?

[चौथी बलवीर सिंह]

वडा श्रमो की बात है कि किसान का एक बडा एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री की गद्दी पर बडा है और वह किसान की उर हार को समझता है। जब वह छाती पर हाथ धर कर बत सकता है कि वाटन के लिए को 255 लाख प्रॉड्यूसर को है वह दुख है? अगर वह नही दग कि दुख है तो हम इस सवा का छोड़ दग। एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्टर साइब इस बात का ज्ञान न ता शान का प्रोडम 255 रुपये लगी गई है वह नम है। यह किसान का माथ पड़ा है नही बडा छाया है। अगर किसान की जब में क्या जाता है ता महम मीनक हाता है। और उसकी जब में क्या नही जाएगा तो महर में कहां से रोक पायगा? आज में पाच साल पहले काटन भाड पार हो पाच सौ रुपये में ऊपर की और पाच सौ न बाबद हर पाच को कामन दूनी हो गई है ता वाटन को प्राइन माना हो गई है।

महापति महोदय आप ज्ञात ह कि बहा पाणिपामटक बाहर बाबा क किसान न रिमाइंडन दिया था आज न श्रमो में बग ह। उन्होंने महा धपता क्या कहा था। जिस तरह स इफाल न बहा था कि न पाच रूम की जवा हो उमी ठाह न उन्होंने धपता कानन था या बर बताया था उन्होंने कहा था कि जिस न टपनी गेडी दग नी हाता है उस की हम ज्ञात ह। अगर किसान के मन में यह बात था जाए कि या जोड़ उक बहा की रानी नही द मरती है उसको ज्ञात होक है तो रिगमान क्या जाएगा?

या किसान के लिए प्राइ बाब नही है वे निजान को रानी को एग्जीक्यूटिव रता कहत हैं। जब किसान बने लिए इच्छा ठाता है ता बर मध्याव-साय और बर बने निजाता न निजाता न एक बहुर नर दिया जाता है कि यह रानी एग्जीक्यूटिव है। किसान रानी का क्या जाता है कि बर एग्जीक्यूटिव है निजात अगर बने हुक न लिए बहा है कटा हो कर नामन माना है ता या नरमायग नाग ह न हम नही स मजन प्रचार मल है। उन्होंने गग भाषा कायम कर एज है और उसी का ज्ञात है कि निजात और एग्जीक्यूटिव या कता में नाम बरत ह उनका ज्ञात बरतान का या बाबा जाती है

या दग बहा है उनका धपनी नोड का रीक ता नही निजात का न बहा नामा। एक बार साय कपाया गया प्रोड्यूसर प्राइ पति। अर बह नाग है प्रोड्यूसर एक पति। जना कबाद निजात न पैग कर दिया ता बरतार क मायन और उसके सामन एक बहुर था बर चडा हो गया। छोटे बरोर साय ता ह उताल बहा था कि गग नाग पैग हो गया है इन नामन बरतार क सामन एक बहुर था बर धपा हा गया है। म बहुरा कि नो बग कता है उनको प्राइ इग्जिक्टिव उसकी नो मेहनत नही है उसका मनाता उभात एवरता उनको निजाता चाहिए। नभी देश प्रागे बड़े।

आप इन्फ्लेशन का प्रभाव न करे। अगर बड़े ह तो नही न। प्राइ नही रिमून्स है कि कपाय का सलो है और कपाय इतना ज्यादा महता है। यह कहां की इकनोमिक पांडित्यो है कहां की ध्युति है? मैं समझता ह कि किसान को उसको उन न बा गूच पूरा पैसा प्राइ रिगमाने हो वन युवराज। होश और धारको धनबाद दगा।

MR CHAIRMAN The time of two hours allotted for this will be over by 521 So let us extend the discussion by a few minutes so that Minister speaks and the mover replies.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) I will not be able to conclude within that time

MR CHAIRMAN You can continue on the next day

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA Then why not allow some more Members to speak on this?

SHRI YUVRAJ (Kathar) I want to speak.

MR CHAIRMAN Members who have sent their names have a ready spoken.

SHRI YUVRAJ I have moved an amendment and I have been here all the time

MR CHAIRMAN All right, the Minister will reply on the next day Shri Yuvraj

SHRI CHITTA BASU The next resolution is an important one in the name of Shri Sivaji Patnaik. Kindly see that it is moved.

MR CHAIRMAN As the Minister will reply on the next day it will not be possible

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA (Cannanore) There is time for the Minister to reply

MR CHAIRMAN There is no time.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: May I make a submission? If you kindly postpone the time for Half-An-Hour discussion, if we take up the Half-An-Hour discussion, after 15 minutes, the Minister can reply and the mover also can reply and the next resolution can be taken up.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It will not be possible for the Minister to reply within such a short time.

श्री चंद्राज (कटिहार) : सभापति जी, पूरे देश में किसान खाने के अन्न को बढ़ावा दिये जाने पर जो भी देश करते हैं, उस में मे पटना, धुआर केन और कपास यह तीन मुख्य करते हैं। यह अन्न है कि कहीं चाय को भी खेती होती है, कच्चे की भी खेती होती है, लेकिन मुख्य रूप से किसान 3 फसलें खारे देश में पैदा करते हैं। किन्तु प्रान्ती में पटना की खेती होती है, किन्तु में देश पैदा करते हैं और दक्षिण भारत के कुछ प्रान्ती में कपास की खेती करते हैं।

.. आपका प्राप्ति, वासिन्ती कार र माटन पर दो ईसर 1978-79, जो कि एग्रीकल्चरल प्राईस कमिशन को रिपोर्ट है, उसे देख कर ताज्जुब हुआ कि किसान जब अपनी कमाय देवता है तो उसे क्या धाम मिलते हैं। जिस तेजी से किसान खेती में कई पैदा करता है, उसी तेजी से उसकी कीमत मिलती जाती है। 1977-78 का टेबल प्राइसेज के बारे में है, यदि महीने में यह 1540 रुपये प्रति निबटन, या कपास का, और धीरे धीरे यह पटना या और तिलचूर के धान में उस की कीमत 1535 रुपये हुई। यह गुजरात की है। इन के सम्मुख हैं बर्गाटक, महाराष्ट्र, बंगाल, पंजाब में अब जगह आप देखेंगे कि जहाँ शुरू में कीमत अधिक थी वहाँ हार महीने - कुछ न कुछ कीमत घटती गई है। यह कपास भी हाजिर है। शुगर केन की दशा आप जानते हैं, कई दिनों से इस पर क्या प्रहम हो रही है कि शुगर केन जो किसान पैदा करता है, एग्रीकल्चरल प्राईस कमिशन ने इसके बाव 9, नावे 9 रुपये निर्धारित किये हैं। (व्यवधान)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The time allotted for this resolution is now over. Is it the pleasure of the House to extend

the time, say, by half an hour so that this may be taken up next day allotted for the Private Members' Business?

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: If the time on this resolution is extended, that will mean another very important resolution in which we are all interested—perhaps, they are not interested—will not be taken up. The time allotted for this resolution is over. The discussion should be completed and we want that the next resolution should be taken up.

MR CHAIRMAN: The Minister has to reply; he will need time. The mover of this resolution has also to reply. It is not possible.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: We do not mind taking up the Half-An-Hour discussion at 6 O' Clock. Let us sit for half an hour more. If you want to extend time, we propose let us sit beyond 6 O' Clock, upto 6-30. Let us finish this discussion at 6 O' Clock and take up the Half-An-Hour discussion at 6 O' Clock.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Rule 36 says:

"The last two and a half hours of a sitting on Friday shall be allotted for the transaction of private members' business."

It is not more than 2½ hours. In that case, the rules are to be amended.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: We can waive that rule and extend it by half an hour more.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not possible.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: It is possible; it has been done in the past. You cannot give a ruling like that. We have waived the rule on many occasions, in this House, by allowing other members to move their resolutions before the Minister's reply. The precedents are there.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It will be taken up on the next day allotted for the Private Members' Business.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: It will not be taken up on the next day because there is no more next day coming for the resolutions. Next week is the last week of the session. Unless you allow it to be moved, it will go by default. Let us waive rule 26 which you read out. If that rule is waived the Half-an-Hour Discussion can be taken up at 6 O'Clock.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are well aware that rules can be suspended only with the permission of the Speaker and not otherwise.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: It can be done with the permission of the Chair. With a Chairman, from the panel of Chairman, sitting in the Chair, rules have been waived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I understand the importance of that Resolution as well. For the time being, the time for this Resolution is extended by half an hour, it will be taken up on the next occasion, on the day fixed for Private Members' Business-Resolutions.

श्री चन्द्रप्पा : किमान ना इत पैदा करता है कि तब तक मैं उस का बोधन होता है और वह बड़े उद्योगपति वह वह से बोली बनाव है तो बाजार में वह उस को मिली नहीं बचनी पड़ेगी है। . (स्वव्यवहार....)

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: There are precedents in this House. When it was necessary, when the House felt and the Chair also felt that certain motions could be discussed and should be discussed, we waived rule 388, and allowed the Members to move their motions before the Minister replied. It happened in the case of a motion by Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu and also in the case of one motion by Shri Samar Guha. I would like you to cooperate with us and waive that rule and allow this Resolution by Mr. Savaji Patnaik to be moved.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If the House agrees, that can be taken up. Certainly permission may be allowed if the House agrees. . .

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Then I move formally:

"That Rule 388 be suspended for the time being without making it a precedent and Mr. Savaji Patnaik be allowed to move his Resolution."

MR. CHAIRMAN: I find from the records that such proposals were put up previously, but the Chair has not agreed in previous cases.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: You carefully go through the records, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is what I find from the records.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: You will find these precedents in the case of a motion by Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu and also in the case of a motion by Shri Samar Guha.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are quite correct. But that proposal was not acceded to by the Chairman.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: It was accepted and the motions were moved.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It was not accepted.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: It was accepted. It was accepted in my presence.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Later on it was not accepted.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: I do not know.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have gone through the records. That is the case.

श्री चन्द्रप्पा : मैं यह विवेदन कर रहा था कि वे तीन जो मुख्य पैदावार की कहते हैं गूद, काठन और गुजर केन. उस में आप देखते कि किस तरह से जो वे उत्पादन किमान हैं उनका बोधन होता है .

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member will continue on the next occasion-on the day allotted for Private Members'

Resolutions. The Minister will intervene and the Mover also will reply.

Now, let us take up the Half-an-Hour Discussion.

17-30 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

TERMINAL BENEFITS TO BEAS-SUTLEJ LINK WORKERS, TALWARA.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now let us take up the half-an-hour discussion. Shri Bhagat Ram.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA (Can-nanore): Now you are calling him. You are really creating...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will show you the records and you will be satisfied.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: I could have raised the matter of quorum and got the House adjourned but I do not want to do it.

श्री भगत राम (फिल्लौर) : सभापति महोदय, मैंने 9 अगस्त, 1978 को एक प्रस्तावन भेजा था जिसका नम्बर था 3456/355। तबसे अब यह था :

(a) Whether the Co-ordination Committee of Beas-Sutlej Link workers of Talwara had drawn Government's attention towards discrimination while giving terminal benefit to the workers;

(b) How many workers got terminal benefit and the number of those who did not get the same;

(c) whether there is a great resentment among the workers against this discrimination and the Co-ordination Committee has started agitation; and

(d) whether Government propose to give terminal benefit to the remaining workers?

इसका रेखाई मुझे यह दिखा दिया गया था :

(a) Government is not aware of any discrimination in the grant of benefits under the rules, to the workers?

(b) to(d). Do not arise.

मेरे समक्षता था कि शाब्द मिनिस्टर साहब को बतलाना नहीं हुई हो, उनको इस बात की जानकारी न हो इसलिए मैंने फिर इस सेशन में इसी प्रश्नचन को रिपेट किया, उसका रेफंस देकर मैंने पूछा :

(a) under which rule some workers had been given terminal benefit and others denied;

(b) the number of those who got the terminal benefit and those who were denied; and

(c) whether Government propose to give terminal benefit to the remaining workers?

मुझे प्रेफेक्चर है कि इन बार भी मुझे जो उत्तर दिया गया उस में पहले की गलती पर परदा डालने की कोशिश की गई । मेरे प्रश्नचन नं० 3538 का गवत उत्तर दिया गया । इस में कहा गया कि 1947 का जो इन्डिस्ट्रियल डिस्पूट्स ऐक्ट है उस के क्लाउ 25 (एक) (के) के अन्डर रिट्रेन्नेमेंट कम्पेन्सेशन दे दिया गया है । अब इसकी जो अस्तवी पंजीयन है वह मैं प्रताप चाहता हूँ । यह जो कम्पेन्सेशन ऐक्ट है उस के अंतर्गत जो बताया गया है वह अस्तवी टर्मिनल बेनिफिट नहीं है । थोड़े से वर्कर्स को तीन तीन महीने का टर्मिनल बेनिफिट के रूप में बेतन मिला है जबकि बहुत तलवाड़ा और सुन्दर नगर जो डैम्स है उन पर 50 हजार से ज्यादा वर्कर्स काम करते रहे हैं । उन्होंने अपनी जिम्मेगी का बहुत ही कीमती भाग बहा पर लगाया है । इस से पहले उन में से बहुत से वर्कर्स ने तलवाड़ा डैम पर काम किया था । उन्होंने सर्वो गरीबी की कोई परवाह न करते हुए दिन रात काम किया था । 425 से ज्यादा लोगों को भोले हो गई । हजारों लोग नकारा हो गए । एक्सीडेंट में किसी का बाजू टूट गया, किसी की टांग टूट गई थोरे किसी का कुछ थोरा ही गया । इन लोगों ने इतनी मेहनत कर के डैम को तैयार किया जिनका आज देश में बिजली थोरा निचाई के लिए उपयोग किया जा रहा है । यह मजदूर जो कबित हूरा इनका सब कार्य उस से करोड़ों का बेनिफिट आज देश को मिला रहा है । लेकिन जो ऐसे मजदूर हैं इन लोगों को टर्मिनल बेनिफिट नहीं दिया गया, जबकि हमारे लोगों की—मैं उन के लिये विरोध नहीं करता हूँ, मिनिस्टर साहब ने बहुत प्रयत्न काम किया है—दिया गया, जो इन्जीनियरिंग या ऐसे वर्कर्स थे, जो रेगुलर थे । लेकिन जिन्होंने अपनी जान की बाजी लगा दी, भाग के डैम को तैयार किया, उन को नहीं मिला । इन लिये मुझे उम्मीद है—मिनिस्टर साहब आज दगी हाजिर

cruited to serve on these projects. It is only because of that some benefits were allowed to be enjoyed by this permanent staff and even these people will get only after they get back to their parent States. That is why I say, there is no discrimination. For instance, the Punjab Government has sanctioned two advance increments to their officers who have worked satisfactorily on the Beas project for at least three years. Like that the Haryana Government has given two advance increments and the Rajasthan Government has also given some project compensatory allowance at the rate of 20 per cent. Whatever terminal benefits were given in view of this assurance given by respective State governments. That is why some of these permanent employees get these benefits. But other workmen—in fact, there were workers working for a number of years—when the question of retrenchment came they placed before the management a number of demands. It is only after discussion with the union representatives that an agreement was reached whereby a number of retrenchment benefits were given to these workers. Sir, if it is a question of helping these employees to get jobs elsewhere we will certainly help and even now I can say that a number of workers have been employed in other projects in the neighbourhood. That is why I am emphasising that there is no discrimination.

With regard to various other problems that he has raised about the hard labour they have put in we do appreciate and sympathise with the workers and we appreciate their sacrificial tendency. That is why we tried to reach an agreement with the Union and tried to settle these disputes by giving them a number of benefits.

डा० राजजी सिंह (भगलपुर) : गणपति महोदय, अभी हमारे डाँडों में जो नेक्टर दिया है, उसमें एक बात की प्रौर मैं आपका ध्यान दिखाना चाहता हूँ। जब मैन्युअल-वर्कर्स रिमोवना का अंत हो रहा था तो वहाँ नव

मिला कर के 36,322 मजदूर डटनोयस्त हुए। यह मजदूर 77 से सांचे 78 तक की बात है और मजदूरों की रनिशन से जो समझौता हुआ, उस समझौते में जो टर्मस थाक सैटिलमेंट है, उस की आप देखें।

"The management promised that they would however continue their efforts to help the retrenched workmen to get jobs elsewhere both in private and government undertakings".

आप सेंटमेंट मानिख करते हैं लेकिन जो डटनोयस्त होते हैं उनको सेंटस जब नहीं किया जाता है तो यह बात समझ में नहीं आती है। यह ठीक है कि पंचायत और इन्डिया की सरकारों में इन लोगों की तरफ कुछ ध्यान दिया है और राज्य सरकार की सविन में होने के बावत धन्य सोमा में कुछ छूट दी है, उसको देका दिया है और इनके लिए जोनी सरकार धन्यवाद की पात्र है लेकिन जो प्लैसमेंट सेंट है और 1978 में जिस की खजाने की बात हुई थी उसमें किसका काम हुआ है? पहले में जो सैटिलमेंट हुआ था कि सब लोगों को हमारी जगह काम देने और हमारी यह भी हुआ था कि जो सुपरवाइजरी कैंपेलेटो में लोग काम करते हैं drawing wages exceeding Rs. 500 p.m. in lieu of terminal benefits.

उन की भी देखें और त्रैक्टीरी एक्ट 1972 को ध्यान में रखते हुए कुछ एम्प्लेमेंटमेंट पेंसेंट भी करने की प्रस्ताव देने क्या उस सब पर समझ हुआ है? मुझे पात्र एपीमेंट हुए थे। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि भारत सरकार ने मजदूरों के साथ जो समझौते हुए थे एक से लेकर पात्र तक इन में से किन किन का कार्यान्वयन हुआ है और कौन कौन बाकी है?

36322 मजदूर डटनोयस्त हुए थे। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन में से बाहे राज्य सरकार ने और बाहे बावले अब तक किसनों को काम पर लिया है?

अबवर ऐसा होता है कि जो मजदूर चुन पसीना बहा कर काम करते हैं और योजना की पूरा करते हैं तो उस को पुरा हो जाने पर वे कहाँ की नहीं रहते हैं और हमारी सरकार ही या समाजि महीनव आपको हो दूसरी जगह कोई योजना बननी है तो मने लोगों को रख लिया जाता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार की मिझास्तल उस बात की मान लेना चाहिए कि इन लोगों में तीन बार या पात्र बरस काम किया है और उन की खबर छंटनी होनी है—योजना पूरी हो जाने पर और यह बात समझ में न आती है तो उन की जो गैर योजना गुरु होगी उस में प्राथमिकता दे कर रख दिया जाएगा। अगर

[श्री रामजी सिंह]

यह सिद्धांत था कि नई योजना का बहुत मुक्तिदायी होगा। हमारे यहां काम बंटिया नौकरों के पास से होकर लोग काम करते थे। उस का खर्च कम करने का प्रयास हुआ। लेकिन वह प्रयोग भी फल नहीं दे रहा है। दूसरी जगह कोई योजना शुरू होती है तो उसमें दूसरे लोगों को काम पर रख दिया जाता है। मतलब है इस साल के अंत तक हमें यह है कि पांच में से सिर्फ एक-दो लोगों का काम होगा है और बाकी सब काम है और बाकी सब काम है। तो बाकी सब काम है? दूसरी बात यह है कि क्या सरकार जब भी परियोजना शुरू करती है तो उस में इन छद्मनित लोगों को प्राथमिकता देती या नहीं? वे यह भी जानना चाहेंगे कि नई योजना में बाबत कि कितने इन लोगों का काम दिया है और बाकी का क्या कर दिया है? क्या उनको भी नई नौकरी मिले है?

SHRI P RAMACHANDRAN The hon. Member has raised some new point.

He desires to know as to how many clauses of the agreement have been implemented. After all these points raised in the agreement are about the retrenchment benefits. According to the agreement the retrenchment benefits have been given to all those employees who have been retrenched. And about the placement in other project as and when vacancies arise as and when the projects are taken up, definitely these people are given the very first preference. As a matter of fact about 5000 workers out of the retrenched workers have been found employment elsewhere. The placement cell is very much working there. All those who have been retrenched are absorbed there. These things are being implemented to various project areas. These project authorities are being persuaded to accept some of the employees or all the employees retrenched from it. In these cases it is very difficult for us to force other project authorities to take all the retrenched workers. It is only because of that difficulty that a number of benefits are given to those

retrenched employees as a sort of compensation, and in a project like this, we cannot afford to keep all the employees till the end of the project. That is also the difficulty. It is a big project, and there are many phases of work. As and when these phases of work are completed the employees have to be retrenched. Otherwise, it will be a great burden on the project itself. In a big project like this there would be 50000 people working at a particular period of time and we will not be able to keep all the employees till the project is completed or till alternate jobs are found for them, because it will be a great strain on the project itself. Then this project is being executed on behalf of the States concerned. States like Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana etc. are concerned. These States are contributing money for the execution of these projects. Anything that we do will have to be done with the consent of these partner States. We are trying to see that these employees are not put to great difficulties about their livelihood. That is why this compensation is given, retrenchment benefits are given and they are also helped to get jobs elsewhere.

DR. RANJIT SINGH I want a clarification. In your reply to Question No. 5724 by Shri Sivaji Patil, you have enumerated different steps that the Government are taking to provide employment to these retrenched workers. You have enumerated eleven steps there. How many of these things have you been able to fulfil by now?

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN All these steps are being fulfilled gradually. The only thing is this. Suppose we suggest to these people to go to some other project, some of them are not prepared to move out of the area even if the employment is available. It is very difficult to see that all the people are employed in the nearby area. That is why we circulate the names of the re-

trenched employees to other projects also. We also write to them and ask them to give some priority and preference to these employees and when they give preference some of the employees are not prepared to go to the far off places. That is our difficulty. It is our endeavour to see to help them in placing them in various projects.

DR. RAMJI SINGH: You are going to have many super-thermal power stations. Will you assure the House that these retrenched workers will be employed in these power projects?

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: Definitely, if they are found suitable for the particular type of work; and if they are willing to go to the project areas, their cases will be considered sympathetically and favourably.

श्री भगत राम : मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा है कि मजदूर कोय दूतरी जगहों पर काम करने नहीं जाते हैं। 39 हजार को रिटायरमेंट में से 9 हजार को काम मिला है। वह खमिचे नहीं जाते हैं कि साइट-वे उन को प्रोटेक्ट नहीं होता है, भूखरी की मजदूरी दी जाती है। सब को काम नहीं मिलता है। मैंने यूनियन के लीडरों को निष्ठादक्षेपन का प्रश्न उठाया था उसका भी जवाब नहीं दिया। मैं यह बचना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ जो लोग रहने का वेमन मिला है वह स्टैंड ने दिया है या रेंडर ने दिया है।

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: Yes. It is out of the funds given by these partner-States that these benefits were paid.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House now stands adjourned, to reassemble at 11 a. m. on Monday, the 18th December.

17.56 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, December 18, 1978/Agrahayana 27, 1900 (Saka).

CONTENTS

No. 2, Monday, December 18, 1978/Agrahayana 27, 1900 (Saka)

COLUMNS

Oral Answers to Questions:

*Starred Questions Nos. 384 to 386, 389, 391 to 393, 395 and 396	1-29
--	------

Written Answers to Questions:

Starred Questions Nos. 387, 388, 390 and 397 to 404	29-39
---	-------

Unstarred Questions Nos. 3784 to 3839, 3841 to 3850, 3852 to 3939 and 3941 to 3983	39
--	----

Papers laid on the Table	235-41
------------------------------------	--------

Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—

Reported failure of Food Corporation of India to procure Ragi, Paddy, Jawar and Cotton in various parts of the country	241, 251-70
--	-------------

Shri Chandan Singh	241, 251, 254-55
------------------------------	------------------

Shri Bhanu Pratap Singh	251-54, 255-56, 258-59, 269-70
-----------------------------------	--------------------------------

Shri S. Nanjeshu Gowda	256-59
----------------------------------	--------

Shri Chandrashekhar Singh	259-63
-------------------------------------	--------

Shrimati Chandravati	264-66
--------------------------------	--------

Shri Mukhtiar Singh Malik	266-68
-------------------------------------	--------

Re. Questions of Privilege	241-51, 287-304
--------------------------------------	-----------------

Committee on Absence of Members from the Sitzings of the House—Ninth Report	270
---	-----

Statements of Public Accounts Committee	270-271
---	---------

Statement re. Circumstances leading to the Death of Shri Surya Narain Singh, M.P.—	271-79
--	--------

Shri Morarji Desai	271-74
------------------------------	--------

Statement re. Crash-landing of Boeing 737 Aircraft at Hyderabad—	279-82
--	--------

Shri Purushottam Kaushik	279-82
------------------------------------	--------

*The sign marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

(ii)

Matters under Rule 377—	COLUMNS
(i) Reported Deaths in Dhanbad due to consumption of poisonous liquor— Dr Ramji Singh	282—83
(ii) Finalisation of Gradation List and Revision of Promotion List of I A S Officers of Andhra Pradesh of 1956 Recruitment Shri G S Reddi	283
(iii) Reported Declaration by Acharya Vinoba Bhave to go on fast for a Ban on Cow Slaughter— Shri Surendra Bikram	283—85
(iv) Reported Dissatisfaction among the Staff of Shipping Corporation of India— Dr Vasant Kumar Pandit	285
(v) Reported Pen Down Strike by Non-gazetted postal audit association, Nagpur— Shri Vasant Sathe	285—86
(vi) Kisan Rally in Delhi on 23rd December, 1978	286—87
Motion vs Third Report of the Committee of Privileges	304—82
Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan	339—42
Shri M. Satyanarayan Rao	344—47
Shri Eduardo Faleiro	347, 354—56
Shri Shankar Dev	356—57
Shri A. Bala Pajjnor	357—62
Shri Ram Jethmalani	362—74

LOK SABHA DEBATES

I

LOK SABHA

Monday, December 18, 1978/
Agrahayana 27, 1900 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Illicit Liquor in "Dry Areas"

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*384. **SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO:**
SHRI MANORANJAN
BHAKTA,

Will the Minister of EDUCATION,
SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE
be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware
of large scale illicit production and
consumption of liquor in the "dry
areas" of the country; and

(b) if so, what measures have Gov-
ernment taken or contemplate to stop
these illicit activities?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION,
SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE
(DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER):**
(a) Illicit production of liquor whether
in 'dry areas' or 'wet areas' is a clan-
destine and illegal operation and hence
it is not possible to ascertain the extent
or scale of production and consumption
of such illicit liquor.

(b) All matters relating to produc-
tion, manufacture, possession, trans-
port, purchase and sale of intoxicating
liquors fall within the jurisdiction of
States under Entry 3 of the State List
of VII Schedule of the Constitution and

2

the State Governments alone are com-
petent to take suitable measures to stop
the illicit activities under their own
excise and/or prohibition laws.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: This
matter has assumed particular tragic
relevance after the incident which took
place in Delhi the other day. Again and
again such incidents are taking place.
Sometimes, when such incidents took
place, Government has appointed Com-
missions of Enquiry. On such Com-
mission of Enquiry was the Baweja
Commission appointed after a similar
tragedy in Delhi last year. Another
Commission of Enquiry was the Dug-
gal Magisterial Enquiry into the liquor
deaths also in Delhi earlier this year.
These Commissions have recommended
that the only way to control and solve
this problem of illicit liquor is for
the Government themselves to open
shops or to see that cheap and certified
country liquor is provided to the
people. Now, will the Government act
on these recommendations and see that
cheap and certified country liquor is
available to the people in open shops?
The intention of the Government is to
encourage the small-scale industries
and also the cottage industry. Does
this mean that the cottage industry of
illicit liquor should also be encouraged
by the Government?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER:
In regard to prohibition, the Govern-
ment will try to see that prohibition
is introduced in four years' time.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: So you
are doing it. Now, this is the attitude
of the Government. It is true that
under the Directive Principles, prohibi-
tion can be tackled in a steady
manner, in a manner which causes no
injury to anyone. Now, this four-
years' target is an absolute arbitrariness.

ness of the Executive I would like to know from the hon Minister if he is prepared to obtain parliamentary sanction by bringing a resolution or such other mode of parliamentary sanction to have prohibition introduced in four years time then I can say well say that such a parliamentary sanction will never be obtained because a majority of the Members do occasionally drink once or twice

DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER. There is a national sanction for prohibition. At the meeting of the prohibition Council where Ministers of all the States assembled they have unanimously decided that within four years this policy will have to be introduced in this country and this was not decided once namely in 1977 but also this year that is 1978. There is a national sanction.

SHRI MANORAJAN BHAKTA. Just now the hon Minister has said that it is a State matter. I would like to know from him that in case of Union Territory such as Andaman and Nicobar Islands where illicit distillation is patronised by the Police Department and the Government, what measures are going to be taken to check this activity. The Central Government is directly responsible for the Union Territories. In view of the large number of people having died in Dhanbad and in many other parts of the country due to consumption of illicit liquor whether the Government is thinking to have a national policy so that it can be implemented throughout the country on a uniform basis by which illicit distillation can also be prevented?

DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER. Sir as I said for stopping the illicit and clandestine distillation of liquor guidelines have already been issued by the Central Government. But human element is involved in this and there is likelihood of deviation. So it depends on the State Government and also the administrators of the Union Territories to see that the illicit distillation does not take place. But

there cannot be any foolproof method in this just as we have not been able to stop decoits murders or rapes.

SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU. Illicit liquor is a poison. More than 500 people have died in Dhanbad and Asansol recently. May I know from the hon Minister what action has so far been taken by the Government to prevent illicit distillation of liquor?

DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER. Dhanbad tragedy has taken place in a State which is not yet a dry area. It is a wet area. However actions taken by the Government are closure of all liquor shops in Dhanbad district since 12-12-1978 withdrawal of the licences of all the four country liquor shops etc. Chemical analysis of the liquor in all the shops and warehouses is being done by the Excise Chemist and Expert from the Forensic Science Laboratory.

श्री सुब-एल-पटवारी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा। कि बार मान में भारी नशे में मगान बंद होगा, यह बहुत मुश्किल का काम है। मातृम तबनेट ने कुछ दिनों में मगान बंद किया है लेकिन मगान से इस्तीफा मग मान में मग हो है। इस का दोष क लिए सरकार न क्या मानना बना है? पतवार न जो पाव को धात्री मरे उन की ता पाव हा गई मर्तन मान में 255 व्यक्ति का क नशे में मग। मग खाकर पाव मान में उन तागा को मग हा गई। का सरकार इन बात को पाव मगवरी कि पाव मान में मगान से न इस्तीफा मग पाव है उन व यह पतवा हाकी है और यह हमारे वश क लिए बनता है?

श-प्रताप चंद्र चंड पटवारी जी न जो कहा है— यह बात सही है। नें वह गौरीदी या या तो इन लड़की को नशे में मग की मुली को। इन दिने इन पर भी जरूर कुछ पचा होनी चाहिये।

SHRI BINCHING KHANDU. **MR HRIME.** I do not understand how the Government is going to introduce prohibition within 4 years when the brewing of illicit liquor is on a large scale in the country. Mr Patwary has rightly pointed out that liquor is coming from Bhutan. It has been seen that in the State of Assam the police department has been very badly patronising brewing of illicit liquor they are mostly patronising on the borders of Assam and Arunachal Pradesh. Whether the Government is taking some positive steps to stop these things or not.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: All these and allied matters were discussed at the Central Prohibition Council meeting and the State Governments have been requested to take adequate measures to stop smuggling of this liquor.

Crisis in Sugar Industry

*385, SHRI ANNASAHEB GOKHINDE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sugar industry is facing a crisis;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken, in respect of buffer stocking by the Government, reduction in the rate of interest chargeable on the carry over stock realistic fixation of tariff value and excise duty, relief in interest on working capital, export quota and exports, Sampath Committee concessions, export of molasses; modified monthly release system and safeguarding the interests of cane growers so as to protect the sugar industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) and (b). Due to record production of sugar (about 65 lakh tonnes) and record off-take of sugarcane by the industry (68 million tonnes) in the sugar year 1977-78, the stocks of sugar in the system and its availability have increased posing certain problems in their disposal. However, the removal of controls on prices, distribution and movement of sugar with effect from 16th August, 1978 is expected to stimulate domestic consumption of sugar further and also bring about a better balance between demand for sugarcane and its supply.

(c) 1. *Buffer stocking and modified monthly release system:* These measures were considered by the Government at the time of decontrol of sugar and it was felt that in the initial stages of decontrol it would be advisable to let the market forces have their natural action in order to achieve a reasonable market price. In the light of the working of decontrol these points are being continually examined and a fresh decision may be taken, if found necessary.

2. *Fixation of tariff value and excise duty:* The excise duty for sugar has already been reduced in successive stages. Any further reduction of excise duty and consequent fall in prices would create serious problems to the khandsari and gur industry which are affected even at the present prices.

The tariff value of sugar has also been reduced from Rs. 215 in August, 1978 to Rs. 190 with effect from 1-12-1978.

3. *Export quota and exports:* Out of a quota of 6.5 lakh tonnes allotted to India under the International Sugar Agreement for 1978 a quantity of 4.4 lakh tonnes have already been exported and the exports of remaining quantity have been contracted and are in progress.

4. *Sampath Committee Concessions:* An inter-Ministerial Group has been constituted to revise the scheme, in force from December 1975, to grant incentives to make new factories and expansion projects established at high cost viable, in the light of changed conditions.

5. *Export of Molasses:* The export of molasses has been liberalized by amending the Export Control (Order), 1977. During 1977-78 season, the State Governments have declared a total quantity of 5.14 lakh tonnes as exportable surplus as against which the State Trading Corporation has already exported about 73,000 tonnes. It is hoped that with the decision to place

export of molasses under the Open General Licence-3 larger quantities of molasses can be exported

6 *Safeguarding the interests of cane growers* The steps taken by the Government to safeguard the interests of the cane growers include liberalization of credit facilities to the sugar factories to enable them to clear the arrears of cane dues, advancing a loan of Rs 20 crores to the Government of Uttar Pradesh to enable the sugar factories in public and the cooperative sectors in that State to clear the cane dues of the farmers and the promulgation of an Ordinance providing for the taking over of the management of sugar mills which have cane arrears in excess of 10 per cent or do not start crushing operations in a timely manner. The statutory minimum cane price for 1973-74 season has also been raised to Rs 10 per quintal linked to a recovery of 8.5 per cent from the earlier level of Rs 8.50

7 *Reduction in the rate of interests chargeable on the carry-over stocks and relief in interests on working capital* The Government have already liberalized to some extent the credit facilities to the sugar industry. Besides providing a clean credit facility of Rs 25 lakhs per factory and the possibility of obtaining medium term loans to the sugar units are under examination by the Government.

SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE
Mr Speaker Sir I have carefully gone through the statement which has been laid on the Table of the House. But it looks rather strange that when the sugar industry is facing a serious crisis and the cane growers are in difficulty the Government is taking more than four months to take a proper decision. It is four months since the decontrol of the sugar was done. I have referred to modified monthly release system. It is stated that the decision may be taken regarding fixation of export quota. The contract for

export has been entered into and Sampath Committee concessions are under consideration. I want to have a specific assurance from the Minister whether this decision would be expedited so far as buffer stocking and modified monthly release system is concerned. Whether any time limit has been fixed for export contract. When the decision is likely to be taken on the recommendation of the Inter Ministerial Group?

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH
The interest of the farmer is not at all in jeopardy. They are assured a minimum statutory prices. The delay in taking a decision is due to the fact that we were watching the prices of sugar to be stabilised at a particular level because it is no use taking some decision now and the prices go to another level. So, we are watching the prices to be stabilised. Now it seems that the prices have been stabilised and we will certainly take some decision. As far as export is concerned last year's quota is being exported. The contracts are being entered into and we will certainly export that quota.

SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE
I am glad that the Minister appears to be taken to safeguard the interest of the cane growers and he says that the minimum price has been raised this year. Taking into consideration the steep fall in the sugar prices, whether he would assure the House that steps would be taken to enable the factories to give the minimum statutory cane price fixed by the Government during this year. (b) Regarding export of molasses when the price of sugar is declining is it true that the Government is thinking in terms of reducing the prices of molasses thereby causing more difficulties for the factories to pay remunerative prices to the cane growers? And regarding item 7.

MR. SPEAKER You put half a dozen questions. How can he answer?

SHRI ANNASAHAB GOTKHINDE: Part (c) of my second question—whether Government is thinking in terms, ... (Interruptions). Already the go-downs are full to the brim. Will Government consider in terms of giving loans on concessional rates for construction of go-downs for the factories for storing fresh stocks?

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: The interests of the growers will be safeguarded at all costs. We will take other measures to safeguard them. They will get the price that has already been announced. As regards molasses we are surplus in molasses also. It has been placed on open tender licence. It can be exported. It is hoped that this export promotion price of molasses will also go up. As regards loans to the factories no general assurance can be given. But in individual cases, it will be considered on merits.

SHRI P. R. AGOPAL NAIDU: Has the Government proposed to create a buffer stock of sugar?

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: No decision has so far been taken. But that does not preclude our deciding it later on to have a buffer stock.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: In order to get over the economic crisis in sugar industries in respect of exporting molasses, why do you not permit them to distil it and have fine drinks like rum?

(Interruptions)

What I suggest is instead of exporting molasses, why do you not distil? In Cuba this is one of the export items that they prepare out of molasses. That is why I suggest this. It will give employment to a lot of people and you will be earning more. If you attach it to the sugar factories, it will help the sugar factories to get out of their economic crisis.

MR. SPEAKER: It is a suggestion for action.

Loss to Apple Growers in Flood Affected H.P.

*386. **SHRI BALAK RAM:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central team which visited the Himachal Pradesh in September, 1978 to assess flood damages, while assessing the losses also took into account incalculable losses to the apples which had rottened on the roadside on account of vehicular traffic caused by heavy rains and floods;

(b) if not, reasons therefor; and

(c) steps proposed to be taken to compensate the apple growers whose apples had rottened on the roadside during floods?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Yes Sir. The Central Team had taken into consideration losses suffered by Apple growers on account of dislocation of vehicular traffic consequent on damage to roads by heavy rains and floods.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Central Team had made a study of the damages suffered by roads in Himachal Pradesh and losses incurred by the apple growers. On the basis of the report of the Central Team and the recommendations of the High-Level Committee on Relief an amount of Rs. 2.75 crores have been allocated for repairs to roads and bridges. Rs. 50 lakhs have also been allocated for subsidy to apple growers to be admissible only to the small and marginal farmers who possess orchards on less than one acre of land.

श्री बालक राम : मंत्री महोदय ने सड़को की समस्या और एण्ड-ग्रोप्स की सर्वाधिकारी देने के बारे में कहा है । लेकिन जहाँ तक मेरी जानकारी है, बाइसे सब से ज्यादा पीडित शिमला जिले की कोटवाड़ी और रोड़ तहसीलों की सड़को की समस्या के बारे में इतना काम नहीं हुआ है, जितना कि होना चाहिए था, यहाँ तक कि इन सड़क पर एक दो जगह टूटे पुलों के न बनने की वजह से यहाँ अभी भी नावों के पानी के बीच चल कर सबक के दूसरे किनारे पर पहुँचती हैं ।

इसी तरह से एण्ड-ग्रोप्स की सर्वाधिकारी के तौर पर एक पैसा भी नहीं मिलता है बावजूद इन बातों के कि एण्ड-ग्रोप्स का एक डेपूटेड, जिस में मैं भी शामिल था, प्रधान मंत्री जी से मिलता था और उनसे तीस रुपये की गारंटी सम्पत्ति की मांग की जाती थी । क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बताते की क्या करेंगे कि क्या यह इम्प्राइमिज्ड प्रोग्राम सरकार को दी जा चुकी है और क्या सब क मुद्दाबन्ध के तौर पर पचास लाख रुपये की रकम को बढ़ा कर एक करोड़ कर दिया जायेगा, ताकि शिमला जिले और खासकर रोड़ और जम्बन तहसीलों में बाइ की वजह से मही रोड की दो लाख पेट्रोल का मुद्दाबन्ध तीस रुपये की पेट्री के हिसाब में लोगों को दिया जा सके, क्योंकि मेड हो रहा भी माली हालत की रीढ़ की हड्डी है ।

श्री सुरजोत सिंह बरनाला : हिमाचल प्रदेश में इस साल सड़को के लिये धोर फंडा के लिये प्लान में बहुत पैसा खर्च दिया गया था, 14 करोड़ 40 लाख रुपया प्लान में दिया गया था, उनके पलावा 2 करोड़ 75 लाख रुपया खर्च दिया गया है । इसके पलावा को कहा कि चुन नहीं ले और सड़को की समस्या नहीं हुई तो यह नाममात्र स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को चलाया था उनसे बात करनी चाहिये । हम भी बात कर लेंगे इस बारे में । दूसरे इशूने कहा कि सर्वाधिकारी भी नहीं है, इन बारे में बताया चाहता हूँ कि 50 लाख रुपये सर्वाधिकारी के लिये इमान फायम के लिये दिया गया है जिनका एक शर्क का पार्स है । इसके पलावा उनको रिजर्व की जा रही है, फंडसाइडर, पीसी साइडर, और एंटी-ड्रेव नैट्स बर्ग भी फायर्स को लिये जा रहे हैं ।

श्री बालक राम : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने जो 2 75 करोड़ की राशि सरकारों के लिये दी है तो क्या हिमाचल में सड़कों की हुए नुकसान को मैनेज कर रखते हुए वह इन राशि को बढ़ाये और यह राशि हिमाचल प्रदेश को राट के रूप में दी गई है या किसी और रूप में ?

श्री सुरजोत सिंह बरनाला : जैसा मैंने बार्ज किया कि प्लान में एंक्विजेशन बहुत ज्यादा हुई थी । सब चीज इन्फिनिटर ने बताया है कि 4 करोड़ से ज्यादा रुपया इस साल में खर्च नहीं कर सके तो 2 करोड़ 75 लाख रुपया इस साल में दिया है, बाइन्दा साल में जरूरत होगी तो बढ़ा दिया जाएगा ।

श्री दुर्गाचंद : मैं माननीय मंत्री से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो रुपया वह एंक्विजिट के तौर पर देते हैं, तो क्या गवर्नमेंट की ऐसी कोई मशीनरी है जो यह देखे

कि यह रुपया जिस खर्च के लिये दिया जाता है, उसी गवर्नमेंट के लिये वहाँ खर्च किया गया है या नहीं ? अगर गवर्नमेंट प्राक डिवाइ के पास ऐसी कोई मशीनरी नहीं है तो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट उस राशि को किसी और हेड में भी ट्रांसफर कर सकती है ?

श्री सुरजोत सिंह बरनाला : ऐसी मशीनरी तो हमारे पास नहीं है, लेकिन स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से रिपोर्ट जरूर लेते हैं कि यह रुपया वहाँ पर खर्च किया गया है और कैच वॉच किया गया है ।

श्री श्री बलदेव सिंह : यह हिमाचल प्रदेश का सस्ता हुनेगा था है । वहाँ बारिश में बाइसेक ट्रैकिंग एक जाता है । क्या सरकार इस मिनिस्टर में कोई ऐसा इन्तजाम करेंगे कि वहाँ जो फल बरप होना है, उनका जूम डिफाल्ट के लिये कोई ऐसा प्लान लगायेगी ताकि अगर मास वहाँ एक जाय तो वहाँ पर इम्प्रा टोक वय से इन्तजाम कर के इलेक्शन में लाया जा सके ? और उन फलों क वही पर मुख्य और दूसरी चीजें बनाई जा सकें ?

श्री सुरजोत सिंह बरनाला : यहाँ भी कुछ प्राइमरी प्लान सेट-अप किया गया है, लेकिन सब स्टेट गवर्नमेंट और प्राइमरी गिनिट बनार कर रही है जिसमें कि एम समय जब कि वही गवर्नमेंट न हो सकें तो लाया फला को इलेक्शन किया जा सके और इस तरह के प्लान बनाए जा रहे हैं ।

Procurement of Rice and Paddy by P.C.I.

*389 SHRI CHITTA BASU Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) the total quantity of rice and paddy procured so far by the Food Corporation of India during the current season.

(b) storage capacity of the Food Corporation of India;

(c) steps taken to increase the storage capacity; and

(d) whether Government propose to step up the procurement by Food Corporation of India and allow the Food Corporation of India to make commercial purchases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH) (a) According to the latest information available, 975 thousand

tonnes of rice and 18.7 lakh tonnes of paddy have been purchased by the Food Corporation of India during the current season.

(b) 21.13 million tonnes (both owned and hired including CAP) as on 1-11-1978.

(c) Programmes for construction of additional storage capacity to the extent of 3.60 million tonnes have been taken up with the assistance of the World Bank and will be completed in a phased manner. During the current year, work on creating 9 lakh tonnes storage capacity is in hand.

(d) No commercial purchase of paddy and rice by the Food Corporation of India is contemplated.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: The hon. Minister was pleased to state in reply to my question in (d) 'No commercial purchase of paddy and rice by the Food Corporation of India is contemplated. z

May I know from the hon. Minister whether he has taken into account the facts viz., that the prices fixed by the APC for the paddy is not remunerative for the growers? There is also a gap between the ruling price of paddy and the procurement price fixed by the A.P.C. and also that several State Governments—of Tamil-nadu, Kerala, Governments—Government of Tamil-Nadu, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, etc., have granted substantial subsidy for the paddy growers causing erosion of the State revenue. Have you taken into account these facts of life? Will the Government reconsider the decision and revise the earlier decision and allow commercial purchase of paddy and rice by the F.C.I. as in the case of jute?

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: No, Sir. Government enters the market only to provide a support to the growers. If they can get prices higher

than the support price, they can very well dispose of their produce elsewhere. It is only in cases where they cannot dispose of at a price higher than the support price that the FCI enters into the market.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: As regards the storage capacity, the Government has been pleased to state in the reply that they had sought the assistance of the World Bank for the augmentation of the storage capacity. May I know from the hon. Minister now what was the nature of the assistance sought from the World Bank and the conditions which have been finally agreed to with the World Bank in this respect?

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: Sir, I don't have the details of the World Bank agreement with me just now. For that I require office.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Sir, you decide for yourself. Our country is going to have some agreement with the World Bank for the simple purpose of augmenting the storage capacity and the Government....

MR. SPEAKER: Naturally he will require time.

SHRI V. ARUNACHALAM ALIAS 'ALADI ARUNA': Sir, it is very often reported that the Central Government is negligent in procuring paddy in time. That is why farmers are seriously affected. Therefore, may I ask the hon. Minister to establish permanent agencies in all paddy areas to procure the paddy at the time of harvest?

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: These purchase arrangements are made in consultation with the State Governments. There are States which do not even allow the FCI. So, it should not be taken as if it is the responsibility of the FCI only to make all the purchases. In fact, the purchases are to be made pro-

perly and adequately. Then I have no doubt that it is the State Governments which will have to organise. The FCI can only go to their help to supplement their efforts. But I may also add that the dimensions of the work have altogether changed. Formerly, compulsory procurement was made from only large farmers. That was a much easier operation. But now support has to be provided to a very large number of small farmers. So, a different kind of arrangement will have to be evolved and that can be done only with the help of State Governments. Only yesterday I was in Gujarat and there I found that the cooperatives are doing a very good work. In fact neither the Union Government nor the State Government is at all doing anything as far as purchase of paddy is concerned. These cooperatives are purchasing directly from farmers; they are processing it and they are also marketing it. So that kind of arrangement is now required in this country and we will see that such arrangements are made.

SHRI K. VIJAYA BHASKARA REDDY Sir, the hon. Minister has just said that the situation has changed now. When the FCI was formed it was only to help the deficit States. Now the farmers need the assistance of the Central Government. In spite of the fact that the Government of India has started negotiating with the State Governments where farmers need direction, the State Governments are left to themselves. Will the Government of India immediately talk to the respective States and see that they go to the farmers' rescue to give the farmer a remunerative price?

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH I have been in correspondence with the State Governments. In fact, I convened a conference of the Food Commissioners of the various States only on the 7th of this month. I have gone to the States and we are trying to streamline the arrangements.

Bottling of 'Thums up' by Delhi Bottling Co.

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*391 **SHRI MANOHAR LAL SHRI R. L. P. VERMA**

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware that Delhi Bottling Company Private Limited were bottling 'THUMS UP' even before obtaining approval of their crown cork in violation of Fruit Products Order, 1955 and

(b) if so, action taken by Government against the defaulting firm and if not, the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) A show-cause notice was issued to the Company on 6th April, 1978, as to why action should not be taken against them for violation of the provisions of FPO. The Company had expressed regret for this omission and had submitted the label for approval of the Competent Authority. The matter is under consideration.

श्री मनोहर लाल : दिल्ली बॉटलिंग कम्पनी 3 मई 1978 से थम्स अप बना रही है। एंड प्रोसेस थायर 1955 के मुताबिक जब कोई भी कम्पनी कोई फ्रूट प्रोसेसिंग बनाती है तो उसके लेबल के लिए उसके चालने यह जरूरी है कि वह लाइसेंस ले। तीन महीने से पहले अपना काम प्रारम्भ कर दिया है और इसके बाद भी लाइसेंस के लिए मासूम नहीं किया। इस कम्पनी को फ्रूट प्रोसेस को भी लाइसेंस दे दिया गया। हिन्दी कैप्टनरी एसीकलवर के पत्र की फोटो स्टेट बापी यह सेरे पास है। इसके मुताबिक उन्होंने बताया है कि अभी भी यह मामला विचारधीन है। इसे इसकी वे थम्स अप बना दिया और वह मासूम में आ गया लेकिन उन्होंने लाइसेंस नहीं लिया और पास बहले पा रहे हैं कि मामला थार कविटेशन है। जिन कम्पनी ने इन्टर का बायोलेसन किया है उसके खिलाफ सरकार को काब मोटिव देने के बाद बागी की कोई कारवाई नहीं कर रही है तो क्या हमारा यह भय है कि उनका सरकार पर खोले बागी की कारवाई करने में? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि पास क्या कारवाई प्रोचर करने का रहे है और क्या सरकार सेने का रहे है?

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : यह जो लाइसेंसिंग का काम है इसको डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन कर दिया गया है और बहुत से राज्यों में उसे काफ़ी का लाइसेंस दिया जा चुका है। वहाँ जो कुछ उनकी करना चाहिए या उन्होंने किया है और उनकी इजाजत भी मिल गई है। यहाँ भूल से इन्होंने आवेदन नहीं दिया। लेकिन फिर भी मैं इस बिलों को सामूली कह कर टालना नहीं चाहता हूँ। इसीलिए मैंने कहा है कि मानने को जान हो रही है और यह मंदिर धंवर कंसिडरेशन है।

श्री मनोहर लाल : बहुत महीनों से यह मामला विचारणीय चल रहा है। इस बीच "77" जो गवर्नमेंट ने चलाया है उसकी काफ़ी मुक़ाबल भी इसकी सबूत से हो रहा है। दिल्ली बार्टलिंग कम्पनी ने क्लब और रेस्युगेन्स का बायोलेसन किया है लेकिन फिर भी वह बराबर काम कर रही है। आप कह रहे हैं कि पैटर धंवर कंसिडरेशन है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आप स्पष्ट बताएं कि कब तक यह पैटर कंसिडरेशन रहेगा और यह भी स्पष्ट बताएं कि आप क्या एक्शन लेंगे जा रहे हैं ?

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : जब यह देखा जाएगा कि इस कम्पनी ने फ़ागून को डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन किया है और उसकी क्या सजा होनी चाहिए तब यह भी देख लिया जाएगा कि इसकी वरतन कहां हुई है ?

श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा : डॉ. धर्मन को गवर्नमेंट ने जो काउन्सिल दिया था। बार महीने के बाद भी डिस्ट्रिब्यूशनरी कृषि मन्त्रालय ने लिखा कि अभी मामला विचारणीय है। बार महीने तक उन पर विचार चलता रहा। यह एक छंदी की बात है लेवल को एप्रूब करना या डिस्एप्रूब करना। अब इस के बाले बार महीने को कहा में जरूरत पड़ती है। विनमर चल रहा है। अब इस बार महीने हो गए हैं। इसके बावजूद भी यह मामला विचारणीय है। आपने कहा है कि इस काम को डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन कर दिया गया है। इसके बाद तो और भी ज्यादा एफ़िजेंसी वाली चाहिए भी न कि इनफ़िजेंसी। ऐसे अधिकारी को बेचारा बैठे रहते हैं उनके खिलाफ़ आप क्या कार्रवाई करने जा रहे हैं ? जो इस तरह के इजीबल कामों को भी नहीं देख पाते हैं और बायोलेसन होता रहता है उनके खिलाफ़ आप क्या एक्शन लेने जा रहे हैं ?

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : मैंने निवेदन किया है कि निमिस्तर केसिस में दूसरे राज्यों में उसकी लाइसेंसिंग चला है। दिल्ली राज्य में नहीं दिया है बायोलेसन हुआ है इस में कोई शक नहीं है। देख ली हुई माल तो मैं मानता हूँ। और इसी लिए मैंने कहा है कि मैं दोनों बातें देखना कि बायोलेसन हुआ है तो डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन कर दिया है और जो डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन नहीं हुआ है उनका भी क्या करण है।

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: This matter about Thumps Up was brought up in the previous session also and I had put a question. This is one of the subsidiary companies of Bislei of

Italy. It is a multi-national company. The Minister should know his responsibilities. I do not know who is the god-father who is helping this subsidiary company, the Delhi Bottling Company or 'Thums Up'. It is not only violating the rules, but has a shady character which is not being investigated in spite of being criticised on the Floor of the House that they have violated the Health Regulation Act. In the previous Session I brought it to your kind notice, with all the relevant records, and you had also pulled up the Ministry, saying they should take serious action in the matter. You can see the records. I can show you photostat copies of the Food Ministry's communication which says:

'Please refer to D.O.Lr. No. 63970 dated 6th July 1978 regarding licensing of Thums Up under the F. P. O. by the Department of Food. I understand that the label of the crown-cork of Thums Up has not been approved as the matter is still under consideration'.

This was signed by Shri Pillai, Deputy Secretary, Agriculture Ministry.

Four months earlier they were using it, and they are still using Thums Up advertisements in spite of the Hon. Speaker pulling up the Minister and asking him to take action against the Company. In the newspapers it was mentioned that it is violating the orders of the Health Ministry and Agriculture Ministry. In collusion with the Government, these people are by-passing them. I do not want to use a very strong word, but is there any greasing of any of your Ministries? I would like to know at what particular point of time you are going to take action against this multi-national company which is completely eating up '1977' made by a public undertaking. This is one of the allegations against the Ministry. Therefore, I would like to ask the Hon. Minister at what particular time

he is going to institute an enquiry and, till such time, will he kindly black-list this company

I want a categorical assurance in this House.

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH
If the Hon Minister will pass on all the incriminating material in his possession, I will certainly examine it and if there is anything serious an enquiry will be made

SHRI P VENKATASUBBAIAH
May I know from the Hon Minister why Government is soft towards this soft-drink manufacturing firm in spite of the fact that they have been violating all the rules and regulations with impunity? They have exceeded their licensing capacity and they are posing a threat to the public sector undertaking making "1977" and in all other matters—even in regard to income tax and other matters—they are violating the rules with impunity. May we presume that all the violations are allowed to take place and, in the meantime Government want to revise their rules and regulations and the entire system so as to make it convenient for this firm not to go out of the orbit of law?

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH
I am not aware of the violations (Interruptions). I have said that if they provide me with all the incriminating material with them we will certainly examine it so far as this case is concerned (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER I think this is going on too long, I think you must expedite the enquiry

Housing Requirements in States

*392. **SHRI C K. JAFFER SHARIEF** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have conducted any Survey regarding the re-

quirement of houses in each State,

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) the reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDER BAKHT) (a) No, Sir

(b) and (c) Do not arise

SHRI C K. JAFFER SHARIEF I am surprised at the very irresponsible answer given by the Minister. This country has undertaken planned development programme. But my specific question is whether Government have conducted any Survey regarding the requirement of houses in each State and if so, the details thereof? But the hon Minister has come out with an irresponsible answer. I do not know how the money allocated for this purpose is being utilised and in which way the programme is implemented. I do not know what the Ministry of Works and Housing is going to do in this regard. I have put the specific question and I wanted the Minister to give proper reply. But the Minister has not given a proper reply. There must be some information with the Government about the planned development. If it is not available with the Government are you going to conduct a survey and make available the information regarding the planned development and how this problem is going to be solved?

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT Sir, the hon. Member wanted a specific reply and when I said in reply "No Sir" to part (a) of his question, I think the answer was specific. And according to me, it cannot be an irresponsible answer. The fact is that on the basis of the 1971 census, Government has arrived at a figure and the dimension of the problem has been estimated and I have repeated it often here on the floor of the House. But unfortunately the question has been put in a manner which was unanswerable and from the whole of

rumbling speech, it was difficult to find the question. That was the point. The dimension of the problem is that if you have 20 years' perspective, then you will be required to have constructed 4.5 million or 5 million houses over 20 years. Now, this is something which the Government cannot do. But I can tell you what is it that the Government is doing to enhance the housing activity. For that I would have given all the figures.

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:

Again the Minister is giving irresponsible answer. He is also putting blame on me. I am sorry to point out that the Minister is equally an elected Member of this House. He has got the responsibility for his constituency. It is not that we should always get the reply prepared by the bureaucrats. The hon. Minister has said that they have arrived at a figure as per the Census of 1977. Then there must have been some study. On what basis you have arrived at some figure? Without having a clear picture before us, how are you going to plan? It is clearly an evading answer. I would like to know whether the Government would at least now make up its mind to have a study on this question and then plan it properly so that the people who have already been benefited do not get further benefit. The people who do not have accommodation or do not have any shelter should have housing facility. Then only the Government and the country can proceed on the basis of the planned programme and try to solve all these problems and also see that the programme is taken to the weaker sections of the people.

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: The hon. Member expects me to scan through his speech and pick up the questions and then answer them. I am prepared to give him the steps that the Government is taking to enhance the housing activity.

The shortage of houses is on the basis of the backlog, on the basis of

the replacements which are required for the obsolete structures and on the basis of growth of population. I would not say that even if we draw up a perspective plan over 20 years we will be able to meet the requirement. We cannot. But I will certainly claim that the housing activity and the effort has been multiplied manifold. I can give the details if you put the question in that manner.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस प्रश्न को देखा जाये। प्रश्न यह है कि क्या सरकार ने प्रत्येक राज्य में मकानों की जरूरतों के बारे में कोई सर्वेक्षण किया है, ? मंत्री जी का जवाब है, जी, नहीं। दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि यदि हाँ, तो सततम्बन्धी खोरा क्या है ? मंत्री जी का जवाब है कि प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

मैं इस पर प्रश्न उठाते हुए उनसे जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों को मकान की जरूरत विलकुल नहीं है ?

MR. SPEAKER: You have not understood his answer. He said: survey has not been conducted; we have got material.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : यदि मकान की जरूरत है तो निश्चित रूप से सर्वेक्षण किया जाना चाहिए। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि देश में कितने लोगों के पास मकान नहीं है और 1979-80 में कितने सैक्टर लोगों को मकान देने की व्यवस्था सरकार करेगी ?

श्री सिकन्दर बख्त : 1978 में यह मन्दाबा है कि जितनी मन्दाबा होंगी, उतनेकें निहाय वे हमारे पास 176 मिलियन मकानात होने चाहियें। हमारा योजना स्टॉक 47.5 मिलियन का है, मतलब यह कि हमको करीब-करीब 128.50 मिलियन मकान और चाहियें। अगर 20 वर्षों में भी फैलाव हो तो हम वहाँ क्या सकते हैं। लेकिन हमने इस मकान बनाने की कितना मलतीलाई किया है, पिछले 5 साला प्लान में इसके लिए 600 करोड़ रुपये का एलोकेशन था, इस साल छठी प्लान में 1538 करोड़ रुपये इसके लिए एलोकेट किया है जो कि पिछले एलोकेशन के मुकाबले में दार्द बना में ज्यादा है। इसके अलावा मकान का वाइश भी छोड़ा कर दिया गया है ताकि ज्यादा मकान बनाये जा सकें।

हमने प्राइवेट सैक्टर के इन्वेस्टमेंट को इन्साइड किया है ताकि चीकर सैक्टर के लिए मकान बनाये जा सकें और इंडीविजुअल जिनमे मकान बनाने की क्षमता है, उनके लिए साइट्स और सर्विसेज का इन्वेस्टमेंट भी किया है। लेकिन यह नहीं कह सकते हैं कि जितने मकानात की आवश्यकता है, वह बना सकेंगे।

SHRI A R BADRI NARAYAN

The entire planning in the country is done on the basis of the needs of the people. Is it not necessary that you assess the needs of the country before you come to planning? Have you done it?

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT We have estimated that I have already given you the figures right now. But those figures are not on the basis of the survey but on the basis of 1971 census.

Indian Contingent to Bangkok Asian Games

*393 **SHRI RUDOLPH RODRIGUES** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have taken note of the recommendation made by the All India Council of Sports (AICS) regarding the contingent being sent to Bangkok Asian Games and the subsequent Indian Olympic Association's (IOA) adverse reaction to the same and

(b) how do Government propose to give teeth to the functions of the AICS if its recommendations in such matters are not given due weightage?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Participation in international sports events including the Asian Games, is entirely within the jurisdiction of the Indian Olympic Association and National Sports Federations/Associations. However, the sports teams/individuals for whom Government meets cost of international air passage and releases necessary foreign exchange have to be cleared by Government on the recommendations of the All India Council of Sports which considers the proposals made by the IOA and National Sports Federation/Associa-

tions. While clearing such proposals due weightage is given by Government to the recommendations of the AICS which is an advisory body. Final decision in such matters rests with the Government.

SHRI RUDOLPH RODRIGUES

Mr Speaker, Sir in view of the fact that the All India Council of Sports for all practical purposes is a nominated body of the Government and therefore speaks for the Government in such matters, and in view of the fact that Government had accepted several months earlier guidelines for selection as had been laid down by the All India Council of Sports, will the hon Minister be kind enough to tell us (a) on what basis the Government has deviated even if it is ever so slightly from the recommendations made by the All India Council of Sports and the reasons for such deviation, (b) regarding the foreign exchange released for those who went to the Bangkok games did this include those who were not listed even in the final list approved by the Government?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER As regards (a) the Government followed the advice of the All India Council of Sports in thirteen matters but deviated in four matters only. One such case of deviation was in respect of the archery team. A token team of one male and female competitor was sent because of the fact that India was one of the sponsors of the Resolution for inclusion of archery in Asian games. As a result of that archery competition is being staged for the first time in Bangkok this year. Having sponsored the Resolution if even token participation had not taken place that would not have looked nice.

I Secondly two women badminton teams had been cleared although that had not been recommended by the All India Council of Sports. This was for the reason that this team had won the bronze medal in the last

Common Wealth Games at Edmonton. So, they needed some encouragement. About 15 shooters out of 21 recommended by the All India Council of Sports have been recommended for economic reasons. Similarly a slight modification was made in the case of weight lifter, instead of one weight lifter recommended by the All India Council of Sports, two have been sent because of the performance of the second man.

Under the present rules in the matter of foreign exchange, in visits for the first time, they get adequate foreign exchange for foreign visits. So, we cannot stand in the way for release in the usual way.

SHRI KUDOLPH RODRIGUES: Year after year the question comes up about participation in international events and there is a tremendous storm—because of the politics in sports we are faced with an unhealthy situation. Can't the Government, therefore, see to it—(a) that the selection for participation in such sports is made two or three months before the date of participation in order to give adequate training facilities to our people; and (b) can't the Government also consider that where the recommendations of A. I. C. S. are not accepted with regard to not only participation in sports but general sports policy, Government may give explicit reasons why this is not done?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: As I have told you, the selections are made by the Olympic Association and National Federation. The Government cannot intervene in this matter. Government simply provides for training facilities. However, A.I.C.S. took this matter up with the respective bodies for selection of candidates earlier. But in many cases only at the last moment the names had come. Secondly, about the reasons being assigned, we did not publicise the reasons but we made them known to the Chairman of the A.I.C.S. and some of the other members.

SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN: For want of national policy on physical education and sports our performance in international sports and Asian games is very poor. A.I.C.S. was to submit to the Government the draft policy on physical education and sports. I would like to know from the hon. Minister, has the Government received draft policy? If so, the decision or the action that they have taken may be made known.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: No, we have not received.

Uniform Act for Central Universities

*395. **SHRI CHATURBHUI:**
SHRI UGRASEN:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that each Central University has a different Central Act and if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether Government propose to bring forward a uniform Central Bill (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) Yes, Sir.

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Each Central University has its own special character and they came into existence at different points of time and therefore it is not possible to have a uniform Central Bill for all of them.

श्री चतुर्भुज: शिक्षा विभाग में आज विभिन्न प्राप्ति के स्तरों पर जो शिक्षा प्रवर्तित है उसमें राष्ट्रीय स्तरों में बाधा पैदा होती है। क्या मानविक शिक्षा संशोधन के, बताने में कि राष्ट्रीय स्तरों को के लिए, शिक्षा विभाग को महत्वपूर्ण समर्थन देना राष्ट्रीय नीति घोषित करने देना में एक समता स्तर का प्रयत्न करने? और क्या इसको के माध्यम से समर्थन देना सही?

श्री ० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र एक राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति 1968 में बन चुकी थी और नई शिक्षा नीति अभी बन रही है जहाँ पार्लियामेंट के सामने पेश होगी। इसके अलावा जो हमारी संसद यूनिवर्सिटीज है उनका विषय कोई एक कानून नहीं हो सकता है। उनको तबतक दूसरी है इसलिए हम एक नया बना सकते हैं।

श्री चतुर्भुज शर्मा जी न बताया कि राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति बना रहा है और एक तरह यह भी कहते हैं कि यह महत्वपूर्ण नहीं है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति का बना रहा है इस महत्वपूर्ण विषय को बनाते समय कितना धीरे-धीरे हम इसे करेंगे?

श्री ० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र यह विषय महत्वपूर्ण है इसलिए समय लगता है हम मनमाने नहीं कर सकते हैं।

MR. SPEAKER This is a different question altogether

DR. KARAN SINGH Sir there has been a longstanding decision that a Central University be set up in Pondicherry May I know from the hon Minister when that Bill is going to come before Parliament and why this inordinate delay in setting up the University?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER Sir the Public Accounts Committee of this House has suggested that new universities need not be multiplied in this country Still the Government is keen to set up universities in Pondicherry and Goa So far as Pondicherry is concerned the UGC is having some team to look into the physical aspect and other facilities

SHRI A BALA PAJANOR Sir the hon Minister said that a team is visiting Pondicherry But I do not know whether he is aware of the fact that this matter has been going on for the last 10 years So I want to get a clarification. Will this team be the final team or we will be having teams afterwards, one after another?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER There is no finality in life The position may change from time to time

Raj Krishna Committee on Land Reforms

*396 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU
SHRI R V SWAMINATHAN

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the Raj Krishna Committee in its report submitted to the Government has suggested that all the State Legislation on Land Reforms which have received the assent of the President should be given the protection of the ninth schedule of the constitution, and

(b) if so Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) (a) Yes Sir

(b) The report is under examination

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Will the hon Minister kindly tell this House as to when was the West Bengal Land Reforms Amendment Bill, 1977 was passed by the State Legislature and when was that received by the Central Government for President's signature and when was the approval given and the time taken between the enactment and the President's approval thereof?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA This information is not asked for in the question I can supply all the information to the hon Member later

MR. SPEAKER It is because you have asked for some details. You are on the Raj Krishna Committee Report.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU I am coming to that The West Bengal Land Reforms Amendment Bill did not become an Act As far as the West Bengal Legislature is concerned, it became an Act It was passed by the State Legislature and it has been suppressed by the Central Government I

am asking the hon. Minister: In view of the Raj Krishna Committee's strong recommendations in this matter, will the Act be now put in the Ninth Schedule or not? If not, the reasons therefor.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: As I have mentioned, the Report is under examination. It will be decided only in consultation with the Law Department whether to do it or not.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: My first supplementary was very relevant....

MR. SPEAKER: The first supplementary did not arise out of this. In the main Question you have only asked him about Raj Krishna Committee's Report.

Mr. Swaminathan.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: May I know when the Raj Krishna Committee's report was submitted to the Government and how long it will take to finalise consideration of the report?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: It was submitted only in the middle of November, and it will take some time to consider it in consultation with the Law Department. The matter is with the Law Department.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

सोचियत सभ के साथ 10 वर्षीय कृषि, सहयोग कार्यक्रम

*387. श्री हरमोहिन्द वर्मा : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत और सोवियत संघ के विशेषज्ञों द्वारा कृषि क्षेत्र के लिए जो प्र ही एक 10 वर्षीय सहयोग कार्यक्रम तैयार करने का विचार है;

(ख) यदि हा, तो अब तक और क्या कोई इससे प्रतिनिधि मण्डल भारत आ रहा है; और

(ग) यदि हा, तो क्या सोवियत संघ की कोई भारतीय प्रतिनिधि मण्डल भेजने का विचार है; और

(घ) यदि हा, तो अब तक ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजोत सिंह बरनला) : (क) और (घ) भारत तथा रूस में परस्पर दायिक, व्यापार, वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी सहयता सम्बन्धी 10 से 15 वर्ष की अवधि के एक दोपक्षालीन कार्यक्रम की 1-12-1979 की अन्तिम रूप दिया गया था। इस कार्यक्रम में अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ कृषि, पशु-पालन तथा अन्तर्देशीय यातायात के क्षेत्रों में सहयोग देना भी शामिल है। कृषि तथा पशु-पालन के क्षेत्रों में सहयोग सम्बन्धी कार्यक्रम 19 अक्टूबर, 1978 को रूस के कृषि उप-मंत्री, महामहिम डा० बी० ए० क्लार के नेतृत्व में एक रूसी प्रतिनिधि मण्डल तथा कृषि और ग्राम विकास विभाग के सचिव के नेतृत्व में भारतीय प्रतिनिधि मण्डल में हुए परस्पर विचार-विमर्श के पश्चात् तैयार किया गया था। अन्तर्देशीय यातायात में सहयोग से सम्बन्धित कार्यक्रम 13 अक्टूबर, 1978 को तैयार किया गया था।

(ग) जी, नहीं

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

Alleged Malpractices in National Science Talent Examination

*388. SHRI A. MURUGESAN:

SHRI P. KANNAN:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the distribution of successful candidates of National Science Talent Examination according to various States and the number from Delhi during the last three years;

(b) whether Government are aware of influential persons' efforts to push candidates from Delhi into the list of successful candidates as reported in the *Times of India* dated the 20th November, 1978; and

(c) if so, the precise position and action taken against malpractices?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) A statement indicating the number of successful candidates in the National Science Talent Examination during the last three years is attached.

(b) whether any amount has been demanded,

(c) whether Government are going to consider this proposal, and

(d) if not, reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION
SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE
(DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUN-
DER) (a) to (d) The Sabarmati
Ashram Preservation and Memorial
Trust, Ahmedabad has requested the
Government of India for grant of a
non-recurring grant of Rs. 10,00,000/-
for renovation and development of the
Ashram buildings and a recurring
grant of Rs. 50,000/- per annum for
the maintenance and upkeep of the
Ashram.

The matter is under consideration

Cashew Development Corporation for
Orissa

*393 SHRI K. PRADHANI. Will
the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND
IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the
Central Government have suggested
to the Government of Orissa to set up
a Cashew Development Corporation,
and

(b) if so the details regarding the
financial assistance being provided by
the Central Government and the Cen-
tral Cashew Development Council for
systematic development of cashew
plantations?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICUL-
TURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI
SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) (a) Yes
Sir

(b) When the Cashew Development
Corporation is set up Government of
India's assistance to it would be by
way of participation in the equity of
the Corporation to the extent of 49
per cent

The Government of India are
already providing 100 per cent finan-
cial assistance for various Centrally
Sponsored Schemes viz production of
high yielding plants from selected
parental trees, organisation of de-
monstrations to educate the farmers
on the efficacy of improved cultural
practices and for bringing new areas
under cashew cultivation by providing
planting subsidy. A Central assis-
tance of Rs. 38.85 lakhs has been sanc-
tioned to Orissa for the current year

Drug Addicts Among Students

*399 SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N
PATIL;
SHRI VASANT SATHE

Will the Minister of EDUCATION,
SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE
be pleased to state

(a) whether in the hostels attached
to the IITs at Kharagpur, Delhi and
Kanpur, AILMS, Banaras Hindu
University, Indian School of Mines,
Dhanbad, and certain other places of
higher learning young drunkards,
drug addicts, opium-eaters, etc. operate
in large numbers, making it impos-
sible for freshers and others to live a
clean life away from these perva-
sions,

(b) whether Government will, in
view of the extent and urgency of the
problem, set up a commission of in-
quiry which will recommend preven-
tive steps in the near future, and

(c) whether it is possible that a
surreptitious organisation financed by
aliens, is responsible for spreading
vices, among the students with the
precise object of undermining pro-
gress?

THE MINISTER FOR EDUCATION,
SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE
(DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUN-
DER) (a) to (c) Reports on this pro-
blem have been called for from the
institution concerned and a statement
will be placed on the Table of the
House

संसद् सदस्यों के लिए दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के प्लॉट फ्लैट

*400. श्री मोहन लाल विप्लव : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्रों यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्तमान सरकार के शासन में आने के पश्चात् कितने संसद् सदस्यों ने दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण को प्लॉटों और फ्लैटों के आवंटन के लिए आवेदन पत्र दिये और उक्त अवधि में कितने संसद्-सदस्यों ने पहले आवंटित प्लॉटों के अन्तर्गत के लिए आवेदन पत्र दिये ;

(घ) कितने मामलों में संसद् सदस्यों के अनुरोध स्वीकार किये गये और कितनों में अस्वीकार किये गये, और

(ग) कितने मामले वत 6 मास से और 1 वर्ष से अधिक समय से चर्चित पड़े हैं और प्रत्येक मामले में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बट) (क) से (ग). —

प्लॉटों के लिए	1 सदस्य
फ्लैटों के लिए	106 सदस्य
प्लॉटों के अन्तर्गत के लिए	1 सदस्य

इन अन्तर्गत का अनुरोध जो लगभग एक वर्ष पहले प्राप्त हुआ था, विचारधीन है ।

Rise in Issue Price of Wheat

*401. SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT;
SHRI ANANT RAM
JAISWAL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have decided to raise the issue price of wheat from Rs. 125/- to Rs. 130/- a quintal; and

(b) if so, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir, with effect from 1-12-1978.

(b) This is with a view to rationalizing the overall burden of subsidy on wheat and rice.

हार्दपुर से बछवाड़ा तक गंगा पर तटबंध

*402. श्री राम बिलास पासवान : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर बिहार को प्रतिवर्ष भारी निवासकारी बाढ़ का सामना करना पड़ता है ;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि उत्तर बिहार में हार्दपुर से बछवाड़ा तक गंगा नदी के तटबंध का निर्माण हो जाने से प्रभावित क्षेत्र के लगभग 30 लाख व्यक्तियों की बाढ़ में रक्षा हो सकी; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार का विचार इन तटबंध का निर्माण-अथवा बहाल करने का है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजित सिंह जगन्नाथ) : (क) उत्तरी बिहार का कोई न कोई क्षेत्र मुख्यतः भारत और नेपाल की संयुक्त नदियों की बाढ़ों से हर वर्ष प्रभावित हो जाता है ।

(घ) प्रस्तावित हार्दपुर-बजौरीपुर (बछवाड़ा) तटबंध स्क्रीन है, जो बिहार सरकार द्वारा हाल में तैयार की गई है और जिसकी इस समय गंगा बाढ़ नियंत्रण प्रायोग में तकनीकी जांच की जा रही है, 80,358 हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र और 4.33 लाख लोगों की सुरक्षा प्राप्त होगी ।

(ग) ऐसे परिवोजनाओं का वित्त-भाषण राज्य सरकारों द्वारा किया जाता है ।

World Wild Life Fund

*403. DR. KARAN SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the name of the Chairman of World Wild Life Fund, India;

(b) what are the activities of the Fund;

(c) whether workers, belonging to the (above) Fund have made some disparaging remarks about the wild life conservation work of the State Forest Departments and also have been interfering in the work of the Forest Departments; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) (a) and (b) According to information supplied by the World Life Fund (India) the President of the organisation is Gen P P Kumaramangalam (retd). It is reported by them that the Fund is dedicated to the task of conserving India's flora and fauna and their habitat, particularly saving endangered species from extinction.

(c) No such information has come to the notice of the Central Government.

(d) Does not arise

Rejection of Prohibition Proposal by Kerala Government

*404 SHRI C R MAHATA Will the Minister of EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that Kerala Government have rejected the Central Government proposal for total prohibition and

(b) if so the details in this regard and the reaction of the Central Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER) (a) No Sir, according to the information received so far from the Kerala Government.

(b) Does not arise

अत्योदय बायबल के लिए धर्मों का चयन

3784 श्री युपरसिंग राग हवि घोर सिचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि

(क) का अत्योदय बायबल को मजबूत बनाने हेतु प्रारंभिक विचार-विमर्श के दौरान दक्षिण भारत का चयन किया गया है और

(ख) यदि हाँ तो कब विचार-मंडल है जिसने यह योजना प्रारंभ की है और इसका संचालन किसे ?

हवि घोर सिचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मानु प्रताप सिंह) . (क) घोर (ख) कुछेक राज्य सरकारों द्वारा धर्म विभाग के अधीन निजी कार्यकर्ता के अन्तर्गत अत्योदय बायबल प्रारम्भ किए गए हैं। मर्यादित प्रारंभिक विचार-मंडल जिस न-श्रीय योजना के रूप में कार्यवाही में किया जा रहा है के अन्तर्गत चार वर्षों में 2300 छात्रों को तैयार किया जाएगा। यह अत्योदय योजना बहुत है, किन्तु बायबल में अत्योदय का सत्यता का स्वीकार किया गया है जो कथार वर्गों के लिए है।

Development of Tuglakabad Extension, New Delhi

3785 SHRI K. A. RAJAN Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether residents welfare association (Regd.) Tuglakabad Extension, New Delhi had sent a communication to DDA on 19-6-78 regarding development of the area,

(b) whether DDA in its reply on 22-7-1978 [F-S(30)77-UVC pt.] had said that the area covered up by the colony does not fall in development area of the DDA, and

(c) whether DDA had acquired this land and taken any step in the matter, and

(d) if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) (a) The representation received from the Association was about regularisation of unauthorised colonies

(b) Yes Sir

(c) No Sir DDA has not acquired land in Tuglakabad Extension

(d) Does not arise.

Teaching Subjects in evening classes of Delhi University

3786. SHRI ROOP NATH SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the subjects for which evening classes are held by the Delhi University for Graduation/Post Graduation;

(b) whether evening classes are held for M.B.A. course also; and

(c) if so, how admission to MBA course for evening classes is made and when the tests, if any, for admission, is held?

THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House in due course.

Housing Schemes for Industrial Workers

3787. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of the various Housing Schemes for Industrial workers and for others in big cities formulated by the HUDCO during the current financial year State-wise and the capital outlay involved in each case;

(b) the total number of tenements built by the HUDCO upto 30th September, 1978—State-wise and at what cost; and

(c) the manner of their allotment and recovery of cost?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) HUDCO has a variety of schemes for advancing loans to various construction agencies all over the country for undertaking Housing and Urban Development Schemes. The houses constructed under such schemes are sold to general public on out-right sale/hire purchase basis. Such houses can also be purchased by industrial workers. The normal terms of loan for Urban Housing Schemes are given at Statement I.

There is a special scheme for advancing loans to employers in the public and private sectors for undertaking rental housing scheme under which loans are available at 12 per cent net rate of interest with a repayment period of 7 years. Loans are also available to the corporate employers for constructing and selling houses to their employees on the terms prescribed by HUDCO.

(b): The State-wise details of tenements sanctioned by HUDCO since its inception upto 30th September, 1978, with project costs are given at statement-II. The actual construction is undertaken by the borrowing agencies.

(c) The houses are allotted by the borrowing agencies and cost instalments are recovered by them from the beneficiaries. The maximum repayment period of loan by the borrower to HUDCO for the rental schemes is 7 years and varies between 10 years to 20 years for the hire-purchase schemes.

Statement I
Urban Housing Schemes Financed by Hudco

Schemes	For whom meant	Max. re- payment period (Years)	Net rate of interest %	Ceiling* cost (Rs.)
1. Houses/ Flats	RWS	20	5	8000
	LIG	15	7	18000
	MIG I	12	9.5	25000
	MIG II	12	10.5	12000
	HIG	10	11.5	100000

Offer from USSR to control floods

3791 SHRI M RAM GOPAL REDDY Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether USSR has offered help to India in controlling floods and use of waters for irrigation and

(b) if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) (a) No such offer of help has been received from USSR for controlling floods. A long term programme of Economic Scientific and Technical Cooperation between India and USSR is under discussion and this programme inter alia envisages cooperation in the field of Irrigation.

(b) Details of the long term draft programme of cooperation between India and USSR in the field of irrigation are given below. —

Irrigation

Taking into consideration that large scale programme of irrigation projects is being implemented in India and the USSR, both sides note that there are favourable possibilities for developing cooperation in various areas of water projects pertaining to carrying out investigations design and other works required for effecting the proposed irrigation programmes.

Both sides will develop cooperation in the field of irrigation along the following lines

Study of the technology of transference of surface stream flow both within and between the river basins as well as the technology of utilisation of underground waters,

Joint study of specific problems in connection with building high dams with earth and rockfill including dams on non-rocky foundations, joint study

of specific problems connected with the construction of large canal systems,

Utilisation of the directed explosion method for construction of dams and canals, study of preabrication techniques for canal lining in the construction of large canal systems and other irrigation projects,

Use of mathematical models for solution of engineering problems in water resources,

Working out of the methods for extending the life of reservoirs (silt sedimentation)

The programme has still to be finalised.

Jersey Breeding Farm at Sabarmati Ashram at Bida) Gujarat

3792 SHRI AMARSINH V RATHAWA

SHRI AHMED M PATEL.

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether National Dairy Development Board has established a large jersey cattle breeding farm at Sabarmati Ashram Gaushala Farm at Bida) in Gujarat State, and

(b) if so, when it was established and the achievement made?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) (a) Yes Sir The farm is being set by the National Dairy Development Board on behalf of the State Government under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme

(b) The work was started in 1975-76. Infrastructure has been partly created. This includes construction of buildings, land development irrigation facilities purchase of equipment etc. So far only 50 pregnant heifers have been supplied to the farm under the Danish

International Development Agency (DANIDA) assistance. When fully set up, it will be a medium sized progeny testing unit.

Colonies regularised by M.C.D. in 1970-71

3192, SHRI DAJIBA DESAI, Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the colonies which were regularised by M.C.D. in 1970-71;

(b) whether building activities have been opened in these colonies or not;

(c) if not, the reasons thereof; and

(d) the time by which Government proposes to allow opening of building activities in these colonies?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SUKANDAR BAKET): (a) The names are given in statement.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). The conditions laid down for fulfilment when these colonies were regularised have not yet been fulfilled. The release of building activities will depend upon fulfilment of these conditions.

Statement

List of Colonies regularised by M.C.D. 1970-71.

Sl. No. Name of Colony

1. Gopal Park, Khureji Khas Sector-1
2. New Lyallpur, Khureji Khas Sector No. 1
3. Gian Park, Khureji Khas-1
4. Shivpuri Extension K.K.-1
5. Baldev Park, Khureji Khas-2

- | 1 | 2 |
|-----|---|
| 6. | Brijpuri K.K.-2 |
| 7. | Subhas Park near Navin Shahdara |
| 8. | Panchsheel Garden near Navin Shahdara |
| 9. | Dwarka Puri, Sultan Puri |
| 10. | Balbir Nagar Extension |
| 11. | Shalimar Park, Bhola Nath Nagar |
| 12. | Jawala Nagar, Mukesh Nagar (Maharathi Colony) |
| 13. | Ram Nagar, Loni Road |
| 14. | Mansrovar Park near B. India Colony |
| 15. | Kundan Nagar |
| 16. | Chakhandi Extension |
| 17. | Mukhram Garden |
| 18. | Santgarh Extension East |
| 19. | Mukhram Park Extension |
| 20. | Vishnu Garden Part-1 |
| 21. | Ram Nagar Extension |
| 22. | Vishnu Garden Extension No. 1 |
| 23. | Ganesh Nagar Extension (Left over portion) |
| 24. | Mahabir Nagar Extension (Left over portion) |
| 25. | Krishna Park, Najafgarh Road |
| 26. | Krishnapuri, Najafgarh Road |
| 27. | Janak Park & Extension |
| 28. | Kedar Bagh, Rohitak Road |
| 29. | Sudershan Park Extension |
| 30. | Sri Nagar Extension (E&H) |
| 31. | Shanti Nagar, Tri Nagar |
| 32. | Indrapuri Extension |
| 33. | Gupta Colony Extension |

- 34 Vishwas Nagar (Left over portion,
35 R R Block & A R Block (Left over portion) G T Road Shahdata
36 New Patel Nagar
37 Janata Colony, N Road
38 Shastri Park, Khureji-1
39 Raja Park, Shakurbasti
40 Rajdheshyan Park, Khureji Khas-2
41 Laxmi Market West (Residential Colony)
42 Shyam Nagar (Khureji Khas)
43 Chauhan Banger Zafrrabad
44 Arjun Nagar, Khureji Khas-1
45 Bhagwan Nagar
46 Jiwan Nagar
47 Siddarth Nagar
48 Portion of Hari Nagar.

सामाजिक सफाई को प्रश्रय

3794 श्री हुसम खन् खट्वाय : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और सफाई तथा मह बजाने की रुपा करते कि —

(क) चालू वित्तीय वर्ष क दीयान मन्त्रालय ने दिल्ली में प्रत्येक सामाजिक सफाई/नस्वा को कितनी वित्तीय राशि का अनुदान दिया है, और

(ख) इस समय कितने आवेदन पत्र सरकार के विचारधीन है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और सफाई मंत्री (श्री प्रताप खन् खट्वा) (क) समाज कल्याण विभाग द्वारा दिए गए अनुदान का विवरण यन्म है :

(ख) 19

विवरण

(1) दिल्ली में बायों के लिए अनुदान

सफाई/सहायता का नाम	वित्तीय वर्ष 1978-79 में अब तक दिए गए अनुदान
1	2
1 सनीवनी सोमायटी फार्मेट हिल्स, नई दिल्ली	24,182 25
2 दिल्ली बीमन् एजुकेशन एण्ड रिसर्च फार्मेटाईवेसन, नई दिल्ली	3 500 00
3 110 जाकिर हुसैन मैमरिगल सामायटी, नई दिल्ली	30,000 00
4 इण्डोस्ट्रियल वेलफेयर एसोसिएशन, नई दिल्ली	3,000 00
5 जनता विद्यापीठ, नई दिल्ली	9,950 00
6 मग बीमन् एसोसिएशन, नई दिल्ली	5,68,800 00
7 इन्टीर्युट फार्मेटाईवेसन इन्वर्नल, साउथ एमड0, नई दिल्ली	57,000 00
8 ब्वाइड रिनीफ एसोसिएशन, नई दिल्ली	1,39,600 00
9 मग बीमन् रिस्चिजन एसोसिएशन, नई दिल्ली	665 00
	8,36,697 25

(2) दिल्ली तथा अन्य स्थानों पर बायों के लिए दिल्ली में स्थित ग्रामिण भारतीय मण्डल / सहायता का अनुदान :

1	2
1 इण्डियन बीमिल फार्मेटाईवेसन, नई दिल्ली	31,74,520.00
2 भारतीय प्राविमत्राति सफा, नई दिल्ली	9,32,320.00

I	2
	रुपये
3. शाल इण्डिया फेडरेशन कार दि डेफ, नई दिल्ली	43,820.00
4. शाल इण्डिया परिवार कल्याण परिषद्, नई दिल्ली	1,51,000.00
5. हरिजन नेक्क तप, नई दिल्ली	6,15,300.00
6. एस.निष्पन्न कार मोशन हैल्थ इन इण्डिया, नई दिल्ली	1,59,000.00
7. शाल इण्डिया प्रमोशन कॉन्सिल, नई दिल्ली	3,00,000.00
8. गंगानल फेडरेशन याक दि व्लादेय, नई दिल्ली	65,674.00
9. फेडरेशन कार वेल्लेयर याक मैडनो रिजर्विड, नई दिल्ली	55,615.00
10. इण्डियन क्रीडापरेडिब यूनियन, नई दिल्ली	3,050.00
11. हाउसकिंग रूमन सेमोपियल सोलापडी, नई दिल्ली	34,440.00
	<u>55,34,742.00</u>
कुल योग	63,71,439.25

Specific allotment of D.D.A. Flats

3793. SHRI RAM KANWAR BERWA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of registered persons eligible for the specific allotment of flats built by the D.D.A. in M.L.G. Category in Pankha Road according to the draw of lots for the allotment held in March, 1978;

(b) the serial numbers of flats allotted to the successful applicants in the above draw;

(c) the dates on which the demand-cum-allotment letters were issued to each of the successful applicants;

(d) the serial numbers of flats which have been surrendered by the successful applicants and the dates on which intimation was received for cancellation; and

(e) the manner in which these flats have been or are proposed to be allotted?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) The specific draw is held among those who have been allotted flats on the basis of their seniority in registration. In this case 8 such persons took part in the draw. Of these 4 were for allotment of flat on cash down basis and 4 for allotment on hire-purchase basis.

The 9th flat which was available for allotment was allotted on compassionate grounds on hire-purchase basis. This was subsequently converted on the request of the person to whom the allotment was made to cash down basis.

(b) In pocket C-3 A, houses Nos. 4B, 27B, 133B, 134B, 140B; 144B; 145B and 2C were allotted to those who were entitled for allotment on the basis of their seniority in registration. Flat No. 138B was allotted to the person to whom the allotment was made on compassionate grounds.

(c) The demand-cum-allotment letters were issued on 5-6-78 in 8 cases and on 29-8-78 in the remaining case.

(d) Flat No. C-3A/2C was surrendered. The intimation was received in the concerned branch of DDA on 19-3-1978.

(e) Since the flat was surrendered by a person to whom it was allotted on hire-purchase basis, it is proposed to offer this flat to a person waiting in the list on hire-purchase basis.

Integrated Rural Development Project in Orissa

396 SHRI PADMACHARAN SAMANTASINHERA Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether in Orissa State on the Integrated Rural Development project is not being spent the allotted amount of money in time,

(b) if so when this project was sanctioned and amounts provided therefor

(c) the reasons for not spending the said amount in time, and expenditure outstanding upto date, and

(d) when this project is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRASAD SINGH) (a) Yes Sir

(b) District Puri in Orissa was selected under the old I.R.D. Programme initiated during 1976-77. An amount of Rs 71.06 lakhs was provided for implementation of the project during 1977-78.

(c) The funds for implementing the project were released towards the close of the financial year 1977-78. The funds could not therefore be utilised before the end of the financial year 1977-78. The State Government was authorised to utilise the funds sanctioned upto 30th June 1978. The time limit for utilisation of funds was further extended upto 31st December 1978. The progress of utilisation of funds is however slow and only an amount of Rs 36.96 lakhs has been reported utilised by the State Govt upto 7th December 1978. Thus an amount of Rs 34.10 lakhs remained unutilised as on 7th December 1978.

(d) In the normal course the project should be completed by 31st December 1978. The entire amount sanctioned is, however, not likely to be utilised by

that time. Accordingly, a proposal for extending the time for utilising the amount sanctioned for the project upto 31st March, 1979 is under consideration.

Permission to cover 75 per cent of the Area of Plots by DDA

397 SHRI U S PATIL Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) what is the criteria for giving permission by the Delhi Development Authority for the coverage of 75 per cent area on each floor of the Houses built on 70 to 84 sq metre plots in the Pitam Pura Residential Scheme,

(b) what are the details of the particulars of the persons who were allowed by the DDA the coverage of 75 per cent area on each floor of the House during the period from April, 1976 to November, 1978 and the reasons for giving such permission,

(c) what is the number of persons who have violated this provision and what penalty DDA has imposed on them, and

(d) whether there is a proposal under Government consideration to allow 75 per cent coverage on plots measuring 70 and 84 sq metre, in Pitampura Residential Scheme and if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) (a) According to the provisions of the Master Plan the plot coverage of a plot upto 300 sq m is 60 per cent. The Delhi Development Authority had however allowed for small plots of 70 to 84 sq mts a coverage of 75 per cent upto 14th December, 1976 which was reduced to 66 per cent thereafter.

(b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha

(c) Unless all the requests for issue of completion certificates have been received and examined, it is not possible either to give the number of persons who have violated or the quantum of penalty, as it is levied only at the time of issue of completion certificates.

(d) Keeping in view the large number of small plots which have recently been carved out and keeping the density and environmental standards in view, there is no proposal under consideration of Government to allow 75 per cent coverage on plots measuring 70—74 sq. mts. in Pimpura Residential Scheme.

Housing Schemes for the Poorer Sections

3798. SHRI M. A. HANNAN
ALHAJ:

SHRI SACHINDRA LAL
SINGHA:

SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the scheme initiated by the Ministry for the poorer people in the weaker section and middle income group for their housing schemes;

(b) the details of those schemes so far implemented in West Bengal and North Eastern Region States, State-wise upto date with the total amount sanctioned and spent upto date in comparison to Karnataka, Tamilnadu and Maharashtra;

(c) the details of the scheme that are implemented in West Bengal and North Eastern Region States, State-wise, district-wise and the result achieved; and

(d) the details of the programme undertaken by these states, state-wise, to implement these schemes, scheme-wise?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) A statement is enclosed.

(b) Housing is a State subject. Central financial assistance to the States for all their State sector projects, including housing, is released in the shape of 'block loans' and 'block grants' without them being tied to any particular scheme, project or head of development. The State Governments are free to utilise the block assistance on their Plan schemes according to their needs and priorities. The Government do not have information about the amount sanctioned by the State Governments for housing purposes and the amount spent upto date on housing.

(c) The details of the schemes being implemented by the West Bengal and North Eastern Region States and the results achieved are given in the statement. District-wise details are not available.

(d) The Government do not have the details of the programme undertaken by the States to implement these Schemes.

Statement

The Government have introduced the following social housing schemes for construction of houses in the urban and rural areas:

(i) Integrated Subsidised Housing Scheme for Industrial Workers and Economically Weaker Section or Communities:

The Scheme is intended for construction of self-financing rental houses for low paid industrial workers and other economically weaker sections of community.

nity The income limit for allotment of houses built under the scheme is Rs 500 per month subject to payment of some additional charges by allottees in the income group between Rs 350 to Rs 500 Government and Government agencies have been permitted to sell the houses constructed under this scheme to the existing occupants

(ii) *Low Income Group Housing Scheme*

The Scheme provides for loan assistance to the extent of 80 per cent of the approved cost of a house subject to a maximum of Rs 14,000 to families whose annual income does not exceed Rs 7,200

(iii) *Middle Income Group Housing Scheme*

The Scheme provides for loan assistance to the extent of 80 per cent of the approved cost of a house subject to a maximum of Rs 27,500 to families whose annual income is in the range of Rs 7,201 to Rs 18,000

(iv) *Village Housing Projects Scheme*

The scheme provides for grant of loans for construction of houses by villagers and their cooperatives to the extent of 80 per cent of the cost of construction subject to a maximum of Rs 5,000 and also for laying of streets and drains to improve the environmental hygiene of villages.

(v) *Slum Clearance/Improvement Scheme*

The scheme envisages grant of financial assistance to the State Governments and Union Territories and through them to the local bodies for improvement of slum areas and rehousing of slum dwellers in the lower income bracket upto Rs 350 per month

(vi) *Rental Housing Scheme for State Government Employees*

Under this scheme, the State Governments utilise the funds exclusively for construction of new houses for allotment to State Government employees on payment of monthly rent in accordance with the normal rules of the State Government

(vii) *Land Acquisition and Development Scheme*

The scheme provides for grant of financial assistance to the State Governments for large scale acquisition and development of land to enable them to develop the plots and make them available at reasonable prices to intending house builders and for providing other community facilities

(viii) *Scheme for provision of house-sites to landless workers in rural areas*

This scheme provides house-sites, free of cost to the rural landless who do not own a house site or a built up house or hut on land of their own

(ix) *Subsidised Housing Scheme for Plantation Workers*

This scheme aims at providing rent free housing to resident plantation workers who belong to weaker sections of the society The Central Government provides financial assistance to the extent of 37½ per cent of the cost of construction of houses (50 per cent as loan and 37½ per cent as subsidy) under the scheme The remaining 12½ per cent is provided by the employers

Except for the Subsidised Housing Scheme for Plantation Workers, which is in the Central Sector all other social housing schemes are in the State Sector

Statement

As on 30-9-1978

Sl. No.	Name of State Government/ Union Territory	Name of scheme being implemented	Results achieved	Based on progress reports received upto
1	2	3	4	5
14	West Bengal	(i) Integrated Subsidised Housing Scheme for Industrial Workers and Economically Weaker Sections of Community.	17404 houses	30-9-1977
		(ii) Low Income Group Housing Scheme.	9694 houses	31-3-1976
		(iii) Subsidised Housing Scheme for Plantation Workers.	6715 houses	31-3-1978
		(iv) Rental Housing Scheme for State Government Employees.	5333 houses	31-3-1976
		(v) Middle Income Group Housing Scheme.	3087 houses	31-3-1978
		(vi) Village Housing Project Scheme.	3652 houses	31-12-1970
		(vii) Land Acquisition and Development Scheme.	990.95 acres (acquired) 201.68 acres (developed)	31-3-1977
		(viii) Slum clearance/ Improvement Scheme.	5316 houses/ plots	March, 1972
		(ix) Provision of Housesites to Landless Workers.	2,97,929 housesites.	31-0-1978
	Assam.	(i) Integrated Subsidised Housing Scheme for Industrial Workers and Economically Weaker Sections of Community.	559 houses	30-9-1977
		(ii) Low Income Group Housing Scheme.	2025 houses	31-3-1978
		(iii) Subsidised Housing Scheme for Plantation Workers.	6811 houses	31-12-1977
		(iv) Rental Housing Scheme for State Government Employees.	7 houses	30-6-1977
		(v) Middle Income Group Housing Scheme.	169 houses	31-3-1978
		(vi) Village Housing Project Scheme	1 house	30-6-1977
		(vii) Land Acquisition and Development Scheme.	160.70 acres (acquired) 31.79 acres (developed)	31-3-1969

1	2	3	4	5
	(viii)	Slum clearance/Improvement Scheme	362 houses/plots	December 1974
	(ix)	Provision of House-sites to Landless Workers	49056 house-sites	31-3-1978
Meghalaya	(i)	Integrated Subsidised Housing Scheme for Industrial Workers and Economically Weaker Sections of Community	50 houses	31-3-1978
	(ii)	Low Income Group Housing Scheme	42 houses	30-6-1977
	(iii)	Rental Housing Scheme for State Government Employees	"	30-6-1977
	(iv)	Middle Income Group Housing Scheme	27 houses	30-6-1977
	(v)	Land Acquisition and Development Scheme	330 acres (acquired)	31-3-1977
Manipur	(i)	Low Income Group Housing Scheme	603 houses	30-6-1977
	(ii)	Village Housing Projects Scheme	74 houses	Filed on 4th Plan document
	(iii)	Slum Clearance/Improvement Scheme	3 houses/plots	December 1974
Nagaland	(i)	Low Income Group Housing Scheme	1148 houses	30-6-1972
Tripura	(i)	Low Income Group Housing Scheme	294 houses	31-12-1977
	(ii)	Subsidised Housing Scheme for Plantation Workers	32 houses	31-3-1977
	(iii)	Middle Income Group Housing Scheme	79 houses	31-3-1977
	(iv)	Village Housing Projects Scheme	519 houses	31-12-76
	(v)	Slum Clearance/Improvement Scheme	60 houses/plots	December 1974
	(e)	Provision of House-site to Landless Workers	28307 house-sites	31-3-1978
Mizoram		Low Income Group Housing Scheme	"	30-6-1976

Agreement with Vietnam on Buffalo Research Institute

3799. SHRI JANARDHANAN POOJARY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement has been signed with Vietnam to set up a Research Institute on buffalo; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Under the agreement, through the letters exchanged in September, 1977 between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, the Government of India has agreed to assist the Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam in establishing a Buffalo Breeding & Research Centre in Viet Nam under the ITEC Programme of the Ministry of External Affairs. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has been nominated as the implementing agency for the establishment of this Centre. According to the agreement, the Indian side is to meet all expenditure on the supply and transportation of equipment, including some livestock initially for the Centre. It has also to meet the cost of training Vietnamese experts in India, including the cost of their accommodation, maintenance and local transport. In addition, the Indian side has also to make available the services of Indian Experts for the establishment of the Centre.

Foodgrains in Stock

3800. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) how much foodgrains is in the stock of the Government for future use;

(b) what are proposals to purchase and store more foodgrains out of the ensuing wheat crop and at what rate; and

(c) is Government facing some wastage of foodgrains in the storage godowns and if so, what steps the Government have proposed to solve the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) As on 1-11-78, the estimated stocks of foodgrains with all the public agencies in the country were of the order of 16.4 million tonnes.

(b) The price and procurement policy of wheat for 1979-80 marketing season is under consideration and a decision will be taken soon. Purchases of wheat from the ensuing crop would be done by way of price support operations.

(c) Despite all precautions, some wastage of foodgrains in godowns, takes place. The following steps are taken to minimise this wastage:—

(i) the godowns constructed are made rat-proof, white ant-proof and damp-proof;

(ii) pre-monsoon inspection of godowns is carried out and repairs undertaken to prevent leakage of rain water;

(iii) qualified and technically trained staff are deployed for periodical inspection, fumigation and proper upkeep of stocks; and

(iv) modern scientific pest control measures are undertaken to check insect, rodent and bird trouble.

Housing Loans to Orissa

3801. SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the demand (in terms of money) made by the Orissa Govern-

ment for house-building purposes, and

(b) whether the entire demand of the Orissa Government was complied with, if not the reasons, thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) (a) and (b) Central financial assistance is released to States in the form of block loans and block grants for their Annual Plans as a whole and not for any specific scheme project or sector of development. No demand has been received from the Government of Orissa for house building purposes specifically.

However in August 1978 the State Government of Orissa requested for the allocation of Life Insurance Corporation loan amounting to Rs 400 lakhs. The State Government was allocated LIC loan amounting to Rs 140 lakhs in October 1978. General Insurance Corporation loan amounting to Rs 100 lakhs has also been allocated to the State Government in November, 1978. Besides this Housing and Urban Development Corporation—a Government of India Undertaking—also make available loans to the States for housing purposes.

Expenditure On Agriculture in Lakshadweep

3802 **SHRI P. M. SAYLED** With the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) the total agricultural land developed in the Union territory of Lakshadweep so far,

(b) whether the Soil there is very fertile for the agricultural crops, if so whether Government has made any research about it there, if not, whether Government propose to do it, and

(c) how much has been spent up till now for the development of Agriculture in the Lakshadweep?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) (a) An area of 2780 ha of agricultural land has so far been developed.

(b) The soil is very fertile for coconut cultivation which occupies the entire cultivable area. The Department of Agriculture of the Union Territory has carried out trials on cultivation of various inter-crops in coconut gardens. Vegetables tuber crops like sweet potato and tapioca and fruit plants like papaya and banana are coming up. The Central Plantation Crop Research Institute a Unit of the ICAR at Minicoy has taken up an integrated research programme to develop a package of practices for inter-cropping in coconut gardens.

(c) Rs 61.03 lakhs

Assistance to Universities for expansion

3803 **SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether a number of Universities have submitted proposals for their expansion and sought a part assistance to be borne by the University Grants Commission,

(b) if so details thereon, and

(c) total assistance proposed to be provided by the Commission to those Universities?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER) (a) to (c) The University Grants Commission provides financial assistance to each University for a plan period for their development programmes which include opening of new departments and expansion of existing ones. The quantum of financial assistance is determined on the basis of the resources available with the Commission and the assessment of the

requirements of each university made by the Visiting Committees. The Commission has not yet finalised the guidelines for the formulation of the Sixth Plan programmes of the universities.

Representation from Kerala Government for development of Sports

3804. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI; Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the Kerala Government for development of Sports and some other problems; and

(b) if so, action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). A letter from the Kerala Minister for Works and Sports was received in August, 1978, bringing up various points relating to the promotion of sports and games in Kerala. The points raised in the letter were examined in the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare and reply explaining the position was sent to the Kerala Minister in November, 1978.

Difference in Cost of production of Sugar in Tamil Nadu and other States

3805. SHRI K. A. RAJU; Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of the fact that following decontrol of sugar, sugar produced in Tamil Nadu is not able to face the competition with sugar flowing into the State from the States of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar;

(b) if so, whether it is true that in view of the lower cost of produc-

tion the above States were able to sell sugar in Tamil Nadu at Rs. 1.20 p per kilo against Rs. 2.30 p. by the Tamil Nadu Sugar Mills; and

(c) if so, whether the Central Government propose to set up a National Sugar Corporation to run sick sugar mills or to hand over the mills it had taken over to the concerned States after redeeming them viable?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). With the removal of all controls of prices, distribution and movement of sugar with effect from August 16, 1978, the forces of supply and demand would govern the structure of market prices. The competitive ability would vary from factory to factory depending upon a variety of factors including its cost of production, the sales realization it obtains, productivity, utilization of installed capacity etc. The weighted average of the cost of production of Tamil Nadu sugar factories is, in fact, lower than that of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh

(c) No, Sir.

Government Accommodation

3806. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA; Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of employees category-wise entitled to each of the Type I to VIII of accommodation separately as on 30th November, 1978;

(b) whether government propose to provide them accommodation within six months, even hiring private accommodation if need be;

(c) the total number of Government quarters of each type separately available in Delhi/New Delhi in different pools; and

(d) the step taken or proposed to be taken to solve the housing shortage for government employees in the near future?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) (a) The total number of Central Government employees eligible for general pool accommodation in Delhi/New Delhi is as under. This information is based on the data collected for the previous allotment year ending on 30th November 1978.

Type	Number
I	26 207
II	35 603
III	17 558
IV	13 395
V	6 403
VI	1 001
VII	374
VIII	53
TOTAL	1 00 587

(b) There is no such proposal at present.

(c) Total number of quarters in the general pool under the control of the Directorate of Estates in Delhi/New Delhi is as under

Type	Number
I	15 324
II	15 890
III	5 876
IV	5 158
V	1 837
VI	478
VII	117
VIII	15
TOTAL	46 695

(d) Government has undertaken a crash programme of constructing 15,300 quarters in Delhi/New Delhi during the next three years

श्रीमान विवास प्राधिकरण के कमरों पर
प्रतिष्ठित भार समाप्त

3507 श्री डा० एन० मधो का निर्माण और बाधाएँ तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री 27 नवम्बर 1978 के धारा 19-8 प्रश्न मधो 1091 क भाग (घ) उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने का काम करने के लिए

(क) क्या 132 वर्ग मीटर के आकार का टैगार मान के समान स्थिति पर है कि नए नए मिरर के आकार का होगा

(ख) मुताबिक इन्टर और (कमरों/बैठक) की परिभाषा क्या है

(ग) क्या इन 512 फ्लैटों की सीमा मायापुरी के 132 वर्ग मीटर का आकार के बराबर होगी मधो का काम और

(घ) यदि नहीं तो क्या इन 132 फ्लैटों के लिए बाधाएँ का आकार का आकार का आकार के बराबर होगा मधो का काम और

निर्माण और बाधाएँ तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिद्धार्थ बज्ज) (क) का जवाब। उनसे प्रश्न के विषय का है कि वे अपने विचारों को बताने पर हैं।

(ख) यह बात सच है कि यह काम पर स्थिति है और कब तक काम के समाप्त है। यह हमें मायापुरी मधो और मधो का जवाब है।

(ग) क्या (घ) क्या इन फ्लैटों का मधो मधो मायापुरी का है कि इन फ्लैटों में कौन-कौन कराना सम्भव नहीं है। यदि सम्भव नहीं है तो इसके लिए मुताबिक विचार जाएगा।

Sale of DDA Flats

3808 SHRI SHYAMLAL DHURVE (Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 1091 on the 27th November 1978 regarding levying of sur-charge on DDA flats and state-

(a) whether sale of flats to the general public have increased the funds

(b) whether registration amount of the registered persons is utilised for construction of flats and whether this amount is taken to make available more flats to the public;

(c) whether DDA had sold flats to the Directorate of Estates after inviting applications from the registered persons;

(d) whether 512 flats under construction in Rajouri Garden and flats in the other colonies are proposed to be sold to the Directorate of Estates so as to make available more homes for Government employees;

(e) if so, whether due approval of the Parliament has been obtained for amending the Delhi Development Act; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) No, Sir, since 50 per cent of the flats are to be sold to them on hire purchase basis and the balance on cash down basis while all these flats are sold to the Directorate of Estates on cash down basis

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) and (f). Do not arise.

Lack of medical facilities in MIG/LIG Flats in Mayapuri sold by DDA to Estate Office

3809. DR. RANJIT SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 132 MIG flats in Mayapuri have been sold to Estate Office;

(b) whether there is no CGHS dispensary in 1000 MIG/LIG flats in the

area which is occupied mostly by Government employees and this area has been linked with Harinagar Dispensary;

(c) whether the residents of these flats have represented for shifting the dispensary to these flats as Harinagar dispensary is located in an old house surrounded by open and overflowing drains and is without potable water and other facilities;

(d) whether DGHS has agreed to shift this dispensary to these 132 flats and has requested to the Ministry of Works to provide necessary accommodation; and

(e) if so, by what date the dispensary is likely to be shifted to these 132 MIG flats?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) to (e). On the request of D.G.H.S. two flats have been allotted in Mayapuri and the C.G.H.S. dispensary shortly.

Lack of basic facilities in D.D.A. Colony, Lawrence Road

3810. DR. SARAJINI MAHISHI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no facility of Post Office, Bank, Super Bazar and CGHS in Lawrence Road, DDA Colony inhabited by the people belonging to Low Income Group;

(b) whether above authorities have approached DDA for allotment of suitable accommodation; and

(c) if so, the steps taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) (a) A Post Office and a Bank are functioning in Lawrence Road Industrial Area which is in close proximity to the Lawrence Road Residential Scheme. A Dispensary and a Super Bazar are also in existence. In Addition a number of convenient shopping centres have been constructed by the DDA. These have been disposed of and they are catering to the needs of the public in that area.

(b) and (c) The DDA has reported that request for sites for a P & T building and CGHS Dispensary have been received and that the sites have been finalised by the DDA for allotment.

Provision of basic facilities in Bodella, Tilak Nagar, New Delhi

3811 SHRI K LAKKAPPA Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that basic amenities like sewerage water, electricity etc have not been provided to the plot holders of Vikaspuri (Bodella) Welfare Association, Tilak Nagar, New Delhi, in spite of the fact that full payment in this behalf has been realised by DDA from them, and if so reasons therefor

(b) by what time the above facilities are likely to be provided to the said plots holders and

(c) the various authorities responsible for this lapse and whether action will be taken against them for this?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) (a) Sewerage work has been completed except in 'Packets C', 'F H 1' and H-3 which were subsequently converted from group housing to plotted area. The water supply

lines have been laid and connected to MCD main. MCD have been asked to release the water. The work of electric supply was started in 1973 and is keeping pace with the building activity in that area.

(b) Sewerage work—After March, 1979

Water Supply—MCD have been asked to release the water.

Electricity—The work is likely to be completed by the end of 1979-80.

(c) There has been no avoidable lapse on the part of DDA authorities in providing the basic facilities in Bodella.

Allotment of plot to P & T Department in Janakpuri New Delhi

3812 SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHOWHAN

SHRI RAM KANWAR BERWA

SHRI NATVERLAL B PARMAR

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the possession of the plot earmarked for Post and Telegraph Office in A-3 Block shopping centre in Janakpuri, New Delhi has already been given to P & T Department,

(b) if not, the reasons for delay, and

(c) when the possession of the said plot is likely to be given?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) (a) No Sir.

(b) The P & T Department have objected to the existence of a man-hole on the site.

(c) Soon after the shifting of the man-hole for which necessary action has already been initiated.

Qualifying Examination for IIT.

3813, SHRI A. E. T. BARROW: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the qualifications for entrance examination to the Indian Institutes of Technology is Class XI of the plus 2 stage of education;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to change the educational qualifications to pass at the end of the plus 2 stage; and

(c) if there is no proposal for such a change, the reasons why this change is not being made?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) A pass in Class XI of the +2 stage is also one of the minimum qualifications prescribed for admission to the Joint Entrance Examination of IITs.

(b) and (c). The All India Council for Technical Education has recommended that the first degree course in engineering should be of 4 years duration and that the entry to this course should be after 12 years of schooling. Changes in minimum qualifications for

admission to IITs will be reviewed only after the 10 + 2 system is introduced uniformly all over India and corresponding changes are also made in the structure and pattern of engineering education.

Save Grain Campaign

3814. SHRI HALIMUDDIN AHMED: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether save grain campaign programme is now underway in the country;

(b) how many State Governments have taken up the plan;

(c) whether Central Government has given subsidy to States to meet the farmers demand; and

(d) if so, the amount of subsidy, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Save Grain Campaign is an All-India programme and 14 Central teams and 3 sub-teams at the following places cover the entire country:

1. Save Grain Campaign Office	Bhopal
2. " "	Bombay
3. " "	Calcutta
4. " "	Chandigarh
5. " "	Ghaziabad
6. " "	Hyderabad
7. " "	Lucknow
8. " "	Madras
9. " "	Patiala
10. " "	Punjab
11. " "	Udaipur

12 Save Grain Campaign Office
13 "
14 "
1
16
17

Amedabad
Bangalore
Chennai
Subramaniam R. Iyer
Dr. Pravin Kumar
Dr. Narasimhan

Besides the above mentioned Central Save Grain Campaign teams, the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal have agreed to set up their own State level Save Grain Campaign teams.

(c) and (d) Financial assistance to State Governments in the form of loans for implementation of Central sector scheme for provision of improved types of metal storage bins to farmers is given by the Department of Food. According to terms and conditions of the loan, the State Government is responsible for the recovery of the cost of bins from the farmers. The loans bear interest and the amount of interest paid by the State Governments is refunded in the form of subsidy. A sum of Rs 132750 has been paid as subsidy to the following State Governments during 1977-78 —

	Rs
1 Assam	21,000
2 Punjab	21 000
3 West Bengal	21 000
4 Kerala	5,250
5 H P	7,375
6 U P	33 000
7 Haryana	21,000
8 Manipur	2,625
TOTAL	1,32,750

During the year 1978-79 a provision of Rs 239 lakhs has been made for giving subsidy to State Governments.

Project on Wastes Disposal

3815 SHRI AHMED HUSSAIN
Will the Minister of WORKS AND
HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND RE-
HABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have introduced a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on wastes disposal as recommended by the Committee constituted for the purpose.

(b) what is the salient features of this scheme and whether this scheme will be extended to all the cities in the country in future.

(c) the reasons why the population of the cities for the purpose should be more than 3 lakhs and why cities (having population below 3 lakhs) should not be included due to the fact that they are capital cities and/or the only major city of a State, and

(d) the reasons why Gauhati and other major cities/Industrial cities in the NE Region should not be included for setting up of the projects under this Centrally Sponsored Scheme and how soon it will be launched?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) and (c) The salient features of this scheme are

(3) cleanliness of the cities and environmental pollution control through a well designed and equipped system of collection removal and disposal of city garbage,

(ii) provision of suitable handling equipment and other infrastructure to the sanitary staff; and

(iii) making available enriched compost for agricultural production. Under the scheme, the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation subsidise the capital cost of the mechanical compost plant to the extent of 33 per cent and the Ministry of Works and Housing give a non-recurring grant-in-aid to meet 50 per cent of the cost of deficiencies in the infrastructure and recurring grant-in-aid to meet 50 per cent of the establishment expenditure on technical staff required to run/operate the plant, for a period of 3 years subject to a maximum of Rs. 1 lakh per annum.

The scheme was initially proposed to be introduced in about 45 cities having a population of over 3 lakhs, keeping in view the intensiveness of agricultural activity around them, the economics of production, the need to control effects of pollution by intensive cleanliness etc. This scheme is in the nature of a pilot-cum-demonstration scheme which is expected to be extended to other urban centres in course of time.

(d) The setting up of mechanical compost plant at Gauhati has already

been sanctioned. All the State Governments have been asked to send the project reports for setting up of mechanical compost plants in respect of cities which fulfil the eligibility conditions of the scheme.

D.D.A.'s M.I.G. Flats

3518. SHRI PUS TIRKEY;
SHRI MADAN TIWARY:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 1986 dated 31st July 1978 regarding Cost of Delhi Development Authority's M.I.G. Flats and state:

(a) whether the information has been collected; and

(b) if not, by what time it will be made available?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Yes, Sir. The items are given in the Statement.

(b) Does not arise.

Statement

The disposal cost has been worked out by the DDA on the basis of the policy in vogue at that point of time. The pricing policy in vogue prior to emergency, during emergency and after emergency is as under :

Cost factor	Price according to policy in vogue since 26-11-74	Price according to policy in vogue since 16-12-77	Price according to policy in vogue since 10-5-78
1	2	3	4
Cost of Construction	Cost of construction including undischarged liabilities, if any.	Cost of construction including undischarged liabilities, if any.	Cost of construction including undischarged liabilities, if any.
Departmental Charges.	15% for MIG & MIG 11% for Janta	10% for MIG and LIG 8% for Janta	10% for MIG and LIG 6½% for Janta and EWS.

1	2	3	4
Interest Charges	7½% per annum for 1½ years	7½% per annum for 1½ years	9% for MIG flats for LIG flat and 6% for Janta & EWS flats. The interest will be charged over a period of only 9 months
Administrative Charges	2% for 1½ years	2% for 1½ years	1% per annum for LIG & MIG. This will be charged for a period of 1 year. No amount will be charged for Janta & EWS categories

NO OVERHEADS ARE TO BE LEVIED FOR COMMUNITY SERVICE PERSONNEL

Cost of Land	Cost of land for 75% of the area earmarked for group housing is taken into account and charged proportionately on the plinth area basis on the flats	Cost of land for 75% of the area earmarked for group housing is taken into account and charged proportionately on the plinth area basis on the flats	Cost is calculated at Rs 45 per Sq Yd for MIG, Rs 30 for LIG and Rs 20 for Janta
Provision of Community facilities	MIG Rs 500 LIG Rs 250 Janta Rs 157	MIG Rs 500 LIG Rs 250 Janta Rs 150	Rs 1 per sq ft of plinth area in MIG & LIG categories subject to maximum of Rs 500 for LIG and Rs 750 for MIG

However in the case of 4 MIG Residential Schemes namely Lawrence Road, Rajouri Garden, Wazirpur and Prasad Nagar a surcharge was added over the disposal cost arrived at on the basis of formula indicated as above. The excess amount recovered was mostly utilised for subsidising the cost of Janta and LIG categories of flats elsewhere.

Roads to be constructed under Master Plan in Delhi

(d) how much more time they will take?

3317 SHRI KISHORE LAL Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) how many roads of 30 mt R/W and above were to be constructed in the Master Plan of Delhi and in trans Jamuna area,

(b) how many of them are still to be constructed,

(c) which are the agencies who have been assigned the job of construction, and

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) (a) 21 roads of 30 metre R/W and above were to be constructed according to the Master Plan of Delhi in trans-Yamuna area

(b) According to the PWD Delhi Administration, 7 roads are still to be constructed fully and 6 roads partly

(c) PWD Delhi Administration

(d) Three to five years

Inclusion of 'War Science' Subject in Universities

3818. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULKAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in any of the Universities in India the subject 'war science' is included in syllabus;

(b) the names of such Universities;

(c) whether Government propose to give directions in this connection to the Universities; and

(d) if not, the reasons?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). According to information available, courses in Defence Studies/Military Studies/ Military Science are offered by the universities of Allahabad, Gorakhpur, Poona, Punjabi and Madras and the M. S. University of Baroda. Some Colleges affiliated to Jiwaji, Kanpur and Meerut Universities also offer similar courses.

(c) and (d). The decision to offer any subject, in the courses at various levels, is taken by the universities themselves. The Government do not issue any directions in this matter. However, a proposal for the formulation of model courses in Defence Studies was recently considered by the University Grants Commission. While the Commission was not in favour of providing facilities for Defence Studies at the undergraduate level, it was felt that the details of courses to be offered at the post-graduate and research levels should be finalised in consultation with the Ministry of Defence. These details have not yet been finalised.

Survey by N.B.O.

3819. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Buildings Organisation had recently conducted a survey of the socio-economic conditions in various cities in the country;

(b) what are the findings and recommendations of the Institute; and

(c) the reaction of Government and the follow-up action being taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) The National Buildings Organisation had sponsored studies on socio-economic conditions of slum dwellers in four cities viz. Hyderabad, Bangalore, Kanpur and Ahmedabad. The studies have been undertaken by the Institute of Economics, Hyderabad in respect of Hyderabad and Bangalore, Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi, for Kanpur and Sardar Patel Institute of Economics and Social Research, Ahmedabad for Ahmedabad.

(b) and (c). The reports of these studies have not yet been finalised.

चीनो के निपटान में सहायता करने हेतु गुजरात सरकार का अनुरोध

3820. श्री मोतिलाल शर्मा जीवरी : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बतायें कि क्या करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गुजरात सरकार ने सरकारी दुकानों पर चीनो के निपटान हेतु केन्द्रीय सरकार को पत्र लिखा है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उस पर केन्द्रीय सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बाबू प्रताप सिंह) : (क) जी, हाँ ।

(क) कहा तक काम और धुंधल दिवताया के पार पर मरी चाना के उम स्टाइ विम मारनाय नम वि यम मारा मनी वहुप रहा विवा मवा है रा मन्व्य है राज्य मरनाय का उम वतमान मन्व्य मार पर मन्व्य का पदर हा मन्व्य प्रदान वा वा पुरी है ।

Central assistance for Mandis located in Vidisha and Raichura

3021 SHRI RAGHAVJI Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) the names of Agriculture produce mandis located in the Vidisha and Raichura districts of Madhya Pradesh for the development of which assistance has been sought from the Centre and the amount demanded therefor and

(b) the progress made so far about the assistance proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH) (a) Out of the Agriculture produce mandis located in Vidisha and Raichura districts of Madhya Pradesh Central assistance of Rs 5 lakhs has been sought for Vidisha Regulated Market only

(b) The amount of Rs 5 lakhs was approved as Central assistance for the development of Vidisha market yard and the first instalment of Rs 2.5 lakhs was released during 1977-78. The second instalment of Rs 2.5 lakhs will be released when the amount of first instalment is utilised and a certificate to this effect is furnished.

Forest Development and Plantation Corporation

3022 SHRI S. K. SARDA Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether many Forest Development and Plantation Corporations have been established, if so how many and in which States, since when and

the capital for each and how it has financed,

(b) state the annual financial result of operations of each of these Corporations for the last three years,

(c) how much revenue has each been able to secure from Timber and minor forest produce, and

(d) how much institutional finance have each of these raised during the last three years and of which species?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) (a) to (d) The information is being collected from the State Forest Development Corporations and will be placed on the Table of Lok Sabha in due course.

Pay Scales of Craft Teachers in Delhi Schools

3023 SHRI S. S. LAL Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether the craft teachers working in Government Schools Delhi are being paid two different grades i.e. 425-640 and 440-750,

(b) whether the craft teachers either in the grade of Rs 425-640 or in Rs 440-750 are teaching the same classes for the same working hours,

(c) whether demands in this respect have been made to remove this anomaly continuously since 1970 by the representatives of the craft teachers and

(d) if so the action taken by the Government in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI MATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI) (a) to (d) The information is being collected from the Delhi Administration and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

मध्य प्राय वर्ग के प्लॉटों के लिए पंजीकरण

(d) the reasons for slow allotment and transfer of the said sites to the concerned parties;

(e) whether it is a fact that sluggish action on the part of the DDA has resulted in retarded growth of these blocks; and

(f) if so, what effective action have been taken by the DDA to remove the backlog in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) to (f). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Higher House Tax recoverable from the Government Employees owning Houses

3826. SHRI DRONAM RAJU SATYA. NARAYANA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government servants who were forced to surrender their Government quarters and shift to their own flats during Emergency under previous government orders are required to pay House tax at much higher rates than charged from self occupying flat owners although the accommodation, price charged for the flats by DDA and amenities provided by the Municipal authorities are the same;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) whether Government would consider to remove this anomaly and mitigate hardship of the Government employees?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a): No such case has come to notice.

(b) and (c): Do not arise.

3824. श्री तानेश्वर प्रताप यादव : क्या निर्माण और प्रासात तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वासि संबंधी योजनाओं की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली विमान प्राधिकरण द्वारा निर्मित प्लॉटों के लिए पंजीकरण बहुत धीरे धीरे कर दिया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो मध्य प्राय वर्ग के प्लॉटों के लिए क्या पंजीकरण अब अब शुरू होने वाला है ?

निर्माण और प्रासात तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वासि संबंधी (श्री सिकंदर बख्त) : (क) पिछले सामान्य पंजीकरण योजना 1976 में बालू की गई थी। तत्पश्चात् वां स्वेचित पोषित प्रासात पंजीकरण योजनाएं प्रारम्भ की गईं। एक 1977 में शुरू की गई और दूसरी जो दिसंबर, 1978 में शुरू की गई थी अभी भी 30-12-78 तक चली है।

(ख) दूसरी स्वयंसेवित पोषित प्रासात योजना जो 27-11-78 की क्वार्टर नई थी 30-12-78 तक चली है। इसके पश्चात् विमान विमान योजनाओं के समर्पित पंजीकरण की गई। उम्मीदवादी की प्रतीक्षा नहीं जब समाप्त हो जाएगी तब दिल्ली विमान प्राधिकरण पुन. सामान्य पंजीकरण योजना चालूगी।

Sites for Schools, Nursing Homes, Post Offices etc. in Janakpuri, New Delhi

3825. SHRI NATVERLAL B. PARMAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of sites earmarked for (i) schools/nurseries, (ii) nursing homes/dispensaries, (iii) post and telegraph offices, (iv) community centres/halls and (v) petrol pumps in A-1, A-2, and A-3 Blocks of Janakpuri, New Delhi separately;

(b) the number of such sites which have been allotted and handed over to the concerned Department or Institutions category-wise;

(c) number of sites on which construction of structures has started coming up;

Pilot Project under Food for Work Programme in States

3827 SHRI R P DAS Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) the details of the pilot project launched in Gujarat Maharashtra Orissa and Uttar Pradesh under the Food for Work Programme and with what result

(b) whether this project is to be launched in other States and

(c) whether West Bengal Government has sent any proposal to the Union Government in regard to social forestry and cattle breeding under this Programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH) (a) Recently a pilot project has been launched in 4 States of Gujarat Maharashtra Orissa and Uttar Pradesh at the initiative of Bharatiya Agro Industries Foundation under the Food for Work scheme. In each project it is proposed to rehabilitate 5000 families through animal husbandry programme by utilizing waste and scrub forest land. The scheme is designed to benefit the weakest sections of the rural community. The social forestry and cattle breeding form an integral part of the programme. In all, 20,000 families are to receive 10 kgs of wheat per week under the scheme. As the project has been launched only recently the results are yet to be known.

(b) Yes Sir. The Scheme has been circulated to all the States. Proposals have already been received from Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Karnataka and the project is to be launched in these States shortly.

(c) No Sir.

Slaughter House, Delhi

3828 SHRI PRADYUMNA BAL Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware that there exists a slaughter house opposite Wazirpur DTC Bus Depot on Ring Road Delhi

(b) whether it is a fact that there is always bad smell in the area due to this and there is also menace of vultures

(c) whether it is also a fact that a DDA Residential Colony Pitampura is coming up very near and

(d) whether in view of maintaining good healthy conditions Government propose to shift this slaughter house to some other place and if so, when and if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION ((SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) (a) There is no slaughter house but a Carcass Utilization Centre run by Khadi and Village Industries Commission exists at this place.

(b) Yes Sir. due to the reasons stated at (a) above.

(c) Yes Sir.

(d) DDA have already approved the shifting of the Carcass Utilization Centre from the present site. DDA is also taking action to allot them a plot for the same.

Old Age benefits to Agricultural Farmers

3829 SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN Will the Minister of EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether agricultural farmers are deprived of the old age benefits,

at least pension, after the age of 65 years; and

(b) if not, whether Government have any other beneficial plans for the welfare of the farmers?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). The Central Government has no scheme for old age pension to any category of persons including farmers. However, a number of State Governments have schemes in their States for old age pensions to persons of 60 years and above. The rate of pension varies from Rs. 15 to Rs. 50. The subject relating to old age pensions falls in the Concurrent List of the Constitution.

Relief for Central Aid to Flood affected West Bengal

3830. PROF. SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the amount in kind, cash and other forms given and promised to the Government of West Bengal for relief and rehabilitation of the flood victims in the State;

(b) the claims made by the Government of West Bengal for the purpose; and

(c) whether the Prime Minister asked the Government of West Bengal for setting up of an all-party relief and rehabilitation Committee at all levels including village level for effective relief and rehabilitations work?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) According to the existing policy and arrangements based on the recommendations of the Sixth Finance Commission, Central Team visited the State thrice for an on the spot assessment of the situation and requirements of funds for providing relief to those

affected by floods. The recommendations of the Team were considered by the High Level Committee on Relief. On the basis of this Committee's Report, the Union Government have allocated the following assistance to the West Bengal in cash and kind:—

	(Rs. in crores)
1. Advance Plan assistance for relief of natural calamity .	88.93
2. 95,300 tonnes of foodgrains and pulses or gratuitous relief	13.14
3. 1,00,000 tonnes of foodgrains under food for work scheme	12.50
4. Short-term loan for agricultural inputs	15.00
5. Value of medicines etc.) (supplied on credit payment basis)	0.37
	<hr/> 129.94 <hr/>

A sum of Rs. 25.25 lakhs has been released to West Bengal from the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund. Under the World Food Programme 350 M.T. each of skimmed milk powder and edible oil have also been allocated for distribution among flood victims.

Short term loan of Rs. 15 crores have also been approved to be given after a supplementary budget provision is obtained.

(b) The Government of West Bengal had presented a Memorandum indicating their assessment of damage and requirements of assistance for relief of natural calamity. They sought an amount of Rs. 349.75 crores by way of budgetary support and Rs. 128 crores through institutional finance. In addition, the State Government also sought 2.34 lacs tonnes of foodgrains for distribution as gratuitous relief and 4.56 lacs tonnes of foodgrains for being utilised under the food for work scheme. The requirements projected by the State Government for the current year amount to Rs. 276.32 crores through budgetary support and Rs. 103.50 crores

Pilot Project under Food for Work Programme in States

3827 SHRI R P DAS Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) the details of the pilot project launched in Gujarat Maharashtra, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh under the Food for Work Programme and with what result,

(b) whether this project is to be launched in other States, and

(c) whether West Bengal Government has sent any proposal to the Union Government in regard to social forestry and cattle breeding under this Programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH) (a) Recently a pilot project has been launched in 4 States of Gujarat, Maharashtra Orissa and Uttar Pradesh at the initiative of Bharatiya Agro Industries Foundation under the Food for Work scheme. In each project it is proposed to rehabilitate 5000 families through animal husbandry programme by utilizing waste and scrub forest land. The scheme is designed to benefit the weakest sections of the rural community. The social forestry and cattle breeding form an integral part of the programme. In all 20000 families are to receive 10 kgs of wheat per week under the scheme. As the project has been launched only recently the results are yet to be known.

(b) Yes Sir. The Scheme has been circulated to all the States. Proposals have already been received from Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Karnataka and the project is to be launched in these States shortly.

(c) No Sir.

Slaughter House, Delhi

3828 SHRI PRADYUMNA BAL Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware that there exists a slaughter house opposite Wazirpur DTC Bus Depot on Ring Road, Delhi,

(b) whether it is a fact that there is always bad smell in the area due to this and there is also menace of viruses,

(c) whether it is also a fact that a DDA Residential Colony Pitampura is coming up very near, and

(d) whether in view of maintaining good healthy conditions Government propose to shift this slaughter house to some other place and if so, when and if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION ((SHRI SIKANDAR DAKHTI) (a) There is no slaughter house but a Carcass Utilization Centre run by Khadi and Village Industries Commission exists at this place.

(b) Yes, Sir due to the reasons stated at (a) above.

(c) Yes Sir.

(d) DDA have already approved the shifting of the Carcass Utilization Centre from the present site. DDA is also taking action to allot them a plot for the same.

Old Age benefits to Agricultural Farmers

3829 SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether agricultural farmers are deprived of the old age benefits,

at least pension, after the age of 65 years; and

(b) if not, whether Government have any other beneficial plans for the welfare of the farmers?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). The Central Government has no scheme for old age pension to any category of persons including farmers. However, a number of State Governments have schemes in their States for old age pensions to persons of 60 years and above. The rate of pension varies from Rs. 15 to Rs. 50. The subject relating to old age pensions falls in the Concurrent List of the Constitution.

Relief for Central Aid to Flood affected West Bengal

3830. PROF. SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the amount in kind, cash and other forms given and promised to the Government of West Bengal for relief and rehabilitation of the flood victims in the State;

(b) the claims made by the Government of West Bengal for the purpose; and

(c) whether the Prime Minister asked the Government of West Bengal for setting up of an all-party relief and rehabilitation Committee at all levels including village level for effective relief and rehabilitations work?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) According to the existing policy and arrangements based on the recommendations of the Sixth Finance Commission, Central Team visited the State thrice for an on the spot assessment of the situation and requirements of funds for providing relief to those

affected by floods. The recommendations of the Team were considered by the High Level Committee on Relief. On the basis of this Committee's Report, the Union Government have allocated the following assistance to the West Bengal in cash and kind:—

	(Rs. in crores)
1. Advance Plan assistance for relief of natural calamity .	88.93
2. 95,500 tonnes of foodgrains and pulses or gratuitous relief	13.14
3. 1,00,000 tonnes of foodgrains under food for work scheme	12.50
4. Short-term loan for agricultural inputs	15.00
5. Value of medicines etc.) (supplied on credit payment basis)	0.37

129.94

A sum of Rs. 25.25 lakhs has been released to West Bengal from the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund. Under the World Food Programme 350 M.T. each of skimmed milk powder and edible oil have also been allocated for distribution among flood victims.

Short term loan of Rs. 15 crores have also been approved to be given after a supplementary budget provision is obtained.

(b) The Government of West Bengal had presented a Memorandum indicating their assessment of damage and requirements of assistance for relief of natural calamity. They sought an amount of Rs. 349.75 crores by way of budgetary support and Rs. 128 crores through institutional finance. In addition, the State Government also sought 2.34 lacs tonnes of foodgrains for distribution as gratuitous relief and 4.56 lacs tonnes of foodgrains for being utilised under the food for work scheme. The requirements projected by the State Government for the current year amount to Rs. 278.32 crores through budgetary support and Rs. 103.50 crores

through institutional finance. The balance of Rs. 73.43 crores through budgetary support and Rs. 24.50 crores through institutional finance is stated to be required for 1979-80.

(c) The Prime Minister had suggested the formation of All Party Committee at all levels for co-ordination of flood relief work in view of the unprecedented nature of the disaster in West Bengal and the desire of the people belonging to various shades of opinion to cooperate in mitigating the distress of the victims. At the village level however the Prime Minister agreed that Panchayats should be the proper authorities but suggested that the Panchayats should seek the co-operation of other important elements so that the programmes could be implemented more effectively.

Translation of Foreign Academic Books and periodicals

3831 PROF P G MAVALANKAR Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether Ministry's prior clearance is required for taking up translation work in Hindi and/or in one or more of the other Indian languages, of academic books or periodicals published abroad,

(b) if so full details thereto

(c) when was such a directive issued and why

(d) whether any such requests were refused from Indian Scholars for taking up any translation work during years 1975 to 1978, and

(e) if so full facts and reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER)

(a) No, Sir

(b) to (e) Does not arise

Request of Gujarat for Central Assistance for Roads

3832 SHRI R. K. AMIN Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the Chief Minister of Gujarat has asked the Central Government to sanction Rs. 121.68 crores for the completion of 970 Km. of roads on 20th May, 1978,

(b) if so, the cause for delay, and

(c) reaction of the Government regarding the short fall in road target in Gujarat State?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARYALA) (a) A letter dated 29th May 1978 was received from the Chief Minister of Gujarat requesting for an additional release of Central assistance of Rs. 121.68 lakhs to meet the expenditure incurred on road construction in the Mahi Kacana CAD Project in Gujarat.

(b) This was a special request and examination takes time. A reply has been sent to the Chief Minister of Gujarat on 12th December 1978.

(c) The State Government is being impressed upon to push through the roads programme from the State Plan resources.

Request for Assistance for Damage repairs in Dam

3833 SHRI SKARIAH THOMAS
SHRI N. SREEKANTAN
NAIR
SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the Central Government have received any proposal from the Government of Kerala seeking a special grant cum loan assistance of

Rs. 300 lakhs for flood damage repairs in the State;

(b) if so, the main features of the proposal; and

(c) decision taken by the Central Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (c). The Government of Kerala asked for Cent-

ral assistance for providing relief to the population affected by floods and repairs to roads, bridges etc. damaged by the floods in that State.

A Central Team visited the State from 14th November, 1978 to 17th November, 1978. On the recommendations of the Central Team and the High Level Committee on Relief, an advance Plan Assistance of Rs. 11 crores has been allocated to the State for the following items:—

	(Rs. crores)
1. Restoration of Roads to pre-flood condition:	
(a) State Highways	2.60
(b) Village roads	1.00
(c) National Highways/roads which pass urban areas and maintained by the State Govt. at their own expense.	0.50
	4.10
2. Repair/restoration of Minor Irrigation structures and Drainage works damaged due to floods	2.00
3. Construction of Anti-sea erosion works (State's share)	0.67
4. Subsidy to small and Marginal farmers for agricultural inputs (like seeds, seedlings, fertilisers and pesticides) on the same pattern as in the SFDA in the districts not covered by SFDA schemes	0.68
5. Subsidy to fishermen for replacement of lost equipment and resumption of fishing activities	0.07
6. Assistance for repair/reconstruction of houses/huts affected by floods	3.00
7. Cost of medicines/drugs to be supplied in the flood affected areas to prevent Cholera, Typhoid etc.	0.50
Total	11.00

In addition 12,500 tonnes each of rice and wheat has been released for distribution as gratuitous relief.

पेय जल योजना

3834. श्री चौ० जी० हजरे : क्या निर्माण और बचाव तथा पुर्ति और पुनर्वास भंडी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देग के नमो गावों में पेय जल योजना को सफल बनाने के लिए सरकार का विचार क्या कदम उठाने का है ;

(ख) देग के पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों के गावों में इस योजना को कैसे नफल बनाया जायेगा ; और

(ग) क्या पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों के गांवों में इस योजना का लाभ पहुंचाया ?

निर्माण और बचाव तथा पुर्ति और पुनर्वास भंडी (श्री सिकन्दर वल्लभ) : (क) से (ग). ग्रामीण जनता के पेय जल की व्यवस्था करना तथा इसके लिए योजना बनाना, उनका निष्पादन करना राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य प्रशासनों की जिम्मेदारी है। समस्याग्रस्त गांवों (जिनमें पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों के गांव भी शामिल हैं) की पेय जल योजनाओं की राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य सरकारों द्वारा निम्न आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत कार्यान्वित किया जाता है : 1971-72 के अवकाश से पता लगाये गए समस्याग्रस्त गांवों में पेय जल की व्यवस्था की गति को तीव्र करने के लिए सरकार राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों का 1977-78 से राज्य योजना के अन्तर्गत किये गये प्रावधान की पूरा करने के लिए 100 प्रोग्राम अनुदान दे रही है।

(b) If so, the decision of the Government to the same?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). This matter was mentioned in the Lok Sabha on 22nd November, 1973 in a discussion under Rule 277. Enquiries made subsequently reveal that no aqueous material is used as preservative for the stone surface of the temples at Khajuraho. The preservative which is used is not causing any damage to stone surface.

राजस्थान में प्राचीन इतने मिति चिह्न
का परित्याग

3338. श्री मंगलदास पटेल : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने को तैयार करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान में प्राचीन स्थानों पर प्राचीन इतने मिति चिह्न पाए गए हैं, यदि हाँ, तो इन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं और उत्खनन कार्य क्या है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार उनके संरक्षण और परिरक्षण के लिए कोई योजना बनाने पर विचार कर रही है ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उत्खनन कार्य क्या है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) में (घ). जैसा कि समाचार पत्रों में बताया गया है, राज्य सरकार एवं संस्कृति विभाग, राजस्थान द्वारा हाल ही में किए गए सर्वेक्षण के परिणामस्वरूप राजस्थान में कुछ मिति चिह्न प्राप्त हुए हैं। भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण द्वारा इन मिति चिह्नों की जांच की जा रही है और इनमें से जो मिति चिह्न राष्ट्रीय महत्व के पाए जाते हैं उनका प्राचीन संस्कारक और पुरातत्विक स्वतः तथा प्राचीन अभिलेख, 1938 के अधीन संरक्षित किया जाएगा।

Import of Agricultural Commodities

3339. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of agricultural commodities that are being imported this year, and

(b) the quantities imported?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

पंजाब, हरियाणा और राजस्थान के बीच
सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के बारे में बात: राजकीय
विवाद

3341. श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माधुर : क्या इसी बारे में सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने को तैयार करेंगे कि पंजाब, हरियाणा और राजस्थान के बीच कुछ कृषि परियोजनाओं की वी कर चल रहे हैं राजकीय विवाद को हल करने में सरकार के क्या प्रस्ताव हैं ?

इसी बारे में सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री नरवीर सिंह बरतल) : प्रश्न में यह स्पष्ट नहीं किया गया है कि किन विशिष्ट सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के बारे में प्रश्न पड़ा है। यदि सिंचाई एक राज्य विषय है इसलिए सिंचाई परियोजनाओं से संबंधित अन्तरांगीय विवादों को सुलझाने में केन्द्र के प्रयासों का केंद्रित ध्यान संवर्धित राज्यों की परस्पर-सम्मत हल पर पहुँचने में सहायता देना होता है।

Implementation of Central Schemes in Rajasthan

3342. SHRI BHANU KUMAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many Central sponsored schemes, administered by Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation are being implemented in Rajasthan and outlay on the scheme for the year 1973-79;

(b) whether sanctions for allocations for the year 1978-79 have been issued for all these schemes,

(c) whether amount under these schemes has been transferred to the Government of Rajasthan, and

(d) whether list of schemes for which sanctions have not been issued or amount has not been transferred will be placed on the table of the House?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) (a) to (d) Necessary information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha

Government Accommodation to Class I Artists

3843 SHRI B F MANDAL Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether artists have been allotted Government quarters in Delhi, if so their names,

(b) whether some class I officers who are also class I artists have been discriminated in the matter of allotment and

(c) whether Government intend to review all such allotments and remove the grievances?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKT) (a) Yes, Sir. The following persons connected with Fine Arts have been allotted general pool accommodation—

- 1 Shri Raja Reddy
- 2 Dr B V Karnath
- 3 Smt Swapna Sundari
- 4 Smt. Sheila Bhatia
- 5 Shri Birju Maharaj

6 Kumari Yamini Krishnamurthy

7 Miss Elizabeth Burunner

8 Smt. Rita Kothari

9 Ustad Vilayat Khan

10 Smt Maya Rao

11 Smt Jalabala Vaidya

12 Smt Siddheshwar Devi (since expired).

13 Shri D D Desai (since expired)

(b) and (c) All the above cases were reviewed and it was decided that no further allotments should be made to such category of persons. There was one request from a Class I officer for ad hoc allotment on grounds of being an artist this request was rejected in view of the above decision. However this particular officer was offered a type IV quarter from the Ladies pool which she declined.

Drinking Water facilities in Himachal Pradesh

3844 SHRI DURGA CHAND Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that Himachal Pradesh Government have sent any proposal to the Central Government for drinking water project in that State during the Sixth Plan,

(b) if so, what are the details thereof,

(c) what allocation has been made during the plan year-wise for Himachal Pradesh for the purpose, and

(d) what is the number of villages in Himachal Pradesh which are having drinking water facilities at present and proposed to be provided drinking water facilities during the Sixth Plan year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Not yet Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

(d) The Sixth Five Year Plan has not been finalised yet. Villages having drinking water facilities in Himachal Pradesh are reported to be 3764 as on 1st April, 1978.

आवागति वसुधों की नक्कल

3345. श्री सतलजी नदी : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नल तीन वर्षों के दौरान सुखी हुई नहरों के देश-वार आवागति वसुधों की विभिन्न बल्कों के नाम क्या हैं ; और

(ख) उन पर किनो विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च की गई ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री नुरजित सिंह बरनाला) : (क) तथा () : सम्बन्धित संगठनों से प्रेषित जानकारी एकर की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर समा पत्र पर रख दी जायेगी।

Monument of the Grave of Late President Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed

3346. SHRI SHYAM SUNDAR GUPTA:

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:
SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since taken any decision to construct a monument on the grave of the late President Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government have sanctioned any fund for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a): The Government has decided to undertake a construction over the grave of the late President Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed.

(b): The construction will comprise of the grave of late President Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed in the Centre, surrounded by marble arches and Jallies.

(c): An amount of Rs. 4.725 lakhs including fees payable to the Architect, has been sanctioned.

Registration for Self-financing Scheme by D.D.A.

3347. SHRI KACHARU LAL HEM-RAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that the Delhi Development Authority has again invited for registration under the Self-financing Scheme;

(b) whether only affluent people can contribute towards this scheme as it is very costly;

(c) whether it is also a fact that last time the response from the public towards such a scheme was very poor; and

(d) if so, the reasons for announcing the scheme again?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This scheme is open to persons belonging to all income groups and the proposal is to construct 3 categories of flats having plinth area varying between 65 sq. mts. and 111.5 sq. metres.

(c) No, Sir, 2739 persons had got themselves registered under the First Self Financing Housing Registration Scheme.

(d) Does not arise.

**Land shaping operations in Tawa
Command Area of Hoshangabad,
M.P.**

3348 SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether land shaping operations have been going in the Tawa Command area of Hoshangabad District, Madhya Pradesh the total area in acres affected by the operation the cost per acre of land shaping,

(b) whether Government has received West German aid for the project at 25 per cent per annum and the total quantum of West German aid

(c) whether the affected Kisans have been asked to repay the land shaping charges in instalments at an inordinately high rate of interest if so the number of instalments and the rate of interest the reasons for the exorbitant excessive rate

(d) whether Government propose to reduce or advise the Madhya Pradesh Government to reduce the land shaping charges and not to levy any interest thereon in view of the agriculture oriented policy of Government and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) (a) Yes Sir The total area covered under land shaping is about 17500 acres upto September 1978 The information regarding cost of land shaping is being collected from the State Government.

(b) The Government has received West German aid at an interest of 2 per cent per annum on the loan portion The aid consists of a grant of DM 17 million (about Rs 825 crores) and a loan of DM 45 million (about Rs 1865 crores)

(c) Information has been called for from the Government of Madhya Pra-

desh and will be placed on the Table of the House on receipt

(d) The Central Government is providing subsidy to small and marginal farmers to the extent of 25 per cent and 13½ per cent respectively of the cost of land shaping in order to reduce the burden on these farmers.

(e) Does not arise in view of (d) above

**गन्ने को सिंचाई न करने वाले बाग़ानों
को सरकार द्वारा नोटिस**

3849 श्री गंगा भरत सिंह क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 22 नवम्बर 1978 के दृष्टान्तिक आदेश में प्रकाशित एक समाचार की ओर गया है कि विभिन्न राज्यों में 188 चीनी मिलों ने 18-11-78 तक गन्ने को सिंचाई कार्यक्रम नहीं की थी और सरकार ने उन्हें बाग़ान बंटाओ नोटिस जारी किए हैं

(ख) यदि हाँ तो उनके नाम क्या हैं और प्रत्येक राज्य में उनकी संख्या मिलती है और सरकार ने किस द्वारा गन्ने को सिंचाई कार्यक्रम करने के लिए क्या राष्ट्रीय निर्धारित की है और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा इन मिलों के बारे में अब क्या प्रचलित नियम दिया जा रहा और तत्सम्बन्धी प्रत्येक क्या है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मन्त्रालय में राज्य 'मिनी' (मिनी भानु प्रताप सिंह) (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) और (ग) चीनी उद्योग (प्रबंध महान) अध्यादेश 1978 के चरण 3 के अन्तर्गत 154 चीनी फैक्ट्रियों को नोटिस जारी किए गए थे क्योंकि वे 15 नवम्बर 1978 तक चीनी का उत्पादन शुरू करने में असफल रहो थीं। इनमें कुछ वे उद्योग भी शामिल हैं जिन्होंने 10 प्रतिशत से अधिक गन्ने का बंटाओ का मुताबक नहीं किया था। हालांकि फैक्ट्रियों ने 15 नवम्बर तक उत्पादन शुरू नहीं किया था लेकिन इनमें से कुछ ने उसके बाद उचित समय में ही उत्पादन शुरू कर दिया था। एक विवरण जिसमें उन चीनी फैक्ट्रियों के नाम दिए गए हैं जिन्हें नोटिस जारी किए गए थे और व तारीखें भी दी गई हैं जिनमें इनमें से कुछ फैक्ट्रियों ने उत्पादन कार्य शुरू किया था। विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया। [संघान्त में रखा गया। देखिए सूचना एन-टी-30-90/78]। शायद मांगती हैं कि जनजाति परित्यक्तियों अतीत में उत्पादन शुरू करने का सामान्य समय आगम/रिनस्टॉप करने की मांग आदि का दृष्टि में रखते हुए उत्तरी की जाच की जा रही है।

Construction of Trunk Sewer in Pitampura Residential Colony of D.D.A.

3850. SHRI SHIV SAMPATI RAM: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state the original estimates of expenditure on the construction of trunk sewer line in Pitampura Residential Scheme of D.D.A.?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): The Honourable Member is, perhaps, referring to the peripheral sewerage system which is being provided by the D.D.A. for this colony. The original estimate of expenditure on the construction of main sewer line (Peripheral) was as follows:—

	Rs.
Sewerage part I . . .	14,01,473
Sewerage part II . . .	11,99,719
TOTAL	26,01,192

Welfare of Rural Children

3852. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) in what way the Indian Council for Child Welfare is making efforts to look after the welfare of the children of rural India; and

(b) what is the existing ratio between the children of urban India and the children of rural India to-day?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI-MATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATA-KI): (a) The Indian Council for Child Welfare, has been through its network of 24 State Councils as well as District Councils, implementing Child Welfare programmes throughout the country. The Council has the following activi-

ties in which the focus is on the rural child;

(i) The Council has 27 Balsevika Training Institutes in 18 States where multipurpose Child Welfare workers are trained to work in Balwadis. In these institutions, preference is given to trainees from rural areas.

(ii) The Council presently runs 803 Balwadis in 17 States benefiting 35,858 children out of which 25,572 are rural children and over 1351 are tribal children.

(iii) The Council has selected 4 villages in every State where, from 1979, the Council proposes to bring about around development in the villages with the "Child" as the main focus.

(b): The ratio of rural to urban children (0-14 year age group), as per population projection for 1979, is 4.16:1.

Adult Education Programme by Taraqqi-e-Urdu Board

3853. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Taraqqi-e-Urdu Board, Government of India have been assigned any role in the implementation of the Adult Education Programme in Urdu?

(b) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Taraqqi-e-Urdu Board have done anything to perform its role, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI-MATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATA-KI): (a) to (c). The Bureau for Promotion of Urdu has taken up the preparation of the teaching material for

Adult Education The Bureau has ready prepared 9 manuscripts on pnis ng 2 Readers and 7 Supplementary Readers

उत्तर प्रदेश की सिंचाई योजनाओं का अनुमोदन

3854. श्री राजेंद्र कुमार शर्मा क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बतान की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या छठी योजना में सम्मिलित उत्तर प्रदेश की कुछ सिंचाई योजनाओं के बारे में सरकार ने निर्णय कर लिया है

(ख) यदि हाँ तो न्यूनतम धन व्यय क्या है और

(ग) यदि नहीं तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री मुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) (क) स (ग) उत्तर प्रदेश की छठी योजना के प्रस्ताव पर, जिसमें सिंचाई स्कीम का शामिल है राज्य के प्रतिनिधियों के साथ कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय और राज्य सरकार में प्रयत्न सहित विचार विमर्श किया जाएगा।

बिहार की सिंचाई योजनाओं का अनुमोदन

3855. श्री एच. एन. पी. मिश्र क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बतान की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या बिहार के मध्याह्न में कुछ-कुछ एक ऐसी कमी है जिसमें पूरे वर्ष पानी बढ़ता है

(ख) क्या बिहार सरकार ने 1969-70 में एक बड़ी सिंचाई योजना का एक अनुमानित प्रस्ताव का भी आशय था अनिर्णित पर है और

(ग) क्या दक्षिण बिहार की कुछ भूमि को पानी संचायन करने के लिए सरकार का उपयुक्त योजना का स्वीकृति देने का विचार है, यदि नहीं तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री मुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) (क) बिहार के क्या जिले में से होकर बढ़ने वाली सभी नदियाँ वर्षा-पोषित हैं।

(ख) 1969-70 के दौरान बिहार सरकार ने कोई बड़ा सिंचाई परियोजना प्रस्ताव नहीं रखा है।

(ग) यह सवाल पैदा नहीं होता।

उर्दू और कारापर सिंचाई योजना के लिए विवरण क्या सहायता

3856. श्री छुभाई पणित क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बतान की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गुजरात में उर्दू और कारापर सिंचाई परियोजना के निर्यात के लिए विवरण बैंक से सहायता प्राप्त होने का संभावना है और

(ख) इस बारे में प्राप्त ज्ञान वाली धनगर्मा का क्या कार्रवाई क्या है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री मुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) (क) और (ख) उर्दू कारापर सिंचाई स्कीम के प्राथमिकीकरण का उद्देश्य निम्न गुजरात बम्बोसिट सिंचाई परियोजना का एक भाग है जिस पर विश्व बैंक अंतराष्ट्रीय विकास तथा सहायता विभाग के लिए विचार कर रहा है। इन बम्बोसिट परियोजना के लिए प्राप्त होने वाले संभाव्य लाभ सहायता की मात्रा और प्रभाव इससे स्पष्ट हो सकते हैं।

Sugarcane Research Centre in Bihar

3857. SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VERMA Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the Sugarcane Research Sub-Centre of Bihar run by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has been closed down and

(b) if so the steps being taken by Government to run it on a planned and smooth manner?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) (a) Yes Sir

(b) A testing centre of the Sugarcane Breeding Institute located at Mithan was closed about two years ago since a Technical Committee set up by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research had recommended that the purpose of this centre would be better served by strengthening the facilities at the Sugarcane Research Institute Pusa as well as at the Zonal Centre Mithan and by establishing good working linkages with the Sugarcane Breeding Institute Coimbatore.

The Indian Council of Agricultural Research had accordingly sanctioned a sum of Rs. 8.83 lakhs to the Rajendra Agricultural University, Pusa for strengthening the facilities at Pusa for Sugarcane Breeding.

Students sent abroad by Education Ministry

3858. SHRI SHANKER SINHIJI VAGHELA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of students sent abroad under various schemes of the Ministry of Education in various fields during 1977-78 and whether the details of such schemes will be placed on the Table of the House;

(b) how many of these students have come back to India after completing their studies and how many settled there;

(c) whether Government takes some undertaking from them that they would come back to India after completing their studies; and

(d) the action taken for violating the agreement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI-MATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) 290 students were sent abroad in various fields under the various Scholarships scheme of the Ministry of Education. The details of Scholarships Scheme vary from Country to Country and Scheme to Scheme. When the offers are received from the foreign Governments and agencies these are given wide publicity in the newspapers. Employment News and Rozgar Samachar.

(b) 71 students have come back to India after completion of their studies. The rest are still studying.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) There has not been any violation of agreement.

Sub-merge of Sirancha Taluka due to Construction of Inchampalli Project

3859. SHRI SANTOSHRAO GODE. Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government are aware that with the construction of Inchampalli project on Godawari river in Andhra Pradesh, entire Sirancha Taluka of Chandrapur district of Maharashtra State will be submersed; and

(b) if so, what are the plans to rehabilitate the project sufferers of Sirancha Tehsil?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The Inchampalli Project Report has not as yet been received in the Central Water Commission. The Government of Maharashtra has, however, informed that this project is contemplated as a joint project of the States of Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh. The project envisages location of dam within the territory of Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh, but the submergence extends in all the three States. It has further been intimated by the Government of Maharashtra that, not the entire Sirancha Taluka, but some areas and villages including parts of Sirancha town in Sirancha Taluka of Chandrapur district of the State may be submersed by this joint project.

(b) The Government of Maharashtra have reported that detailed plans for rehabilitation will be discussed and settled amongst the concerned States of Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh, after a joint project report is prepared and submitted to the Centre for clearance.

1979 में दिल्ली में होने वाले अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन के प्रतिनिधियों के लिए पत्रों का निर्माण

3860 श्री हुसम बेग नारायण दासद क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूति और पुर्नर्वास मन्त्रा बद्धान की प्रश्न करें कि

(क) क्या 1979 में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन में भाग लेने के लिए मान वाले प्रतिनिधियों के आवास के लिए सुगमजन मन्त्रा और तब परीक बनाने का प्रस्ताव है और यदि हा तो उन पर कुन किनका खन किया जायगा और

(ख) क्या इस समय उनके रहने के लिए दिल्ली में सरकारी तथा गैर सरकारी हॉटल में पक्का आवास है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूति और पुर्नर्वास मन्त्रा (श्री निरन्तर बल्ल) (क) क्या () जनवरी करवने 1980 में नई दिल्ली में होने वाले युवाओं सम्मेलन में लगभग 2500 प्रतिनिधियों के भाग लेने की सम्भावना है ? अनुमान है कि बीरुन हाटनी में लगभग 1100 कमरे प्राप्त हो जायेंगे और भाग भाग का पूरा करने के लिए सरकारी 6 21 बरगद तथा की अनुमानित तागत में 800 बेडर कमरा वाला सुगमजन मन्त्रा का निर्माण कार्य प्रारम्भ किया है । इनमें आधा नारायण पदकन विमान विमान का प्रस्ताव (104 कमरे) और प्रारम्भ (150 कमरे) हाटनी में विमान करने की और 300 कमरे वाला होन स्टार हाटनी का निर्माण की जायता है । इन आवासों पर 3 71 करोड रुपये का तागत का अनुमान है ।

Sugarcane dues in Belgaum Division
Karnataka

3861 SHRI A. K. KOTRASHETTI
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE
AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that some sugar factories in Belgaum Division in Karnataka are in arrears of more than 10 per cent of the payment of sugarcane price for the previous years and

(b) if so what steps the Government have taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND
IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP
SINGH) (a) No Sir

(b) Does not arise

Establishment of National Museum of
Man at Bhopal

3862 DR VASANT KUMAR PANDIT Will the Minister of EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Department of Archaeology has suggested the establishment of the National Museum of Man at Bhopal and

(b) if so at what stage in the proposal when it would be sanctioned for work and at what cost?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION
SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE
(DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER)
(a) and (b) The National Museum of Man has been set up by the Government of India and is temporarily located in New Delhi. It has now been decided to locate this Museum permanently at Bhopal. The Government of Madhya Pradesh has agreed to give 100 acre of land for locating it near Bada Tai Bhopal. The cost of construction has not yet been worked out

Consultation with Agricultural Universities and Farmers' Organisation for Fixing Procurement Prices of Paddy and Wheat

3863 SHRI S. NANJESHA
GOWDA

SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA
MURTY

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) the procedure adopted for fixing the procurement prices for paddy and wheat,

(b) while fixing the procurement rates of paddy and wheat whether the Government have consulted Agricultural Universities and if so what has been the recommendation of the various Universities

(c) has the Government consulted farmers organisations in the country

before fixing the prices and if so, what has been their advice; and

(d) how the procurement prices of wheat and paddy are remunerative and justification thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) The procurement prices for paddy and wheat are fixed by the Government on the basis of the recommendations of the Agricultural Prices Commission and in consultation with the State Governments.

(b) Government do not consult the Agricultural Universities. But the APC takes into consideration the latest cost estimates compiled by certain Agricultural Universities under the comprehensive scheme for studying the Cost of Cultivation of Principal Crops.

(c) No, Sir. The A.P.C., however, consults the Panel of Farmers attached to it.

(d) While recommending the prices, the Agricultural Prices Commission takes into account the need to provide incentive to the producers for maximising production, all relevant factors including the available data on cost of production, changes in input prices, changes in prices of competing crops, and the likely impact of the procurement price on the general prices etc.

गन्ने की कीमत निर्धारित करने के सम्बन्ध में
कृषि मूल्य समीक्षा की सिफारिशें

3364. श्री जगदेवर मिश्र : क्या कृषि और
सिंचाई मंत्री यह कानून की कृपा करने कि :

(क) क्या इन वर्ष गन्ने की कीमत निर्धारित
करने समय सरकार ने कृषि मूल्य समीक्षा की सिफा-
रिशों पर विचार किया है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो गन्ने की कीमत के सम्बन्ध में
निर्णय किन धाराओं में या कर किया गया ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री श्री
(श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) और
(ख). वर्तमान चीनी मौसम 1978-79 के
लिए चीनी फैक्ट्रियों द्वारा देय गन्ने के सर्वाधिक
न्यूनतम मूल्य उत्पादन लागत, वैकल्पिक फसलों से
उत्पादकों की साम और कृषि जिलों के मूल्यों की
सामान्य प्रवृत्ति, गन्ने से चीनी की उपसब्धता भादि की
ध्यान में रखते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित
किए गए हैं। चीनी मौसम 1978-79 के लिए
8.5 प्रतिशत की वसूली पर 10/- रुपये प्रति निबटन
का मूल्य बही है जिसकी कृषि मूल्य समीक्षा में सिफारिश,
की थी।

Expenditure on Milk Marketing and Animal Development

3365. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will
the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND
IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether both in Operation
Flood I and II milk development pro-
jects, the emphasis is more on milk
marketing rather than on milk pro-
duction through increased number of
crossbred milch animals; and

(b) expenditure already incurred
and proposed to be incurred under
the programme on milk marketing
and animal development?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE
AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT
SINGH BARNALA): (a) Operation
Flood I Project envisaged increasing
milk processing capacities of the
Metropolitan dairies at Bombay,
Delhi, Calcutta and Madras from 10-
lakh lts. per day to 27.50 lakh lts. per
day and also organising rural milk
production and procurement through
Anand Pattern Dairy Cooperatives in
18 Hinterland Milksheds in ten States.
In each Hinterland Milkshed, an
action centre was to be created to
procure the rurally produced milk,
process and market it, on the one hand
and to provide inputs for milk produc-
tion enhancement to the Member-
producers on the other.

Under operation Flood II, Milk Pro-
duction will be organised in 23 milk-
shed areas in 155 districts. The prin-
cipal objective of the programme is to

provide means to the farmer producers to build up and rear a National Milch Herd of some 15 million cross-bred cows and high yielding buffaloes

(b) Under Operation Flood I Project, an investment of Rs. 4332 crores of milk marketing and Rs 1386 crores towards programmes for animal development for increased milk production was made upto 30th September, 1978 out of the total expenditure of Rs. 75.09 crores. Under Operation Flood II of the total outlay of Rs. 4855 crores an investment of Rs. 162.90 crores for building up of basic facilities for milk marketing and Rs. 167.44 crores for assistance to cluster federations for milk production including animal development programme is expected to be made

Fertiliser Supplied to West Bengal

3866 SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR DHARA Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) the percentage of fertiliser/chemical given for cultivable land in West Bengal during the year 1977

(b) whether any part of this fertiliser has been given from gober compost, and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) (a) Fertiliser is used generally in cultivable lands only. The total consumption of chemical fertilisers in terms of plant nutrients in West Bengal during 1977-78 (February, 1977 to January, 1978) was 113.93 thousand tonnes of Nitrogen, 28.99 thousand tonnes of phosphates (P2O5), and 29.25 thousand tonnes of Potash (K2O)

(b) and (c) In addition to the above chemical fertilisers, a total estimated quantity of 70 lakh tonnes of rural compost (produced from cattle

dung & urine, farm and household wastes, leaves of trees and shrubs, etc.) containing about 1 lakh tonnes of nutrients (N, P2O5 and K2O), is also reported to have been utilized in West Bengal during 1977

यमुनाघाट सेतु बाह्यदा, दिल्ली में घाटी पड़े
प्लाटों का उपयोग

3867 श्री रामजी लाल मुदन क्या निर्माण, और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास पत्नी यह बनाने की वृत्त करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार यमुनाघाट धनु बाह्यदा, दिल्ली-110053 में बास्ती गुरु सैयदाबाद और सोतपुरी न बीच में घाटी पड़े जमीन पर बहादुर और औपचारिक धार्मिक निर्माण करने का है,

(ख) यदि हाँ तो इस घाटी पड़ी जमीन पर क्या निर्माण करने का विचार है,

(ग) उस पर ऐसी निर्माण बंद करने का विचार है, और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

प्रति निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास पत्नी (श्री लिवरर बल्ल) (क) से (घ)। प्रत्यक्ष पूर्ति को सहाय पूरा के सहायी बहादुर, औपचारिक, धार्मिक के निर्माणों केन्द्रों लोक निर्माण विभाग द्वारा पर्यवेक्षित नहीं किया गया है। अतः सरकार का इस भूमि में अन्तर्गत पूरा के सहायी बहादुर, औपचारिक धार्मिक के निर्माण का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

Drinking Water Schemes

3868 SHRI SACHINDRALAL SINGHA

SHRI M. A. HANNAN-
ALHAJ,

SHRI SAKTI KUMAR
SARKAR

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) the details of the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme of the North Eastern Region States and West Bengal, State-wise during the

last three years; year-wise with the amount sanctioned;

(b) the names of the villages benefited up-to-date in these States, State-wise, district-wise under these programmes and the amount spent;

(c) the details of the programme undertaken up-to-date for the current financial year with the result achieved in these States, State-wise, district-wise and village-wise; and

(d) the details of the programme proposed for the Sixth Plan period under this schemes, in the States, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) to (c). The Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme was started from 1977-78. Information regarding the amount allocated and released during 1977-78 and the current financial year to the North Eastern Region States and West Bengal and the number of villages covered last year under this Programme in those States is given in the attached Statement. District-wise, and village-wise details are not available

(d) The programme for the Sixth Five Year Plan has not been decided yet.

Statement

Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	1977-78		No. of villages covered (as reported)	1978-79	
		Amount allocated and released for works	Amount utilised as reported		Amount allocated for works	Amount released for works upto 15.12.78
<i>States</i>						
1	Assam	55.00	49.88	54	150.00	75.00
2	Manipur	50.00	43.27	3	50.00	25.00
3	Meghalaya	22.50	19.36	Nil	100.00	50.00
4	Nagaland	75.00	75.92	3	75.00	37.50
5	Sikkim	34.50	35.97	Nil	35.00	17.50
6	Tripura	78.00	60.37	181	87.00	43.50
7	West Bengal	240.00	240.00	965	500.00	250.00
<i>Union Territories</i>						
1	Arunachal Pradesh	20.00	6.77	Nil	40.00	20.00
2	Mizoram	15.00	14.80	Nil	25.00	12.50

**House Building Loan to Delhi
University/College Teachers**

3269 **SHRI N TOMBISINGH** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Teachers of Delhi University and its constituent colleges/affiliated colleges are also eligible for the loan for house construction which is available to Central Government Employees (70 Months salary)

(b) if so, the date when the facility has been provided, and

(c) if not the reasons for this discrimination and the likely date by which this facility would be provided to the teachers?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER) (a) to (c) Government have accepted in principle the proposal of the University Grants Commission for grant of house building loan, to the employees of Central Universities including teachers. Provision of funds for the purpose will however depend on the availability of resources.

Functioning of Nehru Youth Kendra at Aurangabad and Yeotmal

3270 **DR. BAPU KALDATE** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have received complaints regarding the functioning of Nehru Yuvak Kendras at Aurangabad and Yeotmal in Marathwada,

(b) whether it is a fact that one single person has been managing these Kendras, and

(c) if so, the reasons for engaging one person for management?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI MATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Yes Sir

(c) Nehru Yuvak Kendra at Yeotmal came into existence due to the reversion of the Youth Coordinator to his parent department. It was decided to transfer the Youth Coordinator Nehru Yuvak Kendra at Aurangabad to Yeotmal and pending the receipt of panel of names from the State Government for the selection of Youth Coordinator for Nehru Yuvak Kendra, Aurangabad, he was allowed to hold additional charge of Nehru Yuvak Kendra at Aurangabad. However on the advice of the State Government necessary orders asking the Youth Coordinator at Aurangabad to hand-over the charge of the Nehru Yuvak Kendra Aurangabad to the District Sports Officer and to look after the Nehru Yuvak Kendra at Yeotmal only have been issued. The District Sports Officer will hold charge of this Kendra till a regular Youth Coordinator is appointed.

Rural Feeder Dairy

3271 **SHRI HARI SHANKAR MAHALE** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government propose to establish rural feeder dairies to provide incentive to the cattle keepers in the countryside and boost employment as also to meet the increased demand for milk and

(b) if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) (a) and (b) Rural feeder dairies will be considered for setting up in areas having availability of marketable surplus milk. They will essentially cater to the local

requirement, supply fluid milk to near-by city dairies, and also conserve surplus milk in the form of milk products, like butter, ghee, milk powder etc. Establishment of such dairies will provide a remunerative market to the rural producers of milk and fetch better economic return to the rural producers of milk and fetch better economic return to the milk producers as also generate employment potential.

Storage Projects for Rural Areas

3872. SHRI A. R. BADRI NARAYAN:

SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have decided to set up Rs. 38 crore storage projects for rural areas in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the same; and

(c) where these projects will be set up?

* THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c). The National Cooperative Development Corporation in the Deptt. of Civil Supplies and Cooperation, has been promoting and financing programmes for construction of storage capacities by cooperative societies in rural areas. Financial assistance is also being given by the National Cooperative Development Corporation for capacity to be constructed by village cooperatives in the rural areas. Storage projects for cooperative societies in the three States of U.P., Orissa and Haryana with a total cost of Rs. 549.9 million has been approved by the World Bank, in principle, recently. 48 per cent of

the total cost of the storage projects would be financed as loan assistance from the World Bank.

Under the Save Grain Campaign Scheme of the Department of Food, Simple techniques of effectively preserving food-grains in storage are being popularised amongst farmers and others through training, demonstration and publicity. Financial assistance is also extended to the different State Governments for fabrication and distribution of small size scientific bins to farmers etc. For this purpose, funds to the extent of Rs. 237 lakhs have been made available to the different State Governments.

Residential Areas under Water in Delhi during floods

3873. CHAUDHURY BRAHM PRakash: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the floods this year in Delhi have been unprecedented;

(b) the names of residential areas which remained under water and the period for which they remained under water;

(c) the assistance provided by the Government to the people who were at the tops of their houses and could not get food or milk; and

(d) the amount spent by the Centre as well as the Delhi Administration to give relief to flood affected people and whether the assistance provided was considered adequate?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Representation for improvement of Roads by Dandakaranya Development Authority

3674 SHRI GANANATH PRADHAN Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government has received any representation for improvement of Roads under Malkangiri Constituency (Orissa) which is under the control of Dandakaranya Development Authority and

(b) if so the action taken on the representation and the action so far taken for improvements of the roads?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) (a) Yes

(b) A statement is attached showing the position in regard to the action so far taken as also proposed to be taken by the Dandakaranya Development Authority regarding the improvement of the roads. This position has also been intimated to Shri Naka Kanna Member Legislative Assembly of Orissa on 13.11.1978 in reply to his representation on the matter

Statement

(i) Malkangiri-Podia road via Sikarpalli

This road takes off from Malkangiri-Motu road at a distance of 16 KMs from Malkangiri. The road portion from Malkangiri to Gorakhpalli is a part of Malkangiri Motu road and is black topped. The road from Sikarpalli to Podia (37 kms in length) has been developed by the Dandakaranya Project as a moorum road with pucca cross drainage. The condition of this road having deteriorated during rainy season, it is proposed to repair this road with a view to opening it to bus traffic by December 1978. In the Works programme drawn up for the next year it is proposed to improve this road by providing metalling.

(ii) Malkangiri-Motu road via Kalimela and Manemkunda

The portions between Malkangiri and Kalimela and between Pushuguda and Motu (total length 65 KMs) form part of the main Malkangiri Motu (via M.V. 79) road. These portions are all-weather roads and 34 kms of which have been black-topped by the Project. However, due to heavy traffic of bamboo and timber during monsoons some portion of the metalled road having deteriorated, action is being taken for re-metalling and black-topping of the road in phases during the current financial year viz, 1978-79 and during the next financial year 1979-80 as indicated below

	1978-79	1979-80
(a) Renewal coat of metalling	17 kms	4 kms
(b) Black topping	16 kms	31 kms

The remaining portion of the road between Kalimela and Pushuguda via Manemkunda (23 KMs in length) is a kutchha road with no cross drainage work. In the next Five Year Plan (1978-83) of the Dandakaranya Project it is proposed to improve this road to link road standard.

(iii) Podia to Motu via Gorakhpalli

This road comprises two stretches viz. Podia to Gorakhpalli (19 KMs) and Gorakhpalli to Pushuguda (16 KMs). Beyond Pushuguda the road forms part of the main Malkangiri-Motu road. The road crosses the Potteru river near Gorakhpalli. Both these stretches are revenue roads and suitable only for fair weather traffic. Since both these roads are almost dead ends with very little through traffic, mainly because of the Potteru river which is now perennial due to the flow of waters from Balimela Hydro-Electric Project there is hardly any traffic on these roads excepting for connecting the local villages. The Project is doing only skeleton maintenance works on these roads. It is proposed to take up improvement to these roads during the current working season.

(iv) Kalimela to Podia (16 KMs):

This is a metalled road with pucca cross drainage works and is in fairly good condition. It is proposed to re-metal and black-top the road during the next financial year 1979-80.

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा तैयार किया
सरकारी कर्मचारियों को किस्तों पर मकान
सेवा जला

3875. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी:

श्री जी० बाई०, कृष्णन:

क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास
मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या केन्द्र सरकार ने ऐसी कोई योजना
संवार की है जसका दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण को इस
प्रकार का कोई मुद्दा प्राप्त हुआ है जिसके अन्तर्गत
केन्द्र सरकार के सेवानिवृत्त होने वाले कर्मचारियों को
प्रत्येक जिनकी 10, 15 वर्षों की सेवा शेष है उनकी
आवास किस्तों पर मकान आवंटित किए जाएँ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो वह किस प्रकार की योजना
है?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास
मंत्री (श्री तिरुवर वषा) (क) केन्द्रीय
सरकार ने ऐसी कोई योजना नहीं बनाई है। मगर
इस विषय में दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने कुछ सुझाव
प्राप्त किए हैं।

(ग) विवरण निम्न प्रकार है:—

(i) 1972 की ही तरह केवल सेवा निवृत्त/
निवृत्त होने वाले सरकारी कर्मचारियों के
लिए पेंशियन योजना चालू करना,

(ii) आवास किस्तों पर सेवा निवृत्त/निवृत्त
होने वाले सरकारी कर्मचारियों को फ्लैटों
का आवंटन।

(iii) भूमि के आवंटन हेतु सेवा निवृत्त/निवृत्त
होने वाले सरकारी वर्ग आवास समिति लि०,
नई दिल्ली का पेंशियन, तथा

(iv) सभी सरकारी कर्मचारियों को सेवा निवृत्त
हो गए हैं—अथवा आगामी 3 से 5 वर्ष
के दौरान सेवा निवृत्त होने वाले हैं, बिना
इस बात के ध्यान में रखे हुए कि उनके नाम
पहले ही पंजीकृत हैं या नहीं दिल्ली विकास
प्राधिकरण के फ्लैटों के आवंटन के प्राव
समय आए।

Policy of Flood Control as published
in Bhagirath

3876. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE
AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what are the main features of
National Policy of Flood Control;

(b) whether the articles regarding
the policy of Flood Control as pub-
lished in the Bhagirath are accept-
able;

(c) whether there were differences
of approach regarding controlling
floods by the Centre and some Nor-
thern Indian States; and

(d) what is the role played by
Central Water Commission in Water
Management—with reference to cri-
ticism of Central Water Commission
by Haryana, Punjab, West Bengal and
Delhi for in-effective measures taken
by the Centre as per statements pub-
lished in the Bhagirath Journal; and
whether Government of India accepts
those allegations, if not, the reasons
therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE
AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT
SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (d). In
1954 when the national flood control
programme was launched it was deci-
ded to undertake the flood control
programme in 3 phases—immediate,
short-term and long-term. The im-
mediate phase was proposed to be
mainly devoted to investigation and
collection of data; and the second
phase for formulation of flood control
measures and construction of embank-
ments, channel improvements, raising
of villages and protection of towns.
The long-term phase envisaged con-
struction of further works including
storage reservoirs; etc., so as to stab-
lize the benefits of the works carried
out earlier.

Since then, considerable experience
has been gained in Planning, imple-
mentation, and performance of flood

control measures. Technology has also advanced not only in India but also in foreign countries. Taking this into account, the Government of India have constituted the Rashtriya Barh Ayog to review performance of the works carried out so far and to lay down policies for the future programme to be adopted, and also to evolve a comprehensive approach to the problem of floods in the country keeping in view the need for optimum and multi-purpose utilisation of water resources, as also the role of soil conservation and afforestation in flood control. The Ayog is expected to give its report by the end of 1979.

In the journal referred to, there does not appear to be any difference in the basic approach to the flood control from that indicated above.

The Central Water Commission, as constituted, performs an advisory role in the formulation and implementation of water resources management including flood control and provides specialised technical advice on specific requests from the State Governments. The Central Water Commission also serves as a consultant to the Planning Commissions in the technical scrutiny of water resources and flood control projects submitted by the State Governments for sanction, and ensures that the schemes as formulated, conform to technically acceptable standards and inter-State and international requirements.

Assistance by Centre to major cities/
towns for Beautification etc

3877 SHRIMATI PARVATI DEVI
Will the Minister of WORKS AND
HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND
REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that Government provide financial assistance to major towns and cities for the improvement of hygiene and beautification,

(b) the number and names of the cities that have been so provided with assistance,

(c) the criterion therefor,

(d) whether Government propose to enlarge the number of these cities and raise the amount of financial assistance, and

(e) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) (a) to (c) Urban Development is a State subject. However, under the scheme for Integrated Urban Development, the Central Government has provided financial assistance for composite Urban Development projects comprising components of land acquisition and development and related urban services like Water Supply, Sewerage, Transportation etc. Under the scheme the following cities have so far been given assistance—

1 Bhopal, 2 Indore, 3 Ludhiana, 4 Cochin, 5 Kanpur, 6 Allahabad, 7 Hyderabad, 8 Visakhapatnam, 9 Haldia, 10 Ahmedabad, 11 Bangalore, 12 Lucknow, 13 Asansol, 14 Raipur, 15 Jullunder, 16 Baroda, 17 Calcutta, 18 Bombay, 19 Madras, 20 Ujjain, 21 Gwalior, 22 Jabalpur, 23 Korba, 24 Amritsar, 25 Pune, 26 Nagpur, 27 Kolhapur, 28 Sholapur, 29 Coimbatore and 30 Madurai.

(d) and (e) Government has recently reviewed the guidelines for the Scheme and has decided that all the cities with a population of 50,000 and above will be eligible for assistance under the scheme, provided viable Integrated Urban projects are prepared and there is a well-equipped machinery to implement the project. Government has also decided that projects which catered to the needs of the less privileged sections of the urban society should get priority for funding under the scheme.

Areas developed for Deep-Sea Fishing

3878. **SHRI AHMED M. PATEL:**
Will the Minister of **AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION** be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the area developed for deep sea fishing in Indian ocean;

(b) whether there is any move to Indianise fishing industry in India; and

(c), if so, the broad outlines?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The entire Economic Zone extending upto 200 nautical miles from the shore is available for exclusive exploration by Indian. Deep sea fishing can also be undertaken in High Seas outside Economic Zone.

(b) No foreign company can conduct fishing in the Indian Economic Zone except under licence or letter of authority from Government of India. The Government of India have allowed some joint ventures and chartering of foreign fisheries vessels by Indian Companies in accordance with the approved policy. Companies falling within the purview of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, and Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, are allowed to carry on business in accordance with the provisions of above-said Acts.

(c) Does not arise.

Plan from Indian Sugar Mills Association to boost Sugar Industry

3879 **SHRI R. V. SWAMI-NATHAN:**
SHRI P. M. SAYEED:
SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-SHEKHAR MURTHY:

Will the Minister of **AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Sugar Mills Association has placed before the

Union Government 6 point plan to boost Sugar Industry in the country;

(b) if so, what are the details of the points; and

(c) whether Government have examined them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c). The Government has received a representation from the Indian Sugar Mills Association mentioning the following six measures which would avert the crisis which, according to them, is affecting the sugar industry:—

(i) Re-instatement of control of monthly releases of sugar to impart stability to the market;

(ii) Creation of buffer stock of at least 1 million tonnes by Government;

(iii) Reduction in the rate of excise duty to 11 per cent *ad valorem* to help stimulate internal consumption of sugar;

(iv) Appropriate relief to weaker sections of the industry;

(v) Provision of adequate bank credit through sanctioning clean advances to the sugar units; and

(vi) withdrawal of restrictions related to Storage and Licensing with respect to the sugar dealers.

2. The measures (i)-(ii) relating to monthly releases and buffer stocking were considered by the Government at the time of decontrol of sugar itself and it was felt that in the initial stages of the decontrol it would be advisable to let the market forces to have their natural action in order to achieve a reasonable market price. In the light of the working of decontrol these points are being continually examined and a fresh decision may be taken, if found necessary. As regards

Rajya Sabha on 6-12-1978 by Shri F M Khan. In the reply then given was as follows —

(a) It is a fact that some of the wheat varieties released about 12 years ago like Kalyan Sona have become susceptible to new races of rust diseases thereby affecting their potential productivity

(b) To arrest this trend and to ensure the security of the wheat crop several steps have been taken. These include the release of new varieties leading to varietal diversification and development of multilines of Kalyan Sona and Sonalika which will help to reduce the build up of new races. In addition, the areas where the rust inoculum gets built up early will be saturated with resistant varieties.

The All India Wheat Workshop held at Hyderabad in August 1978 identified 3 multilines varieties namely MLKS 11, KSML-3 and KML-7406 which resemble Kalyan Sona in morphological and economic characters but possess a high degree of resistance to different races of rust. In addition the Workshop recommended the high-yielding rust resistant varieties, HW-135 and HP 1303 for the North Eastern Plains Zones, HD 2236 and Lok-1 for Central Zone and HW 517 for Peninsular Zone.

National Commission to study Flood Control

3884 SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE
AND IRRIGATION be pleased to
state

(a) whether Government have constituted a National Commission to study flood control and

(b) if so, what are the terms of references?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE
AND IRRIGATION (SHRI
SUBJIT SINGH BARNALA) (a)
Yes, Sir

(b) The terms of reference are —

(1) To review the flood protection measures undertaken since 1954 and to make an evaluation of the benefits and effectiveness of the measures undertaken so far with special reference to embankments in reducing the damage

(2) To identify the areas where a large number of Zamindari and/or unauthorised embankments, bunds, and spurs etc, exist, to assess the effect of such constructions on the flood problem, and suggest remedial measures

(3) To identify the areas where construction of roads, highways, railways etc and other encroachments into drains have aggravated flood problems and to suggest measures for improvements including legislative action, if any

(4) To analyse the damage caused by floods in recent years and to identify areas requiring immediate flood protection measures

(5) To evolve a comprehensive approach to the problem of floods in the country keeping in view the need for optimum and multi-purpose utilisation of water resources as also the role of soil conservation and afforestation in flood control

(6) To make an analysis of the cost and benefits of flood protection measures

(7) To suggest criteria for taking up flood protection measures and means of mobilising resources therefor

(8) To recommend proper land-use in the flood plains with a view to minimise damage and to ensure overall increase in agricultural production.

(9) To examine the existing arrangements for maintenance of flood protection works and recommend measures for improving the same

(10) To review the existing administrative and organisational set up for flood control at the Centre and in the States and suggest improvements where necessary; flood control to include flood forecasting and warning, flood fighting, formulation and implementation of flood protection measures.

(11) To examine the present procedure of assessing flood damage and suggest improvements.

(12) To examine any other matter related to floods and flood control and make suitable recommendations.

मध्य प्रदेश में पेयजल की समस्या

3885. श्री सुभाष भार्गवा :

श्री सुयोग सिंह :

क्या निर्माण और प्रावत तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास
मंती यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश का अधिकतर भाग पहाड़ी क्षेत्र है और गर्मियों के दौरान पानी के सही स्रोत सूख जाते हैं और राज्य में नलकूनों तथा सामान्य कुओं जैसे भूमिगत संसाधनों से पानी की सप्लाई प्रायः संपूर्ण रहती है;

(ख) क्या उक्त क्षेत्रों में ग्रामीण जनसंख्या जो कि अधिकतर पिछड़ी जातियों और प्राथमिक रूप से कमजोर वर्गों की है, पेयजल सुविधायों से वंचित रहती है; और

(ग) क्या केन्द्र सरकार का विचार ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की पेयजल समस्या की प्राथमिकता के आधार पर हल करने का है ?

निर्माण और प्रावत तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास
मंती (श्री विजयवर्धन) (क): तथा (ख) जी हाँ।

(ग) राज्य स्तर योजना के न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत समस्त अस्तित्व वाले में स्वच्छ पेयजल देने की योजना राज्य सरकारों (मध्य प्रदेश सहित) द्वारा लागू की जा रही है। 1971-72 में पना बनाए गए गम्पारान्त नामों में पेयजल योजना की प्राथमिकता के आधार पर अग्रिमिकरण के लिए

भारत सरकार 1972-78 में राज्य सरकारों (मध्य प्रदेश सहित) को 100 प्रतिशत सहायता अनुदान दे रही है।

Development of Chilka Lake, Orissa

3886. SHRI SIVAJI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal from the Government of Orissa for development of Chilka Lake in Orissa;

(b) if so, nature of those proposals; and

(c) the steps Government has taken to implement the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Chilka Lake Brackish-water Fisheries Development Project and Chilka Lake Inshore and Offshore Marine Fisheries Project involves dredging and cutting a straight cut from sea to the lake at Satpada, development of brackish water fisheries on the inland side and construction of harbours with landing and berthing facilities and introduction of mechanised fishing boats on the marine side. The total cost of these projects is tentatively estimated as Rs. 28.10 crores.

(c) Development of fisheries in Chilka Lake involves cutting open entrance to the Lake from the sea to ensure free migration of fish but this may also affect the ecological situation in the Lake by altering the level of salinity. Divergent opinions were expressed by various agencies on possible alternatives. On the advice of the Planning Commission, a Committee of experts is being constituted to examine the proposals and advise Government on various aspects.

Giving up of Pool System of allotment of Government Accommodation

3887 SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are considering to do away with the present pool system for allotment of Government accommodation to the Central Government Employees and to bring at par all Central Government Employees for allotment purpose, and

(b) if so, what are the facts there of and if not the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) (a) and (b) The matter regarding feasibility of merger of pools of residential accommodation administered by several Government departments into one common pool is under consideration.

Seminar on Potato

3888 SHRI NARENDRA SINGH Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether an International Seminar on Potato was held recently at Jullundur, Punjab

(b) if so, whether the Seminar has suggested for cooperation amongst the Asian countries for increased production of Potato,

(c) if so detail of the discussion thereon, and

(d) reaction of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH (BARNALA) (a) Yes, Sir An International Seminar

on Approaches Towards Increasing the Potato Production in Developing Countries' was held from 20-23 November, 1978 at Central Potato Research Station, Jullundur

(b) Yes Sir A strong need for greater cooperation among the Asian Countries on Potato Research and Development was emphasised

(c) The recommendations that emerged from the deliberations of the Seminar, suggesting cooperation among Asian countries are laid on the Table of the House

(d) Recommendations of the International Seminar on 'Approaches Towards Increasing the Potato Production in Developing Countries' are under consideration of the Government

The Recommendations that emerged from the deliberations of the Seminar, suggesting cooperation among Asian countries are as under —

(i) 'Considering the special technological, storage and utilization problems of potato for the tropics and the sub-tropics, it is recommended that an Asian potato Association on the lines of European and American Potato Associations be formed for promoting Potato Research and developmental activities in the developing countries'

(ii) A meaningful cooperation and collaboration among the Asian nations and other developing countries on national and regional basis be encouraged and expanded For this purpose, the exchange of material and technology and the programme for evaluation of varieties suitable for each region, be worked out The exchange of material should be so programmed so as to avoid calculated risk of introduction of pests and diseases. At the same time, it should not hamper exchange of germplasm between the developing countries.

(iii) The technology developed so far, to increase the production in different nations may be tested for utilisation in various other countries. India and Japan could take a lead in this matter since they have made sufficient progress in potato research and development.

(iv) A regular flow of quality seed from the seed producing countries of the developing regions suited to short photoperiods and short-growing seasons in tropics and sub-tropics may be ensured.

Application from Maharashtra Teachers' Association for Adult Education Agency

3889. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any application from the Maharashtra Teachers' Association for the adult education on agency basis; and

(b) if so, what is the reaction of the Central Government in this behalf?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI-MATI RENUKA DEV; BARAKA-TAKI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Promotion quota of Graduate Supervisors in Ganga Basin Water Resources Organisation.

3890. SHRI SUKHENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the promotion quota of Graduate Supervisors to the post of Assistant Engineers in Ganga Basin Water Resources Organisation (GBWRO) which has been merged with Central Water Commission;

(b) whether it is a fact that previously the promotion quota for Graduate Supervisors was 66 per cent and for Diploma Supervisors 33 per cent, which has not been scrapped;

(c) if yes, what was the basis for scrapping this;

(d) how many graduate Supervisors of GBWRO have so far been promoted as Assistant Engineer; if none, the reasons therefor; and

(e) what steps are taken to offer early avenues for promotion of Graduate Supervision in GBWRO in view of their higher qualification i.e. Degree?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) With the merger of the posts of Supervisors and other technical posts in the Ganga Basin Water Resources Organisation with the appropriate cadre of the Central Water Commission, there is now no quota fixed for Supervisors holding graduate degrees and those holding diplomas for purposes of promotion to the next higher posts.

(b) No, Sir. Before the merger of the posts in GBWRO with the cadre of the Central Water Commission, the next higher post of Assistant Engineer in GBWRO was filled 33-1/3 per cent by promotion from the Supervisors' cadre and 66-2/3 per cent by direct recruitment. There were no quotas for graduate and diploma holder Supervisors and graduate Supervisors. But the qualifying service for promotion was different for diploma holder Supervisors and graduate Supervisors, namely, 7 years for diploma holder Supervisors and 3 years for Graduates.

(c) The recruitment rules for the post of Extra Assistant Director/Assistant Engineer in the Central Water Commission will apply to Officers of GBWRO after the merger of the technical cadres. According to these rules, posts of EAD/AE are filled 50 per cent by promotion of Officers holding posts of Design Assistant,

Supervisor and Head-Draftsman These rules however do not provide for quotas as between Supervisors with Graduate degrees and those with diplomas for purpose of promotion to next higher post but these do provide for different qualifying service for promotion in respect of degree holder Supervisors and diploma holder Supervisors i.e. graduate engineers with 3 years' service are eligible for promotion, and diploma holders with 7 years are eligible for promotion to the posts of Extra Assistant Director/ Assistant Engineer

(d) No graduate Supervisor of Ganga Basin Water Resources Organisation has so far been promoted as Assistant Engineer as none was senior enough to be promoted

(e) The graduate Supervisors have to put in only three years' qualifying service before they can be considered for promotion as Extra Assistant Director/Assistant Engineer, while the diploma holders have to put in 7 years' service before they are deemed eligible for promotion. Thus, graduate engineers enjoy shorter waiting period for eligibility for promotion

ICSSR Research on Scheduled Tribes of Himachal Pradesh

3891 SHRI RANJIT SINGH Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Indian Council of Social Science Research New Delhi has done anything by way of research on the Scheduled Tribes of Himachal Pradesh,

(b) whether it is a fact that a Research Project was promised in the year 1975 in Himachal Pradesh;

(c) whether the project referred to there was completed by an Hon. Member or who was assigned this work, THE HON. MR. SURJIT SINGH Yes, Sir when the required funds were sanctioned for the

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER). (a) to (d) The ICSSR ordinarily does not do any research on its own. The Council, however, gives grants to scholars or institutions for carrying out specific research projects

In 1973-74, a research project on "Social and Connected Aspects of the Life of Scheduled Tribes of Himachal Pradesh" was sanctioned by the ICSSR to Shri Thakur Sen Negi of Parvatiya Adamjati Sewak Sangh, Himachal Pradesh. The study was to be done in three phases and a grant of Rs 14,000 was sanctioned for the first phase. The grant for the second phase was to be sanctioned only on satisfactory completion of the first phase

The report of the first phase was received in October, 1974 and was published by Shri Negi himself in 1976 under the title "Scheduled Tribes of Himachal Pradesh—A Profile". ICSSR decided not to give support for the second phase

News Item entitled Calcutta Library Victim of Central Bureaucracy

3892 SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in "Hindustan Times" dated 6th November, 1978 captioning "Calcutta Library Victim of Central Bureaucracy"; and

(b) if so the details and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHAUDER). (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The newly created Bureau of Literature and Libraries is purely an

internal administrative arrangement in this Ministry for looking after the work of Libraries. The Libraries themselves make their own purchase of books and the Bureau is not involved in this process.

Higher Licence Fee charged from the Non-P. & T. Employees form Type II Quarters in Sarojini Nagar, New Delhi

3893. SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether higher rate of licence fee is being charged by the Directorate of Estate in respect of Type-II Quarters at Sarojini Nagar, New Delhi, allocated to non-P & T employees in exchange of quarters with Posts & Telegraphs Pool as compared to the quarters of the same type in the same locality allotted to the P & T employees by the Indian Posts & Telegraphs Department; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons for this anomaly and what action Government propose to take to remove it?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). For quarters in Sarojini Nagar, which were in the P. & T. pool, were recently transferred to the Directorate of Estates. Licence fee for these quarters is being recovered at present at a provisional rate pending determination of the correct rate; necessary adjustment will be made thereafter.

Output of Potato and Onion

3894. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is scheme to increase domestic output of potatoes and onions of make use of the expanding opportunity for their export; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a)

(i) POTATO: There is no Centrally Sponsored Scheme for increasing the domestic output of potato. However, the motivational campaigns for increasing potato production are launched by the Department of Agriculture and as a result, the country is now witnessing a revolution in production of potato which is evident from the area and production table given below:

Year	Area (lakh hectare)	Production (lakh tonnes)
1973-74 . . .	5.43	48.61
1974-75 . . .	5.87	62.25
1975-76 . . .	6.22	73.06
1976-77 . . .	6.19	71.70
1977-78 . . .	6.64	81.53

(ii) ONION: No, Sir. There is no Centrally Sponsored Scheme for increasing the domestic output of Onion. In some of the Onion growing States Department of Agriculture/Horticulture, however, distribute good quality seed and advise the farmers on the cultivation techniques of the crop through their normal extension agencies.

(b) (i) POTATO: Question does not arise.

(ii) ONION: Question does not arise.

News Item Entitled "Ghana Envoy Demand Withdrawal of Text Books"

3895: SHRI SAUGATA ROY
SHRI MADHAVRAO
SCINDIA

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a report in Times of India, dated 26th November, 1978 stating Ghana envoy demands withdrawal of text book' and

(b) if so his reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHAUDHARY) (a) Yes Sir

(b) According to the information furnished by the University of Delhi the book referred to in the news item has not been prescribed by any of the Board of Studies in the University. The question of its withdrawal does not therefore arise. The authors of the book have also expressed their regrets to the Chairman African Students Association.

Proposal for Barrage across Godavari River at Polavaram

3896 SHRI K SURYANARAYANA
SHRI G MALLIKARJUNA
RAO

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government of Andhra Pradesh has proposed to construct an ancient barrage across Godavari River at Polavaram in West Godavari and referred the same to the Government of India for their approval and

(b) if so the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) (a) The report of Polavaram Project has not as yet been received in the Central Water Commission. The Government of Andhra Pradesh have however, intimated that the report is being sent by them

(b) Does not arise

Development of Physical Education and Sports

3897 SHRI F P GAEKWAD Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government are actively pursuing the idea of formulating a comprehensive National Policy for development of physical education and sport,?

(b) whether it is a fact that a Sub-Committee has been appointed to look into the matter,

(c) whether the Sub-Committee has submitted its report and if so whether decision has been taken by Government on it and

(d) if not, reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI MATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKAT) (a) and (b) The question of formulation of National Sports Policy has been referred to the All India Council of Sports for advice and the Council has set up a sub committee for the purpose

(c) and (d) The sub committee of the AICS has already issued a questionnaire on the subject and has held 6 sittings to consider the matter. The sub committee is expected to submit its report to the AICS shortly. Government decision on Sports Policy will be taken after the recommendations of the AICS are available

पंचनद बांध

3898. श्री राम चरण : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पंचनद जालीन और इटावा के बीच यमुना नदी पर पंचनद बांध बनाने की कोई योजना है, और

(ख) इस कार्य में तेजी लाने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री, (श्री धुरजित सिंह बरनाला) : (क) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि प्रारम्भिक मूल्यांकन अध्ययन के अनुसार जालीन और इटावा जिलों की सीमा के निकट पंचनद में पम्बल, कुंभारी, मिथ और पट्टन के साथ बमुना नदी के संगम के अनुप्रवाह में एक बांध बनाना व्यवहार्य है। परियोजना के लिए व्यापक अध्ययन और प्रत्येक किए जा रहे हैं।

(ख) सिंचाई राज्य-विषय है और सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के आयोजन, कन्वेंशन, उन्हें तैयार करने और बनाने का काम और वित्त धारण राज्यों द्वारा स्वयं लिया जाता है। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा आवश्यक परियोजना प्रस्तावों को पंक्तिन रूप दिया जाना है और इन प्रस्तावों को जांच के लिए केन्द्रीय जल आयोग को भेजा जाना है।

दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय में हड़ताल

3899. श्री शरद पादव : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय और इससे सम्बद्ध सब कॉलेजों में अनेक दिनों से दो घंटे सुबह और दो घंटे सायं हड़ताल रही है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप विद्यार्थियों के अध्ययन पर प्रभाव पड़ा है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और कर्मचारियों की मुख्य मांगें क्या हैं; और

(ग) सरकार उनको मांगों को कब तक पूरा करेगी ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० ताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) और (ख) : विश्वविद्यालय के साथ 9 दिसम्बर, 1977 को हुए सम्झौते के तहत कर्मचारियों को न करने के विरोध स्वल्प-विषयविधानय और कर्मचारी यूनियन द्वारा शुरू किए गए आन्दोलन के परिणामस्वरूप कर्मचारियों ने 18 दिसम्बर, 1978 से एक घंटे के लिए और बाद में 18 जनवरी, 1978 से दो घंटे के लिए कार्य से अनुपस्थित रहना

शुरू कर दिया था। इसे 7 नवम्बर, 1978 से 2 घंटे श्रम और 2 घंटे दोपहर बाद कार्य से अनुपस्थित रह कर और अधिक बढ़ा दिया गया।

यूनियन के 15 नवंबर, 1978 के पत्र की प्रतिकृति जिसमें यूनियन की मांगें दी गई हैं, सभा-भटल पर रख दी गयी है। [प्रकाशित] में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या [T-3091/78]

(ग) इस मामले में निर्णय लेना दिल्ली विश्व-विद्यालय की जिम्मेदारी है।

Non-Lifting of Paddy and Wheat at Moga, Punjab

3900. PANDIT D. N. TIWARY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large quantity of paddy and wheat lying unsold in Moga, Punjab and the Food Corporation of India are not arranging to lift them; and

(b) if so, the reasons for apathy of the Food Corporation of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) 'No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise. Necessary arrangements have been made by the Food Corporation of India to lift maximum quantity of foodgrains immediately after purchase.

क्षमता के विस्तार के लिए रोटर मिलों का अनुसंधान

3901. श्री राम जाल रहो : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री क्षमता के विस्तार के लिए रोटर मिलों के अनुसंधान के बारे में 10 अप्रैल, 1978 के पत्रांकित प्रश्न संख्या 6223 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रोटर प्लोर मिल उद्योगों से नये एकल स्थापित करने और विद्यमान एककों के विस्तार के लिये प्राप्त हुए प्रायोजकों के निपटान में विलम्ब होने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ख) क्या रोटर प्लोर मिल एककों की क्षमता बढ़ाने का निर्णय करने में विलम्ब किया जा रहा है जबकि केन्द्रीय सरकार की नीति इस बारे में निर्णय करने में विलम्ब न करने की है ?

इसके लिए सिपाई मकान में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मानु प्रताप सिंह) (क) और (ख) ने बताया कि 12 दिसम्बर 1978 का प्रस्तावित प्रश्न सं. 3070 के उत्तर में बताया गया था, कर्करही, 1973 में खेतर पनार निर्माण उद्योग में विस्तार पर सख प्रतिबंध म शासने का प्रश्न सरकार के विचारधाम है। प्रस्ताव है कि इस संबंध में प्रारंभ हो नियंत्रित किया जाएगा।

Overflow of Water from Jangipur Feeder Canal of Farakka Barrage Project

3902 SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the submersion of thousands of acres of agricultural land by the overflow of water from the Jangipur Feeder Canal of the Farakka Barrage Project and through breaches in the Canal bund in the Jangipur Sub-division of Murshidabad District in West Bengal, and

(b) whether the Government has under their consideration any scheme for draining out this water and the reclamation of the submerged land?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) (a) and (b) Reference has been made during recent discussions by the representatives of West Bengal Government about the problem of inundation of large areas to the left of the Farakka Feeder Canal during the last monsoon season. However, this inundation took place because there are a number of gaps in the afflux bund of Jangipur Barrage, and was not caused by any breaches in the bund. The gaps could not be completed on account of difficulties faced by West Bengal Government in acquiring homestead lands. The work of closing the gaps in the bund would be taken up as soon as the land is acquired and made available by West Bengal Government for this purpose.

News Item entitled CARE thrives on 50 lakh biscuit scandal

3.03 SHRI RAJKESHAR SINGH Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to news item entitled 'CARE thrives on 50 lakh biscuit scandal' published in the Blitz dated the 30th September, 1978, and

(b) if so the reaction of Government thereto and steps taken to unearth the scandal?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER (a) Yes, Sir

(b) According to information received from the Madhya Pradesh Government, there is no scandal as such. Biscuits were manufactured with CARE's contribution of balahar and salad oil and Madhya Pradesh Government bearing the cost on khandasari and processing charges, for mid-day-meals programme

Allotment of Plots/Flats to MPs by DDA

3904 SHRI DHIRENDRA NATH BASU Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND UTILISATION be pleased to state

(a) the number of plots/flats allotted by ODA to Members of Parliament in Delhi and New Delhi during the last two years,

(b) whether it is a fact that many of the applicants have been refused allotment in spite of assurances for allotment,

(c) what is the method adopted for such allotment,

(d) whether DDA are considering to select some more sites and flats for

the Members of Parliament and if so, how many flats can be offered for sale and at what cost; and

(e) whether the DDA is considering to start registration for flats/plots for general public; if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) No plot has been allotted, while 15 flats were allotted during these years.

(b) No, Sir. However, the DDA has reported that 4 MPs were affected when 132 flats initially released, were withdrawn for allotment to the Directorate of Estates. These MPs have been offered flats in the lot of 512 flats which were allotted in Rajouri Garden. 2 MPs have so far accepted the offer.

(c) 2½ per cent of the plots developed in a New Residential Scheme are reserved for allotment to MPs. The allotment is made *adseriatum* on the basis of seniority list drawn by this Ministry.

3 per cent of flats in each Housing Scheme of the DDA are reserved for allotment to MPs, Members of Metropolitan Council, Members of Municipal Corporation of Delhi and non-official Members of NDMC and Delhi Cantonment Board. The Members are required to deposit Rs. 1500 for MIG and Rs. 750 for LIG alongwith their applications.

(d) Applications have already been invited for allotment of 128 MIG flats and 142 flats LIG. The allotment of these flats is expected to be finalised by the end of December, 1978. The cost of these flats are estimated as under:

MIG — Rs. 55,100—Rs. 70,700

LIG — Rs. 33,200—Rs. 36,100

In addition, 3700 flats are expected to be offered for allotment by March, 1979. Since these flats are still under construction it is not possible to indi-

cate their cost of construction at this stage.

(e) Plots: There is no scheme at present.

Flats: Scheme for registration under Self Financing Housing has already been opened on 27.11.78 and will remain open upto 30.12.78. The DDA is already having about 21,000 people waiting for allotment of houses. After this list is substantially cleared, the question of opening a fresh registration scheme will be considered.

Milk Supply in Gole Market Area, New Delhi

3905. **SHRI L. L. KAFOOR:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether in certain preferred colonies Milk Supply of DMS is unlimited and can be availed of during specified hours to any extent without any tokens;

(b) whether in areas like Gole Market particularly in Depot No. 252, milk remains in short supply and is not available to all the token holders;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Depot No. 252 stops working after 6.20 hrs. although officially declared distribution hours are between 6.00 to 7.30 hrs. and the token holders have to go back without milk if they reach the depot after 6.30 hrs. but before 7.00 hrs; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to streamline the distribution of milk in the existing Depots by making adequate milk available to people before launching operation "unlimited" in selected areas?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Recently, Delhi Milk Scheme has started selling milk without tokens in certain areas. These areas are being increased gradually, and it is the ultimate aim of the Delhi Milk Scheme

to sell milk to public without tokens throughout the city

(b) No Sir

(c) The present sales hours of all the milk depots are as below —

Morning shift 6 A.M. to 7.30 A.M.

Evening shift 4 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.

Normally the sales from the milk depots to the token holders are over within a period of one hour. However as and when any specific complaint about the non-supply of milk to the token holders is received, the same is looked into and suitable action taken.

(d) As indicated against (a) above it is the ultimate aim of the Delhi Milk Scheme to start sale of milk for distribution to public without tokens throughout the city. The entire area of New Delhi is likely to be covered during the next 2 or 3 months.

Indo Czechoslovakia Cultural Agreement

3900 SHRI D. AMAT Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that Indo-Czechoslovakia cultural agreement has been signed in November 1978, and

(b) if so, what are the main features of the agreement?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER) (a) and (b) On the basis of an Agreement on Cultural Co-operation concluded between the two countries in 1959, the ninth Indo-Czechoslovak Cultural Exchange Programme for the period from April 1, 1978 to December 31, 1980 has been signed in New Delhi in November 1978.

The main features of this Cultural Exchange Programme are

(i) cooperation in the fields of science and education through exchange of academicians, scientific publications, periodicals, text books, etc. organisation of joint seminars and providing scholarships on reciprocal basis for post-graduate study and research,

(ii) exchange of experts/artists, and of exhibitions, publications and other information materials in the fields of art and culture,

(iii) participation in international film festivals to be held in each country; exchange of radio and television programmes, cooperation between radio and television organisations etc. and

(iv) cooperation in the exchange of sports teams and coaches, and films and literature on sports and physical education.

Reduction in margin money for sugar industry to secure bank loans

3907, SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are considering to reduce margin money from the present 15 per cent to 5 per cent for the sugar industry to secure bank loans for helping them to huge sugar cane arrears and

(b) if so, the decision taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH) (a) and (b) The question of reduction in the margin to be kept by the sugar industry, on the pledge loan on sugar, was considered by the Government. But it was decided that in view of the package to liberalize the availability and terms of credit to the sugar industry, this aspect was not pursued.

नवगांव बांध

Sugarcane

3908. श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण नायक : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गुजरात राज्य में नवगांव सिंचित सरदार रिजर्वीयर की पूरी एक्जन्शन-क्षमता 455 फिट तथा अधिकतम जल-स्तर 460 फिट निर्धारित किया गया है; और

(ख) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के लोगों ने केंद्रीय तथा राज्य सरकार से अनुरोध किया है कि बांध की ऊंचाई कम की जाए क्योंकि नवगांव बांध के ऊंचे स्तर पर निर्मित होने के कारण मध्य प्रदेश की अधिकांश उपजाऊ भूमि पानी से भरी रहती है, और सरकार द्वारा इस बारे में क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह मरनसिंग) : (क) नवगांव जल विवाद न्यायाधिकरण ने 16 अगस्त, 1978 को प्रस्तुत धारा 17(1) में निर्णय दिया है कि गुजरात में नवगांव में सरदार सरोवर का पूर्ण क्षमता स्तर 455 फुट तथा अधिकतम जल स्तर 460 फुट निर्धारित किया जाता है ।

(ख) न्यायाधिकरण द्वारा सरदार सरोवर बांध की प्रस्तावित ऊंचाई के विरुद्ध मध्य प्रदेश के कुछ लोगों ने केन्द्र और मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को मनावेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं ।

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय जल-विवाद अधिनियम, 1956 के उपबंधों के अनुसार, यदि केंद्रीय सरकार या किसी राज्य सरकार का न्यायाधिकरण के फैसले पर विचार करने पर यह मत हो कि उसमें अन्तर्विष्ट किसी बात पर स्पष्टीकरण की आवश्यकता है या किसी ऐसी बात पर, जो न्यायाधिकरण की मूलतः निर्दिष्ट न की गई हो, मार्गदर्शन की जरूरत है तो अध्यावधि केंद्रीय या राज्य सरकार न्यायाधिकरण के फैसले की तारीख से तीन महीने तक के अन्दर मामले की पुनः न्यायाधिकरण के पास निर्दिष्ट कर सकती है और ऐसा निर्देश किए जाने पर न्यायाधिकरण केंद्रीय सरकार को एक और रिपोर्ट देना जिसमें ऐसे स्पष्टीकरण और मार्गदर्शन दिए जाएं, निर्दिष्ट न्यायाधिकरण उचित समझे, और ऐसी स्थिति में न्यायाधिकरण का फैसला तदनुसार माधोसित सकता जाएगा । अधिनियम में यह भी उपबंध है कि केंद्रीय सरकार न्यायाधिकरण का फैसला को सम्पन्न में प्रभावित करेगी और यह फैसला पंजीय और विवाद के पक्षों के लिए बाध्यकारी होगा तथा इस फैसले की इन धारा द्वारा नियामित किया जाएगा । तदनुसार केंद्रीय सरकार और गुजरात, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र और राजस्थान की राज्य सरकारों ने 15-1-78 को न्यायाधिकरण के पास निर्देश भेजे हैं जिनमें स्पष्टीकरण, मार्गदर्शन माने गए हैं । न्यायाधिकरण को अपनी रिपोर्टें, जिसमें उक्त स्पष्टीकरण तथा मार्गदर्शन दिए जाएं, प्रेषित है ।

3909. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the estimated State-wise arrears of sugarcane as on June 30th and October 31st, 1978;

(b) whether it is a fact that even though a large quantity of sugar stocks has been depleted between July and October cane arrears stayed at almost the same level as on June 30th; and

(c) if so, what action Government propose to take to force the sugar mill owners to clear the arrears?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Two Statements I and II are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3092/73].

(b) No, Sir. The cane arrears have come down by Rs. 38 crores in this period.

(c) The Government is making all efforts to ensure that the remaining amount is paid to the cane growers without undue delay. As part of the efforts State Governments have been asked to take up a time bound programme. The Sugar Undertakings (Taking Over of Management) Ordinance, 1973 has also been promulgated which provides for the temporary taking over of the management of sugar undertakings which continue to maintain cane dues above a particular limit. The Sugarcane (Control) Order, 1966 has also been amended for payment of interest of 15 per cent on overdue instalment of cane prices.

Steps have also been taken to clear the arrears of cane dues in U.P. by the Central Government sanctioning a loan of Rs. 20/- crores to the State Government.

Capacity of M/s. Cadbury Ltd. for manufacturing Malted Milkfoods

3910 SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) what is the licensed annual production capacity of M/s. Cadbury (I) Ltd. for manufacturing Malted milk foods

(b) whether Government have received reports that the said firm have been manufacturing Malted milkfoods to the extent of 3700 M/tons per annum which is nearly 4 times than their licensed annual production capacity and

(c) what action Government have taken against this company for violation of the provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act 1951 and if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) (a) 1008 tonnes.

(b) Yes, Sir

(c) The Company was asked to showcause why action should not be taken for violation of the provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act 1951. The Company's reply to the showcause which was received on 30th November 1978 is under examination.

Appointment of Liaison Officers in the Ministry of Works and Housing to watch the Interest of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

3911 SHRI B. C. KAMBLE Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) how many Liaison Officers are appointed in each of the departments in his Ministry relating to representation in services for the Scheduled

Castes and Scheduled Tribes as per Government Brochure, Chapter 15, and since when each of them was appointed and the status of each of them,

(b) what are the reports of each of these Liaison Officers under Para 154 of the said Brochure during the last three years submitted to the Secretary/Additional Secretary etc. and what action was directed by the latter and whether said action as directed was taken and with what result, and

(c) will the Government lay on the Table of the House the copies of the said reports directions and the action taken as per (b) above if not why not?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) (a) One. The Deputy Secretary (Administration) is acting as Liaison Officer. The present Deputy Secretary took charge on 16th August, 1978 (F N)

(b) No report was submitted to the Secretary/Additional Secretary as no case of negligence or lapse in the matter of reservation and other orders relating to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes came to light.

(c) The question does not arise in view of the position explained in part (b) above.

Representation from the Refugees of Sahagpur Camp

3912 SHRIMATI AHILYA P. RANGNEKAR Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the Minister has received representation from refugee inmates of Sahagpur Camp requesting their resettlement in Bhomragarh, Maharashtra as agriculturists and

(b) if so the steps taken so far in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Their turn for rehabilitation on 'first in first out' basis has not yet come. No land is presently available in Chandrapur Rehabilitation Project, Maharashtra for resettlement of further families.

Reg. Vocational Education Course in H.S. Schools, Delhi

3913. SHRI MAHI LAL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2961 on 7th August, 1978 regarding vocational education course in H. S. Schools, Delhi, and state:

(a) whether the requisite information from Delhi Administration has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for such delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3093/78].

(c) Does not arise.

भूमिहीन कृषि श्रमिकों के लिए मकान

3914. श्री यमुना प्रसाद नास्तो : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पुति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह कहने को तैयार करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने श्रमोण शैलों में भूमिहीन कृषि श्रमिकों द्वारा मकानों का निर्माण किए जाने के लिए प्रत्येक राज्य की वर्ष 1976-79 के दौरान कुल कितनी राशि दी है और 31 मार्च, 1978 तक ऐसे मकानों का निर्माण करने के लिए क्या व्यय निर्धारित किया गया है;

(ख) यह राशि भूमिहीन श्रमिकों में किस एवं-शियों के माध्यम से वितरित करने के लिए व्यवस्था की जा रही है तथा क्या मकानों का निर्माण करने के लिए भूमिहीन श्रमिकों की सहकारी समितियों को कुछ राशि दी जा रही है, और

(ग) क्या इस उद्देश्य के लिए कुछ स्वयंसेवी संगठनों को भी कुछ वित्तीय सहायता दी जा रही है और यदि हाँ, तो प्रत्येक राज्य में ऐसे संगठनों के नाम क्या हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पुति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) से (ग) : श्रमोण शैलों में भूमिहीन मजदूरों को केवल आवास देना ही योजना है और उसमें भूमिहीन मजदूरों को धन बनाए मकान देने के लिए कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। योजना राज्य शैल में है। राज्यों की सभी राज्य शैल कार्यक्रमों के लिए जिसमें श्रमोण आवास शामिल है, केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता "उत्प्रेषित श्रमोण" और "उत्प्रेषित श्रमोणों" के रूप में दी जाती है और राज्य सरकारें उनके द्वारा निर्धारित आवश्यकताओं/आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार निर्माण योजनाओं पर उनका नियन्त्रण और प्रयोग करने में स्वतंत्र है। 1978-79 की वार्षिक योजना में भूमिहीन श्रमोण वार्षिक परिवारों को बसाने के लिए 15.54 करोड़ रुपये के परिचय की (न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम) व्यवस्था है। राज्यवार नियतन का एक विवरण विवरण-1 में दिया गया है।

2. योजना के अन्तर्गत आवास स्मर मुक्त आवासित किए जाने हैं और श्रमोणों से यह माया की जाती है कि वे अपने मायनों से या ऐसी सहायता के जो राज्य सरकारों या स्थानिक संगठनों द्वारा उपलब्ध कराई जाए, उन पर अपना मकान/निवास बनाए। आवास स्मरों के आश्रय के अलावा, कुछ राज्य सरकारें और तथै राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासन मकान बनाने के लिए श्रमोणों को सहायता दे रहे हैं। एक नोट विवरण-II में दिया गया है।

विवरण I :

भूमिहीन श्रमोण वार्षिक परिवारों को बसाने के लिए 1978-79 के लिए अनुमोदित परिचय।

राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	व्यय (लाख रुपयों में)
1. आन्ध्र प्रदेश	500.00
2. असम	24.00*
3. बिहार	100.00
4. गुजरात	30.00
5. हरियाणा	7.00

विवरण—II

1	2
6. हिमाचल प्रदेश	0 25
7. जम्मू व कश्मीर	10 00
8. कर्नाटक	50 00
9. केरल	130 00
10. मध्य प्रदेश	85 00
11. महाराष्ट्र	130 00
12. मणिपुर	5 00
13. मेघालय	—
14. मामासिंह	—
15. उड़ीसा	50 00
16. पंजाब	100 00
17. राजस्थान	5 00
18. मित्रिप	0 50
19. तमिलनाडु	100 00
20. त्रिपुरा	6 00
21. उत्तर प्रदेश	5 00
22. पश्चिम बंगाल	200 00
कुल राज्य	1537 75
सब राज्य क्षेत्र	
1. अण्डमान व निकोबार द्वीप समूह	—
2. अरुणाचल प्रदेश	—
3. चण्डीगढ़	—
4. दादरा व नगर हवेली	—
5. दिल्ली	3 00
6. गोवा, दमन व दीव	1 00
7. लक्षद्वीप	—
8. मिजोरम	—
9. पार्किनेरी	12 00
कुल सब राज्य सब	16 00
कुल राज्य तथा सब राज्य क्षेत्र	1553 75

भूमिहीन मजदूरों को प्रावृत्ति आवास स्थापना पर सरकारों के निर्माण के लिए कुछ राज्य सरकारों द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही पर एक नोट ।

केरल : 1972 में केरल सरकार ने 'एक लाख आवास योजना' के नाम से एक निवास योजना चलाई जिसके अन्तर्गत राज्य सरकारों ने समस्त लक्ष्यी मजदूरों को व्यक्ति कोर्नट और टाईल जनता सेवा मण्डल, एसीमिएन, सत्यागो, कागस प्राई द्वारा 'केरल मजदूरों के आवास' नाम की प्रतिष्ठानिधि में से दिए गए स्वीडिश योगदान से खरीदी गई । इसके प्रतिष्ठित योजना वीमा निगम से 1.50 करोड़ रुपये का योगदान लिया गया । योजना को बढ़ावा देना भी दो अन्य क्षेत्रों में सरकारों के निर्माण के कार्य को पूरा करने के लिए अपनी निधिओं में से योगदान है । आवास इन्तों के प्रावृत्ति को भी आर्थिक स्थितियों में योगदान देना प्रस्तावित था । प्रत्येक मजदूर को लगभग 1400 रुपये प्राप्त ।

कर्नाटक . कर्नाटक सरकार ने भूमिहीन मजदूरों को प्रावृत्ति आवास स्थापना पर सरकारों के निर्माण के लिए 'अनार आवास योजना' नाम की एक निवास योजना बनाई है । इस योजना के अन्तर्गत व्यक्ति के घरों की ओर प्रस्तावितों ने 500 रुपये का योगदान दिया और राज्य सरकार ने 1000 रुपये की योगदान दिया है । मजदूरों के निर्माण पर सब को गई सेवा प्राप्त को अर्थ माना गया है जिसे 20 वर्षों में भुगतान किया जाना है ।

तमिलनाडु . तमिलनाडु सरकार ने हरिजनों के लिए मजदूरों के निर्माण के लिए तमिलनाडु हरिजन आवास और निवास निगम को स्थापना की है । ऐसा कहा जाता है कि एक लाख मजदूरों के आवासों के विपरीत 6354 मजदूरों का निर्माण किया गया है और 13082 मजदूरों का निर्माण किया है ।

महाराष्ट्र . महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने भी भूमिहीन मजदूरों को आवास देने की दृष्टि से प्रावृत्ति आवास स्थापना पर हरिजनियों के निर्माण के लिए एक योजना बनाई है । आवास स्थापना के प्रावृत्तियों की स्वीकृति प्रदान देना होता है । सरकार उन्हें लगभग 200 रुपये प्रति बीघा के हिसाब से भुगतान करने के लिए देती है । समावृत्तियों को यह अधिकार दिया गया है कि राजभार गारंटी योजना के अन्तर्गत इन्हें और बेसी टाईलों का उत्पादन आरम्भ करें, जिन्हें ऐसी ही प्रक्रिया के निर्माण में प्रयोग न किया जा सकता हो । परन्तु योजना के अन्तर्गत लगभग 1.26 लाख बीघा बनाई जा चुकी है ।

मध्य प्रदेश . मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में भूमिहीन परिवारों को कई सुविधाएं दी हैं ताकि वे उनकी प्रावृत्ति आवास स्थापना पर सरकारों का निर्माण कर सकें । सुविधा इस प्रकार है —

(1) प्रावृत्ति वर्गों के 30 मीटर के घेरे के भीतर रहने वाला के लिए 18 बल्लियां तथा 50 बांस और

(ii) सरकारी चानों से पिछनी मिट्टी, बाल, मुरम और पत्थर मुक्त निकाले जा सकते हैं।

ग्राम्य प्रदेश : ऐसा माना गया है कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में भूमिहीन पिछड़े वर्गों के लिए बड़े पैमाने पर आवास कार्यक्रम आरम्भ करने का सरकार का प्रस्ताव है। जिसके अन्तर्गत सामाजिक सहकारी संस्थाओं के जरिए ग्रहण दिए जाते हैं।

पश्चिम बंगाल : आवास स्थलों के आवंटन का कार्य पूरा किए जाने के बाद पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार ने दृढ़गति के आधार पर सोपडियों के निर्माण का कार्यक्रम बनाया है। सोपडियों के निर्माण के लिए लाभ भोगियों को धनितगत रूप में या पूर्ण में धन तथा स्वतंत्रता उपलब्ध सामग्री उपलब्ध की जाती है। सरकारी सहायता केवल छत को सामग्री के रूप में दी जाती होगी इसमें छतों को सहारा देने के लिए अनिवार्य सामग्री शामिल है। छत को समर्थन देने के लिए 500 रुपये को सीमा निर्धारित की गई है। इसमें छत को आवश्यक सहारा देने के लिए संरचना भी शामिल है।

उड़ीसा : उड़ीसा में न केवल आवास स्थल देने के लिए एक एकीकृत योजना बनाई गई है किन्तु अतिव्यय नामची घास और बस्तियों को उपलब्ध की गई है और स्थानीय धनांक विकास अधिकारी को निर्माण कार्य का इन्चार्ज बनाया गया है जो उपनगरीय अधिकारी को समस्त देखरेख में कार्य होगा। उच्च विकास अधिकारी को मकानों के निर्माण के लिए निर्माण सामग्री इकट्ठा करनी भी अपेक्षित होगी। लाभ भोगियों से अपेक्षा की जाती है कि वे प्रयुक्त अधिकों के रूप में योगदान दें और बंगलों से सामग्री साकर स्थल पर पहुंचाएं। क्योंकि स्थानों का निर्माण लाभ-भोगियों द्वारा स्वयं स्थानीय वाणिज्यिकों के मार्ग निर्देशन में किया जाता है। मकानों के निर्माण विकास तथा छतों की धनितरीयक बनाने की आवश्यकता को ध्यान में रखते हुए श्रम निर्माण सामग्री के मामले में कुछ उदाहरण बताने को अनुमति दे दी गई।

उड़ीसा सरकार प्राचीन क्षेत्रों में भूमिहीन मजदूरों को आवास स्थल देने की योजना को धरेन उद्योग, मुरा पालन, मेड-वर्क की पालन-प्राप्ति के विकास से सम्बन्धित कुछ अन्य प्दान योजनाओं के साथ सम्बन्ध करने का विचार रखती है। ये योजनाएं आवाटियों को नए स्थलों पर धाप के गीन सामान उपलब्ध कराएगी और सारे राज्य में एकीकृत विकास के बड़े पैमाने पर स्थानों का विकास करने में सहायता देगी।

दिल्ली : आवाटियों को आवास स्थलों पर मकानों का निर्माण करने में सहायता देने के लिए दिल्ली प्रशासन ने उन्हें पत्थर, रेत बंदरपुर आदि पर राजस्व देने से छूट दे दी है। निर्णय मकानों के निर्माण में प्रयोग लाया जा सकता है। इसके अलावा आवंटित बिना रिक्त पाया के गांव सनर भूमि पर उनी भूप की धारा और विस्तृत आदि का प्रयोग भी कर

सकते हैं। आवंटित स्थलों पर निर्माण को अतिविधियों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए दिल्ली प्रशासन ने नगर नियम अधिनियम के अतिव्यय उपबन्धों में डोल भी दी है।

गुजरात : गुजरात सरकार ने ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में भूमिहीन मजदूरों को आवंटित आवास स्थलों पर मकानों के निर्माण के लिए एक योजना बनाई है। योजना के अन्तर्गत एक मकान की लागत 1800 रुपये है। 1000 रुपये तक ऋण के रूप में हैं। 400 रुपये राज सहायता के रूप में सरकार देती है जिला विकास प्राधिकरण और/वा स्वच्छिष्ट धनिकरणों द्वारा योगदान 250 रुपये है और वारोरिक धन के तौर पर लाभभोगियों का योगदान 150 रुपये है।

पंजाब : पंजाबियों को आवास स्थल पर मकान बनाने के लिए पंजाब सरकार ने लगभग 1100 ग्रामीण स्तर की सरकारी आवास निर्माण समितियां बनाई हैं (इसमें आवास स्थल का आवंटित सदस्य बन सकता है) और प्रत्येक संसाहटी को 84.14 लाख रुपये के ऋण स्वीकृत किए गए हैं। राज्य सरकार ने प्रत्येक आवंटित की वर्को से ऋण देने का भी प्रवन्ध किया है। प्रत्येक आवंटित को दो बाने वाली ऋण की राशि 2100 रुपये है। जिसकी व्याज की दर 4% प्रतिवर्ष है और उसे दर वर्ष में प्रत्युत किया जाएगा है।

हरियाणा : हरियाणा में प्रत्येक उच्च प्रतादी को जिसने वही स्तर तक का मकान का निर्माण कर लिया है 2000 रुपये के ऋण का पात्र है। उसे यह ऋण उच्च द्वारा प्ताक विकास तथा पंचायत अधिकारी से इस बारे में प्रमाण पत्र प्रस्तुत करने पर दिया जाएगा कि उसने कुर्छी स्तर तक निर्माण कार्य पूरा कर दिया है। यह 2000 रुपये की राशि आवंटित की 1000 रुपये की दो बराबर किस्तों में दी जाती है। पहली किस्त तब दी जाती है जब निर्माण कार्य कुर्छी स्तर तक हो जाता है और दूसरी किस्त तब दी जाती है जब निर्माण कार्य छत स्तर तक पूरा हो जाता है। पुनः धरायणी की अवधि 10 वर्ष है या जैसी बैंक द्वारा निर्धारित की जाए। व्याज की दर यह दर है जो भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा प्रवक्त व्याज दर योजना के अन्तर्गत निर्धारित की गई है।

गोवा, दमण और दीव : गोवा, दमण और दीव के संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासन ने छती प्रकार की ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में भूमिहीन मजदूरों को आवास स्थल देने के लिए योजना के अन्तर्गत आवंटित आवास स्थलों पर मकानों के निर्माण के लिए कोई योजना नहीं बनाई है, यद्यपि, उसने 144 व्यक्तियों में से 79 व्यक्तियों को केवल ऋण और राज सहायता के रूप में वित्तीय सहायता दी है। इस योजना के अन्तर्गत वान भोगियों ने अनुमति बंकों से ऋण लेकर अपने प्रयासों से अपने मकानों का निर्माण किया है।

भारतीय खाद्य निगम सघनक द्वारा थोकदारों को भुगतान रोक जाया

3915 श्री मार० एन० कुरीत क्या छवि धोर सिचाई मंत्री यह बताते की क्या करे कि ।

(क) क्या भारतीय खाद्य निगम सघनक ने मन्त्र बने थकदारों को ठेके देने के लिए छोटे ठेकेदारों का भुगतान रोक लिया है धोर

(घ) क्या इसको सुनिश्चित करने के लिए छोटे ठेकेदारों का परेशान किया जाता है कि वह ठेकेदारों का अधिकार में जाया न पड़ ?

इस धोर सिचाई मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमान् प्रताप सिंह) (क) धोर (घ) यह कहना सही गदा है कि वह ठेकेदारों को मद्दयता करने के लक्ष्य से छोटे छोटे ठेकेदारों के भुगतान को रोक दिया जाता है धोर उन्हीं परमाणु किया जाता है ।

Fishing Harbours at Kovalam Vizinjam and Neendakara

3916 SHRI GEORGE MATHEW Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are going to give full financial assistance for the 2nd and 3rd stages of construction of the Kovalam and Vizinjam fishing harbours in Kerala

(b) reasons for delay in sanctioning full assistance for the construction of the harbour facilities at Neendakara, and

(c) what are the details of the above three fishing harbours submitted to the Central Government and what steps the State Government has to take to get complete clearance from the Central Government for the above three projects?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) (a) Full assistance is given for development of harbours for 8 major items if the project is found viable. Revised project on expansion of Kovalam-Vizinjam harbour is still awaited from the State Government

(b) Revised project on Neendakara has been received from the Government of Kerala on 6th December, 1978, and is under examination.

(c) Kovalam-Vizinjam project provided for introduction of 50 deep sea fishing vessels and 210 small boats, construction of wharf, slipway and other ancillary facilities with an outlay of Rs. 280 lakhs and Rs. 720 lakhs in the 2nd and 3rd stages respectively. As the project was incomplete in several respects, the State Government was advised to revise the same. The revised project is still awaited. The project on Neendakara provides for construction of wharf, dredging and other ancillary facilities for the operation of 1480 mechanised fishing vessels with an outlay of Rs. 250 lakhs.

Credit for Agricultural Implements to Farmers through Gram Sewaks

3917 SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether credits for agricultural implements viz tractors, tube-wells, buggies etc are given to the farmers in the rural areas through Gram Sewaks who do not guide the farmers properly and with hold money as a result of which actual payment to the farmers is delayed for months together and thus deprive the farmers of this benefit,

(b) whether farmers cannot get credit direct from the Bank management even if they are taking it against their land and property and

(c) if the answer to the above parts is in the affirmative the steps taken by Government to remove the irregularities being committed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH) (a) to (c) The normal banking rules and procedures do

not provide for disbursement of agricultural credit to the farmers through Gram Sewaks. Under the Schemes sanctioned by the Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation in favour of the Land Development Banks and Commercial Banks, farmers generally get loans directly from the financing institutions for construction of wells, tube-wells, tractors etc. on the basis of acceptable security including mortgage of land. Only in the case of loans for pumpsets the banks make payments direct to the dealers of pumpsets to avoid misutilisation of loans by the farmers. Gram Sewaks are not entrusted with the direct disbursement of credit to the farmers though their services may be utilised in collection of loan applications from the farmers for consideration by the Land Development Banks and other financing institutions.

Co-operative Credit through Central Institutions

3918. SHRI S. R. REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that National Cooperative Union of India has presented to the Government an expert Committee's report suggesting establishment of National Cooperative Development Bank which will replace the Central credit institutions supplying funds to State Co-operative Banks;

(b) whether Government realise that routing of co-operative credit through Central institutions like Land Development Bank and Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation often created difficulties in disbursement and realisation of loans; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Reserve Bank of India as well as Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Land Development Banks like the State Cooperative Banks are also cooperative credit institutions. They provide long term credit for investment purposes to the agriculturists while the State Cooperative Banks provide short and medium term credit. The Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation is a refinancing institution that provides refinance to all its member institutions including cooperatives. When the cooperative credit institutions develop on principles of self-reliance, their dependence on higher financing institutions would be less. If the cooperative principles and proper management practices are followed and loans are advanced after due assessment and supervised adequately, disbursement and realisation of loans by the cooperatives will not create difficulties.

Survey of Surface Antiquities

3919. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have conducted any country-wise survey of surface antiquities;

(b) if so, when the beginning was made and the outcome of the survey;

(c) the progress so far made and the details of the antiquities of great importance having a bearing on India's cultural and historical heritage found;

(d) whether any write-up regarding these antiquities is published by the Archaeological Survey of India for information of general public; if so, the details thereof; and

(e) how long it would take to complete this survey and total expenditure incurred thereon so far and estimated

expenditure likely to be incurred during the remaining part of the period stipulated for this survey?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION
SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE
(DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER)**

(a) to (e) The survey of antiquarian remains is being conducted on country-wide basis since 1956-57. From the current financial year, however the project of village to village survey has been more intensive with the active collaboration of fourteen universities. The areas so far covered are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No LT-3694/78]. So far 4692 sites were found to contain antiquarian remains. The archaeological potentialities of the important sites are published in the respective issues of Indian Archaeology—A Review in view of the magnitude of the Project and the nature of the work, it is not feasible at this stage to fix any target date for its completion.

Membership of Cooperative House
Building Society, Shahdara

3920 SHRI CHATURBHUI Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the answer given to Unstarred Question No 4756 dated the 25th July, 1977 re. cancellation of Membership by Cooperative House Building Society, Shahdara and state

(a) whether all persons who were enrolled members of the house building cooperative societies prior to 3rd August, 1967 but were expelled by the societies for whatever reasons had been served notices, and

(b) whether this had also been done in case of the unjustly expelled members of the Ministry of Works Housing and Supply Cooperative House Building Society, if not the reasons therefor; when the same would be done?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) (a) and (b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Permission for Export of Rice to African Countries

3921 SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Andhra Pradesh Government has requested the Centre to allow the State to export rice to African countries where there is a great demand for Andhra rice, and

(b) If so, the decision of the Government thereon?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND
IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRA-
TAP SINGH):** (a) Yes, Sir; the
Andhra Pradesh Government have ap-
proached the Centre for allowing the
State to export rice to some African
and South East Asian countries.

(b) No decision in the matter has been taken yet.

दिल्ली में कला प्राध्यापकों को प्रशिक्षित
 स्नातक प्राध्यापकों का पेट दिया जाना

3022 यो बाजीबा देसाई. रूपा शिला, समान
न्याय और सद्गति मात्री यह बजाने की दृष्टि
करे कि

(क) क्या दिल्ली प्रशासन में 440—750 रुपए के बतनमान में काम कर रहे और एम०ए०-बी०एड० तथा एम० एड० आदि पदोंवाला वालों के नगर प्रशासकों को अपने कार्ड से उसी बतनमान का प्रतिनिधित्व स्नातक प्रशिक्षणों के 'कार्ड' में माने की धमकी नहीं दी जाती।

(घ) यदि हा, तो उसके विस्तृत कारण क्या हैं जहाँ दोनो बाहरों का वजनमान एक समान है और

(क) प्रसन्नता द्वारा क्या कुछ ऐसा अनुभवित होने
जाने या विचार है ?

विज्ञा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्रीमती रेणुका देवी बरफडकी) :
(क) से (ग) : सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथाशीघ्र सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

नवछगड़ नाले पर पुल

3923. श्री दानोबा देसाई : क्या निर्माण और शोकांत तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वात मंत्रों यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सदन पार्क, जयदेव पार्क आदि कचालों से मिल-की आने वाले धमिलों की सुविधा के लिए स्वतंत्र भारत मिल काचाली के बीच नवछगड़ नाले पर एक पुल निर्माण करने के लिए सतत मांग की गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है, और

(ग) इस पुल का निर्माण कब तक हो जाने की सम्भावना है ?

निर्माण, और शोकांत तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वात मंत्री (श्री सिक्न्दर खान) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) तथा (ग) : प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Acreage of Commercial Crops and their Exports

3924. SHRI KUMARI ANANTHAN:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state;

(a) the acreage of plantation and the total production of the commercial crops—Cashew, Groundnut and Tobacco during 1976-77 and 1977-78 in the four Southern States, namely, Tamilnadu, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Karnataka;

(b) the export in tonnage of these crops and the countries to which exported;

(c) the foreign exchange earned during 1976-77 and 1977-78; and

(d) what steps have been taken for the development of these crops?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The acreage of plantation and the total production of the groundnut and tobacco during 1976-77 and 1977-78 in the four southern States is given in Statement-I. The area under Cashew-nut during 1976-77 and 1977-78 is given in Statement-II. The production statistics in respect of cashewnut are not available.

(b) and (c). The information is given in Statement-III.

(d) Cashew: The programme for increasing the production of cashew are being implemented both in the State Sector and Central Sector of the Plan. In addition a new Centrally Sponsored Scheme has been taken up from 1976-77 for raising cashew in departmental lands and private lands. The Kerala Agricultural Development Project has been taken up with the World Bank assistance for implementation from 1977-78.

Groundnut: A Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Oil seeds development has been implemented in different States. The Government of India have also sanctioned a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for extension of oilseeds to new irrigated areas mainly in respect of groundnut in different States.

Tobacco: A comprehensive Centrally Sponsored Scheme of VFC tobacco initiated during 1966-67 was continued during the Fifth Plan. During 1978-79 a fresh area of 12,200 hac. has been proposed to be taken up under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for exportable types of Tobacco in different States.

Statement—I

States	Groundnut				Tobacco			
	1976-77		1977-78		1976-77		1977-78	
	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
Andhra Pradesh	1051.3	583.2	1066.0	974.7	128.4	133.2	221.3	199.0
Karnataka	838.1	46.6	944.0	648.9	36.2	27.2	41.0	29.7
Kerala	16.6	17.5	26.7	28.0	0.5	1.0	0.6	1.1
Tamil Nadu	840.0	785.0	975.0	1110.5	19.0	27.1	21.0	31.2

Statement—II

Area under cashewnuts during 1976-77 and 1977-78
(Provisional)

(Thousand hectares)

States	1976-77	1977-78
Andhra Pradesh	324	337
Karnataka	35	36
Kerala	117	123
Tamil Nadu	92	94

Statement—III

Exports of HPS Groundnuts and Cashew Kernels from India in 1976-77 and 1977-78
(April—February)

(Quantity Tonnes)
(Value Rs Crores)

Sl No	Item	1976-77	1977-78 (Upto Feb '78)
		(Quantity)	(Value) (Quantity) (Value)
1	Groundnut Kernels HPS	1,22,806	59.40 671 0.45
2	Groundnut Shelled HPS	13,733	5.65 100 0.05
3	Cashew Kernel Broken	12,945	22.37 8,717 27.92
4	Cashew Kernel Whole	38,650	83.61 30,275 117.32
5	Tobacco	30,134	96.63 75,399 110.63

(Provisional)
April, 77-
March, '78

Export of HPS groundnuts had been largely to U.K., Yugoslavia, Arab Republic of Yemen, Netherland, Canada, Japan, U.S.S.R. and Bulgaria.

Export of Cashew had mainly been to U.S.A., U.S.S.R., Japan, Canada, Australia and U.K.

Export of Tobacco had mainly been to U.K., France, Bulgaria, U.S.S.R., Iraq, South Yemen P. Republic, Yemen Arab Republic, Japan, Sarawak, Netherlands and Bangladesh.

सरकार द्वारा आवास आवंटन नीति का पुनरीक्षण

3925 श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा भूति और पुनर्वास संबंधी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार अपने कर्मचारियों को आवास आवंटन नीति का पुनरीक्षण करने का है ;

(ख) क्या दिल्ली में अपना निर्माणाधीन रहने वाले सरकारी कर्मचारियों को विभिन्न पूर्वा के अन्तर्गत सरकारी आवास आवंटित किया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो विभिन्न आवास पूर्वा के अन्तर्गत ऐसे कितने आवंटन किए गए हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा भूति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिन्हावर दत्त) : (क) हाँ, नहीं ।

(ख) तथा (ग) . दूरदर् मंत्रालय द्वारा नियंत्रित भूत के प्राप्ति के अंतर्गत यह संभावना नहीं रहता । इस मंत्रालय द्वारा नियंत्रित मामला भूत में 31 अक्टूबर, 1978 को ऐसे 955 कर्मचारी सरकारी आवासों में रह रहे हैं जिनके प्रयोग भवन हैं ।

सरकारी क्वाटर्स का निर्माण

3926. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री अर्जुन सिंह नरौरिया :

क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा भूति और पुनर्वास संबंधी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विभिन्न क्षेत्रों के कितने सरकारी क्वाटर्स इस समय निर्माणाधीन हैं ;

(ख) वित्त वर्ष 1978-79 के अंत तक संभवतः कितने क्वाटर्स बनकर तैयार हो पायेंगे ; और

(ग) सरकारी कर्मचारियों को आवास समस्या को हल करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा भूति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिन्हावर दत्त) : (क) विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में सामान्य भूत में निर्माणाधीन क्वाटर्स की संख्या इस प्रकार है :-

दादर ए	1691
दादर बी	4642
दादर सी	2508
दादर डी	214
होस्टल बूट	84

(ख) 4769 क्वाटर्स के (1227 टाइप ए, 1822 टाइप बी, 1590 टाइप सी, 46 टाइप डी और 84 होस्टल बूट) वित्तीय वर्ष 1978-79 के दौरान तैयार हो जाने की संभावना है ।

(ग) सरकार ने विभिन्न वर्गों में सामान्य भूत में 21,300 क्वाटर्स के निर्माण की स्वीकृति दी है । दिल्ली में 800 भूत के एक होस्टल की भी स्वीकृति दी गई है जिसे प्रारम्भ में 1980 में दिल्ली में होने वाले संयुक्त राष्ट्र प्रौद्योगिक सम्मेलन के लिए प्रयोग में लाया जाएगा और उसके बाद उन्हें सरकारी कर्मचारियों को आवंटित कर दिया जाएगा । सरकार का चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में दिल्ली में 380 और क्वाटर्स की स्वीकृति देने का भी प्रस्ताव है । गोवाटी, शिलांग, बंगलौर, कोहिमा, इम्फाल और ग्रेट नॉर्थ ईस्ट फुल और नगरी में सामान्य भूत का भी निर्माण प्रारम्भ करने का भी प्रस्ताव है ।

अन्तर्गत अपने बनाए क्वाटर्स की छींच/मकानों के निर्माण के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों को भी अधिक स्वीकृत करती है ।

महान ऐंती और द्रविड हिंदु प्रयोग भूमि के लिए केन्द्रीय अनुदान

3927. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार का विचार महान ऐंती और द्रविड हिंदु प्रयोग भूमि के लिए बाबू वित्तीय वर्ष के अंत तक राज्य सरकारों को प्रतिष्ठित अनुदान देने का है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस प्रयोजनार्थ विभिन्न राज्यों की लिए गए अनुदान का स्वीकार क्या है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरवाल) : (क) बाबू वित्तीय वर्ष के अंत तक केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा महान ऐंती और द्रविड हिंदु प्रयोग भूमि की सिंचाई के लिए राज्य सरकारों को कोई प्रतिष्ठित अनुदान देने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता ।

D.P.A.R. and C.A.D.A. Project in Orissa

3928. SHRI PADMACHARAN SAMANTASINHERA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to start new Drought Prone-

Area Programme and Command Area Development Project in the State,

(b) if so when and where in 1978 and the amount provided therefor, and

(c) in how many States these projects are working and where and what amounts have been provided therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) (a) The Government are not considering starting of new Drought Prone Area Programme in the States

The Command Area Development Programme covers the Commands of selected irrigation projects. The selection is based on proposals received from the State Governments in respect of major and medium irrigation commands in their States. Some proposals for taking up new projects have been received from States of Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala. The proposals are under examination.

(b) No new DPAP or CAD Projects have been sanctioned during 1978.

(c) Projects under the Drought Prone Areas Programme are working in 13 States. List of areas covered under the programme given in Statement—I is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No LT-3095/78] The State-wise allocation of Central assistance for DPAP Projects for the year 1978-79 is given in Statement—II is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No LT-3095/78]

CAD Projects are located in 16 States and the total number of Projects is 60 at present. Detailed list and the amounts provided during the current year so far is given in Statement III is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No LT-3095/78]

Financial Allocation to various States

3929 SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) what is the financial allocation made in the 5th Five Year Plan and 6th Five Year Plan respectively for each of the sectors, separately namely, (i) the State Sector, (ii) central sector (iii) elementary education, (iv) secondary education, (v) higher education, (vi) technical education (vii) other sectors of education and (viii) culture?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER) (a) The financial allocations made during 5th Plan and tentative allocations made for the draft five year Plan 1978-83 for each of the sectors are given below:—

Name of the Sector	Financial Allocations for	
	Fifth Plan	1978-83 Plan (tentative)
	(Rs. in crores)	
(i) The State Sector	820	1,484
(ii) The Central Sector	405	471
(iii) Elementary Education	410	900
(iv) Secondary Education	250	300
(v) Higher Education	292	265
(vi) Technical Education	156	150
(vii) Other sectors of Education	140	290
(viii) Culture	37	50

Flush tanks for the lavatories of the quarters of D.L.Z. area, New Delhi

3930. SHRI U. S. PATIL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state;

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have connected the flush tank of the lavatories in the newly constructed type I, II and III Quarters (Sectors C, D. & K.) in D.L.Z. areas with the water supply from the Pumping Station;

(b) whether the lavatories in the quarters do not have separate flush tanks as were there in old quarters and as a result foul smell coming out of choked latrines pollute the air in these dwelling units from 11.00 a.m. to 5.00 p.m. and from 10.00 p.m. to 6.00 a.m. everyday when there is no water supply in these quarters; and

(c) if so, what are the reasons therefor and what remedial steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) The overhead tank supplying water to flushing cisterns is connected directly with pumping station in new quarters.

(b) Earlier there used to be separate overhead tanks for W.Cs. for each quarter. Now there is one overhead tank for each block which has two compartments—one feeding the kitchens and baths and the other feeding the W.Cs. of the Quarters. Capacity of the tank is more than sum of capacities of individual tanks provided earlier. This system is not in any way inferior to the earlier one, as far as supply of water to W.Cs. is concerned,

(c) Question does not arise.

Development of plots in Pitampura, Delhi

3931. SHRI U. S. PATIL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state;

(a) whether it is a fact that the DDA has not completed the Development work in the plots measuring 70 and 84 sq. metres in Pitampura Residential Scheme even when the allottees have been given possession in 1976. If so, what are the reasons therefor; and

(b) by when the allottees of these plots are directed by DDA to complete the building of the houses and whether Government propose to provide extension to the Allottees of these plots until full development like water, and electricity work is completed in the Pitampura Residential Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) The internal development of 70 sq. metres and 84 sq. metres plots allotted in 1976 is almost complete. However, the trunk services are yet to be provided.

(b) Normally a period of two years plus one year as grace period is allowed for completing the construction. However, as the pitampura Residential Scheme is not fully developed yet, extension will be permitted keeping in view the pace of development in the residential scheme.

Settlement of claims of Retired Employees of Delhi Milk Scheme

3932. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIF: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Milk Scheme authorities have taken considerable time in settling the claims of retired

employees in respect of payment of gratuity, pension encashment of leave and even refund of Provident Fund,

(b) the number of cases wherein all formalities have been complied with and 'No-demand' certificate furnished which were pending for payment with the DMS as on 1st December, 1978,

(c) the steps being taken by the DMS to make payment of all such dues without any delay, and

(d) whether necessary instructions would be issued to the DMS to pay all the settlement dues to its retired employees within the time-schedule laid down by Government in this behalf and thus obviate any harassment being caused to them?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) (a) Normally, the claims of the retired employees are settled immediately they retire from Government service

(b) Six such cases were pending on 1.12.1978

(c) In two cases, approval of the UPSC to the continuance in the higher posts is awaited. The matter is being pursued semi-officially with the Commission. One case is pending for want of vigilance clearance and efforts are being made to expedite the same. Remaining cases are being processed and are expected to be finalised shortly

(d) Necessary instructions have already been issued by the Government for timely settlement of all the dues of the retired employees

Merge of Scientific and Statistical cadres of Department of Irrigation with Central Water Commission

3933 **SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Scientific and Statistical Cadres of

Department of Irrigation are being merged with Central Water Commission,

(b) whether the nature of duties, qualifications and recruitment rules etc of the merged cadres are similar; and

(c) if not, what criteria have Government adopted for merger?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) (a) and (c) There were a number of small technical cadres in the Department of Irrigation and organisations under it like the Ganga Basin Water Resources Organisation. It was decided to merge these small technical cadres both gazetted and non-gazetted, with the corresponding technical cadres of the Central Water Commission, in order that these may become viable and with a view to afford larger opportunities for promotion to the concerned officers/staff, and improve the manpower availability for manning these posts. As a part of this decision, the small statistical cadres of the Department of Irrigation have also been merged with the corresponding cadres of the Central Water Commission. After the merger, the officers/staff borne on the erstwhile small statistical cadres of the Department of Irrigation have been brought on the integrated seniority lists of the Central Water Commission

No scientific posts are sanctioned in the Secretariat of the Department of Irrigation

(b) The nature of duties and qualifications required for statistical posts both in the Department of Irrigation and the Central Water Commission are similar. The Recruitment Rules for the posts in the Department of Irrigation before the merger differed in some respects from the Recruitment Rules for similar posts in the Central Water Commission. After the merger of these statistical posts in the Department of Irrigation with the corresponding cadres of the Central Water Commission,

recruitment thereto will be made in accordance with the Recruitment Rules operative for these posts in the Central Water Commission.

Aid from U.S. International Development Agency for Agriculture

3934. SHRI A. ASOKARAJ: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether U.S. Agency for International Development has offered any help to our country in the field of agriculture; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The US AID has made the following proposals for collaboration between the two countries in the field of agricultural research, education and extension activities:

(i) Bilateral technical assistance called "Agricultural Research and Education Project."

(ii) Multinational collaborative Research Support Programme which US AID has started in conjunction with their own Agricultural Universities under Title XII of the Foreign Assistance Act.

The above mentioned proposals are still in the preliminary consideration stage of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs) and no decisions have yet been arrived at.

Central team to Tamil Nadu

3935. SHRI A. ASOKARAJ: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any request to depute a central study team to study the flood damage has been received from the Tamil Nadu Government; and

(b) if so, the decision of the Government on it?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). On a request received from the State Government of Tamil Nadu, a Central Study Team visited the State from 24.11.78 to 27.11.78 to study the damage due to floods. The report of the Team will be finalised very soon. The recommendations of the Central Team will thereafter be placed before the High-Level Committee on Relief. The decision of the Government will be taken on the basis of the recommendation of the High Level Committee.

Housing Loans to Orissa

3936. SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of money that has been provided for housing purposes in the State of Orissa for the last five years barring the present financial year; and

(b) whether the said provision has been fully spent or not, if not the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Central financial assistance is released to the States in the shape of 'block loans' and 'block grants' for their Annual Plans as a whole and not for any specific scheme, project or sector of development. The State Government of Orissa have provided Rs. 5,99,48,000 for housing purposes during the last five years. Out of this, Rs. 5,53,32,000 were spent.

(b) The amount could not be utilised fully because the loanes did not turn up to avail of their subsequent instalments.

Education System in Lakshadweep

3937 SHRI P M SAYEED Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) what is the total amount spent by the Union Ministry to promote the education system in the Union Territory of Lakshadweep during the last year and also in the current year,

(b) whether the education has not been provided to each and every child there,

(c) whether the Union Government has not so far given incentives to the children of the Lakshadweep nor free lunch, or free distribution of books in the primary schools as was done in the Union Territories of Delhi,

(d) how many children have been provided scholarships there uptill now,

(e) whether there is shortage of teachers also, and

(f) how many colleges and schools are at present there and whether they are not sufficient?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI MATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI) (a) to (c). According to the information made available by Lakshadweep Administration the amount spent year-wise is as under —

1977-78	Rs 82.37 lakhs
1978-79	Rs 39.16 lakhs

(upto September, 1978)

The provision of education is available to each and every child in Lakshadweep. The Administration are providing free lunch upto class VII, free text books and writing materials to all students upto class X and scholarships from class VIII and above including university level. Full hostel expenses in lieu of scholarship for all hostellers,

lump sum grant and pocket money are also paid when students are admitted in hostels as per the rules. Special scholarships for students studying in English medium schools at Kavaratti from standard I and above are also being offered.

(d) In 1977-78 there were 1013 scholarship holders and in 1978-79 there were 1448 scholarship holders.

(e) There is shortage of teachers for teaching Mathematic, and Malayalam in High School classes and Primary school teachers for want of qualified hands.

(f) The number of schools and colleges in Lakshadweep are as under —

Junior College	—	1
High Schools	—	7
Upper Primary Schools	—	5
Lower Primary Schools	—	17
Pre-Primary Schools	—	9

The number of schools at present is adequate. However, proposals for opening five more Primary Schools during the Sixth Plan to meet the additional demand is under consideration.

Road development for dairy in Gujarat

3938 SHRI R K AMIN Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the scheme for road development for dairy in the desert areas has been sent by the Gujarat Government to Government of India, and

(b) if so, give details thereof and indicate the target date for a final decision in this behalf?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The Government of Gujarat had forwarded a proposal for functional milk routes under the Desert Development Programme in Mehsana and Banaskantha districts.

(b) The details of the proposals are as follows:—

District	Length of road (Kms.)	Approximate estimated cost (Rs.)
Mehsana . . .	278.32	3,90,24,561
Banaskantha . .	1405.70	19,45,30,246
TOTAL	1684.02	23,35,54,807

The above proposals of the Government of Gujarat could not be approved since construction of milk routes is not an approved component of the Desert Development Programme.

Drinking water arrangement in unauthorised colonies in Delhi

3939. SHRI HALIMUDDIN
AHMED:
SHRI MANOHAR LAL:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to provide drinking water to those colonies which are likely to be regularised;

(b) if so, when those unauthorised colonies will be provided drinking water which are having no drinking water and the people are living in misery there;

(c) whether those areas which are having no drinking water in Trans-

Yamuna colonies will be provided water in 1979; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKARNDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b) Both in the case of regularised and unauthorised colonies, water supply connection is given by the Delhi Water Supply Undertaking according to their existing policy on payment of actual cost by the plot holders. The initial deposit required to be made by the residents is fixed at 10 per cent of the cost in the case of regularised colonies and 50 per cent in the case of residents in unauthorised colonies.

(c) Water Supply can be provided in these colonies on payment of development charges as per the existing policy of the Delhi Water Supply & Sewage Disposal Undertaking. To augment the water supply in this area a 100 MGD water treatment plant is being constructed in Shahdara.

(d) Does not arise, in view of answer to (c).

Old Age Pension

3941. SHRI C. R. MAHATA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to provide old age pension to the people; and

(b) if so what are the details and if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) There is no such proposal under examination by the Government of India.

(b) The provision of old age pensions to the people has enormous financial implications, and, as such, while it is

certainly a programme which is of value it cannot be considered at the moment for this reason. Several States are, however, already granting old age pensions.

Demand for Free Wheat as Assistance to Apple Growers of HP

3942 SHRI BALAK RAM Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether an Apple growers' association from Himachal Pradesh submitted a memorandum to the Prime Minister in the first week of September, 1978 demanding Central assistance in the form of free wheat till next rabi crop as compensation at the rate of Rs 30/- per apple box to the apple growers whose apples had rotted during the heavy floods and rains,

(b) if so, action taken thereon, and

(c) steps taken or proposed to be taken to ensure free distribution of wheat till rabi season and sanction of compensation of Rs 30/- per apple box to the growers?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) (a) No such memorandum as referred to in the question appears to have been received.

(b) Does any

(c) The State Government of Himachal Pradesh has already been allocated 9000 MT of wheat for free distribution by way of gratuitous relief among flood victims. In addition, Rs. 50.00 lakhs have also been sanctioned for grant of subsidy to apple growers who are small or marginal farmers possessing less than one acre of orchard. The entire amount of assistance is likely to be fully utilised during the rabi season.

इसके दैनिकीय लेखों में बाढ़

3943 श्री हर मोहन ठापा : क्या यदि और सिवाई मंत्री यह कहने को इच्छा करते हैं।

(क) दिल्ली के जानौल देवा में हाथ ही की बाढ़ ने निम्नलिखित प्रभावित हुए,

(ख) क्या उन्हें समय पर पर्याप्त सहायता दी गई थी, और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उन्हें दी गई सहायता का मालूम क्या है ?

यदि और सिवाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) और (ग) की हाँ।

(ख) भारत सरकार ने दिल्ली के बाढ़ग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में राहत प्रदान करने के लिए तत्कालीन सरकार के विवरण, आवास सम्बन्धी परामर्शदाता तथा नुकसान व क्षति-पत्रों की प्रत्यक्ष हेतु दिल्ली प्रशासन का केन्द्रीय महासभा के रूप में 3.00 करोड़ रुपये की रकम प्रदान की है। भारत सरकार ने निम्नलिखित राहत के तौर पर विवरण करने का लिए दिल्ली प्रशासन को 2000 मोटोर्स टा गैर की रिया है। दिल्ली की सड़क-बोर्ड के मामले में भी सहायता प्रदान की गई है। प्रशासनिक कार्यों के निष्पन्न के प्रयोजन के लिए बोले गए 9 टियुम के ताले हर घर सहायता प्रदान किया जा रहा है। सभी बाढ़ प्रभावित लोगों को सहायता देने के लिए अलग 64 राहत विवरण प्राप्त किए गए हैं। इन राहत विवरणों में पर्याप्त सुखों में अन्य और सहायता की भी प्रदान की गई है। बाढ़ प्रभावित व्यक्तियों का बाहर निकालने और उनके लिए राहत की प्रदान की गई है। उनके लिए 300 लाख (58 मिलियन) और 272 मिलियन की व्ययता का भी है। पूरा प्रयोजन के लिए 750 करोड़ की भी बाढ़ पर सहायता दी जा रही है। कई स्थितिगत समस्याओं में बाढ़ग्रस्त व्यक्तियों को सहायता प्रदान की जा रही है। दिल्ली प्रशासन ने निम्नलिखित सहायता में छात्रावासों तथा छात्रावासों की विवरण दिया —

घाटा	7580 बेडियाँ
गैर	5400 बाडियाँ
राल	234 बेडियाँ
चम	59.40 बिटल
गुड	39.06 बिटल

दिल्ली नगर निगम ने 4,54,991 व्यक्तियों को हेमो रोषक टीके लगाए 14,85,047 व्यक्तियों को कोमोरोपोलासिजित दिया गया। दिल्ली नगर निगम द्वारा स्थापित की गई जलती फिरी प्रिसेसिपली ने बाढ़ से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में 60,017 मरीचों का

भी इलाज किया। नदी के किनारे बांध की जवाने तथा राशन की सप्लाई बनाए रखने के लिए तेज तथा बायुसेना के जवानों की तत्काल बुलाया गया। दिल्ली प्रशासन ने कम्बल (4089), रजद्वार (1591), साड़ियाँ, (4531), चालें (5612), जलियाँ (3569), जर्कटें (2052), बतन, (5338) तथा चिकी (3068 फिलोग्राम) की सप्लाई की है। यूनिसेफ भी निम्नलिखित रूप से राहत प्रदान करने के लिए सहमत हो गया है :—

छात्र तथा शौच	15 लाख रुपए के मूल्य के
स्किम दुग्ध धूर्ण	5 मीटर टैंक
कम्बल	30,000
बच्चों के कपड़े	30,000
साड़ियाँ	15,000

अभी तक यूनिसेफ ने राहत 10675 कम्बल बांटे गए हैं।

Regularisation of Services of (Work Charged) Staff in D.D.A.

3944. SHRI HARGOVIND VERMA. Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to regularise the services of all the employees working on temporary, daily wages or work charged basis in Delhi Development Authority; and

(b) if so, by what time and the number of employees who would be benefited?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). There are a large number of people on the work charged/daily wage rolls of the D.D.A. The D.D.A. is progressively regularising the services of work charged employees and 533 such employees have already been brought on regular establishment since 1st December, 1978.

Joint Consultation with Bangladesh and Nepal to Control Flood

3945. SHRI CHITTA BASU:

SHRI S. R. DAMANI:

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government contemplates to initiate joint consultation with Bangladesh and Nepal for flood control measures; and

(b) if so, steps taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). The northern tributaries of Ganga which flow from Nepal to India cause inundation and damage during floods. An agreement has been reached for jointly conducting additional investigations required for the preparation of detailed project reports for the Rabi (Bhalubang) project in Nepal and Pancheshwar project on the Indo-Nepal border, and for examining the preliminary issues with regard to the execution of Karnali project in Nepal. HMG Nepal have also been approached for co-operation in the study of the over-all problem of floods keeping in view other benefits such as irrigation and power to both the countries.

The Indian proposal for augmentation of the Ganga flows in the dry season envisages the construction of a Brahmaputra Ganga link, supplemented at the appropriate time by construction of Dihang, Subansiri and Tipaimukh reservoirs. These dams will, apart from providing large hydro-electric power and augmentation of flows, also provide considerable flood relief in the Brahmaputra and Barak (Meghna) rivers in India and Bangladesh. The Joint River Commission has undertaken preliminary study of this

proposal, as well as that of construction of shortage dams in India and in Nepal on the Ganga and its tributaries suggested by Bangladesh.

Peripheral Charges

3996 SHRI MANOHAR LAL Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) Whether he is aware that the building activities of hundreds of group Housing Building Societies in Delhi have been held up in view of indifferent attitude of the D.D.A. and unrealistic demand of charges such as peripheral services.

(b) If so under what law/rules the peripheral charges are being demanded by the D.D.A. from Group IV Cooperative House Building Societies;

(c) What are the recommendations of the Lokur Committee affecting Group IV Cooperative House Building Societies

(d) What action/decision has been taken by Government on the various recommendations of Lokur Committee Report, and

(e) Whether he would like to take the initiative to sort out the difficulties of the Housing Cooperative Societies to ease the house shortage in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) (a) to (e) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Delhi Co-operative Societies Rule, 1972

3947 SHRI MANOHAR LAL Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) Whether it is fact that the High Court of Delhi have declared 'ultra vires' Rules 25 of the Delhi Co-

operative societies Rule 1972 and have held in the case of S.B. Lal Vs. Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Delhi that a member enrolled prior to 1972, can own a plot through a Cooperative House Building Society even when, he possesses a residential unit inadequate to his needs,

(b) If so, why similar cases pending with the Registrar, Cooperative Societies are not being decided accordingly, and

(c) Whether he would consider issuing the general instructions so that all such cases are decided in accordance with the law without further delay?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) (a) to (c). Only sub-rule (2) of Rule 25 of the Delhi Cooperative Societies Act has been declared ultra vires by the Delhi High Court. Consequently Rule 25 has become void. This ruling of the Delhi High Court deals with the issue of membership only. However, in the perpetual lease executed with each society under the scheme of Large Scale Acquisition, Development and Disposal of land in Delhi, a provision has been incorporated to the effect that sub-leases shall be executed in favour of such members whose names are approved by the Lt. Governor and who or whose dependents do not possess any house or residential plot in Delhi/New Delhi/Cantonment. This condition of the lease imposed by the Lt. Governor is still binding on members

यमुनापार क्षेत्र शाहदरा में बाढ़ से प्रभावित सड़कों/गलियों/पलियों का रप रपाव

3948. श्री सरत कार : स. निर्माण और छावनी तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्बात यही यह बनाने को क्या करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यमुना पार शाहदरा क्षेत्र में सरदार का बाढ़ों एवं भारों के कारण क्षतिग्रस्त हुई सड़कों, गलियां तथा गलियों का तत्काल निर्माण करने और मरम्मत करने का विचार है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उस पर कितना व्यय करने का विचार है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) अनुमानतः लगभग 62 लाख रुपये तक व्यय होने की संभावना है । फिर भी, व्यय दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा निधियों के प्रतिष्ठित निपटन पर निर्भर करता है ।

Houses affected by Floods in Trans Yamuna Colonies, Delhi

3949. SHRI SARAT KAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to part (a) of Unstarred Question No. 95 on 26th November, 1978 re: Trans Yamuna Colonies Delhi affected by Floods and state:

(a) whether Jafarabad, Shastri Park and Kaithwada colonies are also included in the trans-yamuna colonies which had to face recent flood havoc;

(b) whether Gautampuri and Brahmपुरी colonies are not included therein;

(c) if not, whether the nearby areas of the colonies referred to in Part (b) above were much flooded as a result of which flood water in large quantity had accumulated in Gautampuri and Brahmपुरी colonies; and

(d) if so, the reasons for not indicating the names of Gautampuri and Brahmपुरी among the flood affected colonies in the answer given to part (a) of Unstarred Q. 95, referred to above?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

डेका धमिकों की सेवाओं को नियमित करने के लिए भारतीय खाद्य निगम धमिक संघ, कलकत्ता द्वारा मांग

3950. श्री उपसेन : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय खाद्य निगम धमिक संघ, कलकत्ता के केंद्रीय कार्यालय ने देश में भारतीय खाद्य निगम के सभी डिपुटियों के सभी धमिकों की सेवाओं को नियमित करने की मांग की है ;

(ख) क्या 70,000 धमिकों में से 12,000 धमिक डेके के आधार पर कार्य कर रहे हैं ; यदि हाँ, तो उनके लिए सेवा नियम भांति न बनाने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) क्या उक्त संघ द्वारा प्रस्तुत किये गये मांग पत्र की एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रखी जायेगी ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) डेका धमिकों की सख्या बात नहीं है क्योंकि यह डेका डेकेदार द्वारा किए जाने वाले काम की मदों के आधार पर किया जाता है जिनमें परिवर्तन होते रहते हैं । डेकेदार, समय समय पर, काम की मात्रा के आधार पर धमिकों को काम पर रखते हैं और सेवा भी बर्तें वे हाँसी हैं जोकि डेकेदार तथा उनके धमिकों के बीच आपस में तय होती है । क्योंकि डेकेदार द्वारा काम पर रखे गये धमिक निगम के कर्मचारी नहीं होते हैं इसलिए उनके लिए सेवा संबंधी नियमों के बनाने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(ग) यूनिशन के 30 फ़रवरी, 1978 के "मांग-पत्र" की एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रखी गयी है । [प्रश्नालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या एल टी—3096 / 78]

Kutch Under Desert Development Programme

3951. SHRI ANANT DAVE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether three talukas of Kutch District of Gujarat State have been taken under the desert development scheme;

(b) whether the talukas Rahapur and Khadir and Khavada are just adjoining the Rann of Kutch; and

(c) how much amount out of central grant, is to be utilised for this scheme and when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRA TAP SINGH) (a) Yes, Sir Three talukas of Kutch viz., Abdasa, Nakhtrana and Lakhpat have been taken under the Desert Development Programme from the current year

(b) Rahapur, Khadir and Khavada are adjoining to the Rann of Kutch.

(c) During 1977-78 central grant of Rs. 45 lakhs was released to the Government of Gujarat for areas covered under the Programme. During 1978-79 Rs. 285 lakhs have been allocated to the State

Water Supply Scheme in Gujarat

3952 SHRI ANANT DAVE Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether any proposal from Gujarat State for quick water supply scheme is pending before the Central Government,

(b) whether it is true that if this scheme of Rs. 200 lakhs would not be passed the villages of backward district will not get the drinking water at Kutch and other district and

(c) when we have taken up the programme to supply the drinking water as early as possible why this proposal is not passed?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) (a) to (c) Government of Gujarat has requested that its allocation of grant-in-aid during the current year under the Centrally sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme should be increased from Rs. 2 crores to Rs. 5 crores to enable it to cover more problem villages un-

der the Programme. That Government has not mentioned any specific villages in Kutch and other districts of the State for inclusion in the Programme. The request of the State Government is under consideration.

Subsidy to small and marginal farmers

3953 SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N PATIL

SHRI R. K. MAHALGI

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are large variations in the rates of subsidy for agriculture inputs and other programme items for small and marginal farmers in Agriculture including soil conservation, irrigation and Animal Husbandry sectors under the scheme in State plan and Central Sector Schemes,

(b) if so, programme, item and work-wise, and rates of subsidy, State-wise, under the State plan and various Central Schemes, and

(c) steps taken to rationalise subsidy pattern for small and marginal farmers allowing flexibility for local conditions?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha

Skim powder, butter oil and butter under World Food Programme

3954. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N PATIL

SHRI VASANT SATHE

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) the total quantity of skim milk powder and butter oil received under

WFP up to 31st March, 1973 and its sale value in rupees and whether the money accrued from its sale has been reflected in the budget of Government of India;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what are the sources from which NDDDB received gift milk powder, butter oil and butter (furnish) along with the quantity and value for each of the items?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) A total quantity of 1,00,068 MT skim milk powder and 34,570 MT butter oil was received from WFP under Operation Flood Programme up to 31-3-1973. The sale proceeds were Rs. 39,06,30,940.27 which has not been reflected in the budget of the Government of India.

(b) It was decided by the Government that the Indian Dairy Corporation will utilise the generated funds through the sale of WFP gift commodities for implementation of WFP assisted Operation Flood Programme.

(c) National Dairy Development Board has not received milk powder, butter oil and butter as gift.

Donation from Ford Foundation to National Dairy Development Board

3955. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N. PATIL:

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of donation received from Ford Foundation and other foreign Organisation and Agencies by National Dairy Development Board; and

(b) details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). The National Dairy Development Board has received the following assistance from foreign Organisations and Agencies:—

(i) Ford Foundation for project formulation	U.S. \$ 1,15,270.00
(ii) Royal Danish Govt. for establishment of Dairy Development Centre at Anand	Rs. 13,00,000.00
(iii) Equipment from UNICEF for the Dairy Development Centre at Anand	Rs. 3,26,160.33
(iv) Tetrapak Equipment	
(a) M/s. Tetrapak Ltd.	Rs. 5,47,378.81
(b) M/s. Alfa Laval Ltd.	Rs. 7,43,744.19
	Rs. 12,91,123.00
(v) Royal Danish Govt.	
(a) 50 Nos. Jersey Heifers and 2 Nos. Bulls	Rs. 6,06,800.00
(b) For Equipment	Rs. 93,526.22
	Rs. 7,00,326.22
(vi) Royal Danish Govt. for Establishment of a Veterinary diagnostic laboratory and disease surveillance unit at Anand	Rs. 2,00,000.00
(vii) Royal Danish Govt. for expansion of Dairy Development Centre at Anand	Rs. 52,00,000.00
(viii) Royal Danish Govt. for Laboratory and Audio-visual Equipment for Dairy Development Centre at Anand	Rs. 5,00,000.00

(c) if not, whether socio-economic survey will be conducted and the colony will be regularised, and if not, the reasons in details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) (a) No, Sir.

(b) There is no proposal for giving central assistance for this purpose

(c) A socio economic survey of the colony is to be conducted and the colony will be regularised in accordance with Government's general orders on the subject

Provision of drinking water in Vishwas Nagar, Shahdara, Delhi

3959 SHRI HALIMUDDIN AHMED Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 64 dated 20th November, 1978 regarding provision of drinking water in Vishwas Nagar Shahdara, Delhi and state

(a) whether Government propose to give main water line in the locality and only when the water line is given, the development charges will be realised from those who will take the water connections as has been done in case of electricity lines, and

(b) if so, when these people will be given drinking water and the reasons for not giving the like elsewhere thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) (a) No, Sir

(b) The work of laying water mains is to be taken in hand only when the plot holders have deposited about 50 per cent of the total estimated cost. There are about 500 unauthorised colonies. The investment required for providing services in these colonies is so large that it will necessarily take time.

ग्राम्यापकों के बेटनमानों के बारे में कोठारी आयोग का प्रतिबन्धन

3960 श्री चतुर्भुज • क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और सस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ग्राम्यापकों के बेटनमानों के बारे में कोठारी आयोग ने अपना प्रतिवेदन दे दिया है तथा प्राथमिक, माध्यमिक और कालेज के ग्राम्यापकों के बेटनमान प्रमाण 1, 2 और 3 के अनुसार ठ गठने की सिफारिश की है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और सस्कृति मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती रेणुका देवी बरकटकी) •

(क) और (ख) शिक्षा आयोग (कोठारी आयोग) ने स्वर्णयोग अनुपात सहित अनेक सामान्य सिद्धान्तों की सिफारिश की थी जिनके अनुसार ग्राम्यापकों के बेटन निर्धारित किए जाने चाहिए। विमर्शविधानसभा और कालेज ग्राम्यापकों के लिए विमर्शविधान अनुदान आयोग द्वारा सिफारिश किए गए नए बेटनमान और जो भारत सरकार द्वारा स्वीकार कर लिये गए हैं, सामान्यतः इन सिद्धान्तों के अनुरूप हैं। केंद्रीय सरकार के राष्ट्रीय प्राथमिक तथा माध्यमिक स्कूल ग्राम्यापकों के लिए तीसरे बेटन आयोग द्वारा सिफारिश किए गए बेटनमान भी लगभग शिक्षा आयोग द्वारा निर्धारित सामान्य सिद्धान्तों की स्फुरण के अन्तर्गत हैं। जहाँ तक राज्या में स्कूल ग्राम्यापकों के बेटनमानों का संबंध है, संबंधित राज्य सरकारें समय-समय पर उन्हें परीक्षित करती रहें हैं और निरन्तर उन्हें शिक्षा आयोग की सिफारिशों पर ध्यान दिया होगा।

शिक्षा आयोग की स्वीकृत सिफारिशों राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति (1968) के संस्करण में शामिल की गई थी। ग्राम्यापकों की स्थिति, बेटन और शिक्षा की भी इस संस्करण में एक महत्वपूर्ण स्थान दिया गया है इसमें कहा गया है कि —

(क) राष्ट्रीय विचार में शिक्षा की कोटि और इसके योगदान की निश्चित करने वाले सभी तत्वों में निम्न वे शिक्षक सबसे अधिक महत्वपूर्ण हैं। सभी शैक्षिक प्रयासों की सफलता अन्ततः शिक्षक के वैयक्तिक गुणों और चरित्र, उसकी शैक्षिक योग्यताओं और व्यावसायिक दक्षता पर निर्भर करती है। इसलिए शिक्षकों का समाज में सम्मानजनक स्थान दिया जाना चाहिए। उनकी परिस्थितियों और अन्य सेवा शर्तों, उनकी योग्यताओं और जिम्मेदारियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए पर्याप्त तथा सन्तोषजनक होनी चाहिए।

(ख) स्वतंत्र रूप से अध्ययन करने तथा अपने शोध कार्यों को प्रकाशित करने और महत्वपूर्ण राष्ट्रीय तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विषयों पर बोलने तथा लिखने के संबंध में शिक्षकों को शैक्षिक स्वतंत्रता की रक्षा की जानी चाहिए।

(ग) अध्यापक, शिक्षा विशेषकर सेवा-कालीन शिक्षा पर यथोचित ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए।

इस संक्षेप में होने वाली प्रगति को प्रत्येक पांच वर्षों में समीक्षा करने की आवश्यकता है ताकि भावी विकास के लिए मार्गदर्शी स्पष्टताएं तैयार की जा सकें। वर्तमान सरकार ने कार्यभार संभालने के बाद इस नीति को संशोधित करने के उद्देश्य से समीक्षा कार्य प्रारंभ किया। विभिन्न शैक्षिक प्राधिकारियों तथा राज्य सरकारों से परामर्श किया गया है और सरकार ने शिक्षा के संबंध में एक राष्ट्रीय नीति का प्रारूप तैयार किया है जिसे अब अंतिम रूप दिया जा रहा है। घोषा है कि सरकार इस नीति के प्रारूप को शीघ्र ही संसद के समक्ष प्रस्तुत कर देगी।

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण में निधियों का पुनर्विनिर्माण

3961. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 6 जून, 1978 के नवभारत टाइम्स में "दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण में साल फरीद रुपये के षोडशे पर मर्द" शीर्षक से प्रकाशित समाचार को और दिलाया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार को क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) और (ख), सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा उपाय फल पर रत हो जाएगी ?

दूध का उत्पादन

3962. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1977-78 में प्रति व्यक्ति दूध का उत्पादन कितना रहा ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने अगले वर्ष के लिए दूध के अंशतः उत्पादन का अधिक लक्ष्य रखा है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो वे लक्ष्य क्या हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री मुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) योजना आयोग ने 1977-78 में दूध के उत्पादन का अनुमान 275 लाख मीट्रो टन बताया है। इस प्रकार प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को प्रति दिन 120.4 ग्राम दूध टन उपलब्ध होने का अनुमान लगाया है। तथापि इस संबंध में कोई सर्वेक्षण नहीं किया गया है।

(ख) तथा (ग), योजना आयोग ने 355 लाख मीट्रो टन के लक्ष्य को त्रिफारित की है, जिसे छठी योजना के अंत तक प्राप्त किया जाना है। आयाधी वर्ष के लिए कोई लक्ष्य निर्धारित नहीं किया गया है।

Production of Groundnut Seed

3963. SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHA-WA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up any institution to increase the production of groundnut seeds in the country to meet the increasing demand of vegetable oil; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) An All India Coordinated Research Project for the improvement of oil seeds in the country has been operating at several centres since the IV Five Year Plan Period. In that a substantial effort has been made to improve groundnut cultivation in the country.

In addition, it has been decided to establish a National Groundnut Research Centre at Junagarh and it is expected to start functioning from 1-1-1979.

(b) The National Groundnut Research Centre to be located at Junagarh at an estimated cost of Rs. 77.00 lakhs for a period of five years will have the following research objectives directed at improving the yield potential of groundnut in the country:

1. Collecting and cataloguing of available genetic resources in groundnut.

2 Evaluation of the germplasm—screening for pests, diseases and stress conditions

3 Generating variability through recombination breeding or through other means

4 Supply of segregating material in early generations to different groundnut breeding centres under Coordinated Oilseed Project and other State Governments for breeding varieties suitable to different agroclimatic situations

5 Investigation of physiological problems both basic as well as applied nature

6 Undertaking fundamental research on Cytological, Cytogenetic and other aspects

7 Studies on Post-harvest technology with particular reference to aflatoxin contamination and other related problems

8 Analysis of oil etc. for evaluating breeding material and stabilised cultures

9 Studies on Rhizobium cultures

Sea-erosion in Kerala, Tamilnadu and Andhra Pradesh

2961 SHRI SHYAM SUNDAR GUPTA

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK

SHRI G M BANATWALLA

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state—

(a) what is extent of loss due to sea erosion in Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) what is the assessment made by the study teams of the Central Government in this regard,

(c) the quantum of assistance given to those States to check sea erosion during these periods, and

(d) whether the assistance has been properly utilised and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Loss due to sea-erosion in Kerala during 1977 has been intimated as Rs. 250 crores on account of damage to Coconut plantations, houses and house sites and to protective works. No loss has been reported due to sea-erosion for other years in Kerala, nor in Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh.

(b) and (c). In addition to the loan assistance extended to Kerala towards anti-sea-erosion works, advance plan assistance has also been allocated. The amount allotted during the last three years were:

	Loan Assistance	Advance Plan Assistance
1978-79	300 (Tentative)	67
1977-78	267	33
1976-77	175 (in Rs lakhs)	Nil

(d) So far, out of a total length of 320 kms affected by sea erosion in Kerala, the sea-wall has been constructed on a length of about 200 Km at an expenditure of Rs. 28 crores, of which the Central loan assistance is Rs 11 crores

Meetings of Chief Ministers to discuss
A.P.C. Recommendations

3965. SHRI SHYAM SUNDAR
GUPTA:

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH
MALIK:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting of all the Chief Ministers of States was held in New Delhi recently to discuss the recommendations of the Agricultural Prices Commission; and

(b) if so, the names of Chief Ministers who participated in the meeting and decisions arrived at?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). Chief Ministers of ten wheat producing States, namely, Punjab, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, U.P., Rajasthan, Bihar, J & K, Maharashtra, Gujarat and West Bengal were invited. The report of the Agricultural Prices Commission on the Rabi Policy for 1979-80 marketing season was discussed and their views ascertained. No decisions as such were taken at this meeting.

Draw for Allotment of plots in Pitampura Residential Scheme, Delhi

3966. SHRI KACHARULAL HEM-RAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the D.D.A. is going to hold a draw of plots of land for low income group people in the near future in Pitampura Residential Scheme of D.D.A.;

(b) whether the basic amenities like, sewer, drinking water and electricity, roads etc. have since been provided there; and

(c) if not, the justification of allotting plots of land and collecting money from the poor people when these basic facilities have not yet been provided there?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Some of the basic amenities have already been provided and the remaining facilities are being provided soon.

(c) The draw of lots is being only after calling for options from the eligible persons. So far, 1305 persons have themselves opted for allotment of plots in Pitampura and they are pressing hard for holding the draw at the earliest.

Wheat lying at Railway Stations
between Delhi and Abohar

3967. SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to an editorial article in the Madhya Pradesh Chronicle, Bhopal, of October, 14, 1978, alleging "Callous neglect of Foodgrains lying in the open, unhonoured, unmourned and unsung, exposed to the vagaries of the weather", "Thousands of bags of wheat were lying totally uncared for at the siding of almost every Railway Station between Delhi and Abohar (Punjab)" and "there is plenty of wheat in the country which is now unable to cope with it because of lack of transportation and storage facilities";

(b) whether the aforesaid allegations are true and correct; and

(c) if so the details of corrective and remedial action taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH) (a) No, Sir. It is not a fact that thousands of bags of wheat were lying totally uncared for at sidings of almost every Railway station between Delhi and Abohar. Foodgrains are stacked on Railway platforms/sidings duly protected during the process of loading etc.

(b) No Sir

(c) The position in regard to transportation of foodgrains and storage facilities is kept under constant watch and remedial measures are taken promptly as and when necessary to avoid losses.

Construction of Janata Houses in Pitampura Residential Scheme Delhi

2963 SHRI SHIV SAMPATI RAM Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) the number of Janata Houses under construction in (i) Pitampura Residential Scheme and (ii) Shalimar Bagh by the DDA, and

(b) when the construction of these is likely to be completed and when these houses are proposed to be allotted or sold?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) (a) 812 flats are under construction in Pitampura Residential Scheme, while 1348 flats are under construction in Shalimar Bagh.

(b) 144 houses are likely to be completed by March 1979 in the

Pitampura Residential Scheme and 632 by March 1980. All the 1348 flats in Shalimar Bagh are expected to be completed by March, 1980. This projection is subject to availability of material and funds. These houses are proposed to be allotted after they are constructed.

Conference of Agriculture Secretary and Commissioners on Land Reforms

3969 SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether a Conference of State Agriculture Secretaries and Commissioners was recently held in Delhi which has recommended for land reforms particularly for safeguarding the interests of SC & ST,

(b) if so details therein, and

(c) steps proposed to be taken in consultations with the State Government on the lines recommended thereon?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) (a) A conference of the Secretaries of the Agriculture and Tribal Welfare Departments of selected States having concentration of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes population was held on the 22nd and 23rd November, 1978 in the Ministry of Home Affairs. The meeting was presided over by Secretary (Agriculture and Rural Development). It discussed the approach towards development programmes in agriculture and allied sectors in respect of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes. No recommendation on land reforms has been made by the conference.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Correspondence Course by Taraqqi-e-Urdu Board

3970. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:
Will the Minister of EDUCATION,
SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE
be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Taraqqi-e-Urdu
Board has started any correspondence
course in Urdu; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL
WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI-
MATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATA-
KI): (a) and (b). A scheme of teach-
ing Urdu through correspondence
course has been formulated by the
Bureau for Promotion of Urdu which
functions as the Secretariat of the
Taraqqi a Urdu Board. The scheme
envisages two types of correspondence
courses, namely, (i) a certificate course
equivalent to standard VIII; and (ii)
a diploma course equivalent to stan-
dard X (matric). The duration of
each course will be 12 months. The
implementation of the scheme is ex-
pected to be taken up next year.

**Publication and Sale of books by
Taraqqi-e-Urdu Board**

3971. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:
Will the Minister of EDUCATION,
SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE
be pleased to state:

(a) how many books in Urdu have
been published so far by the Taraqqi-
e-Urdu Board;

(b) what is the sale position of
every book and what is the number
of each title lying unsold; and

(c) what is the number of staff in
the Board dealing with the job of
publication and sale of books?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL
WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI-
MATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATA-
the Table of the House [Placed in
Library. See No. LT-3097/78].

(b) A statement giving the sale and
stock position of each title is laid on
the Table of the House. [Placed in
E.Foc8 sardh cmfwyp cmfwypwy]

(c) The Bureau has a total staff
strength of 38 persons. Most of them
are dealing with various aspects involv-
ed in the publication and sale of books
through internal arrangement.

Technical Assistant to Chairman of
Taraqqi-e-Urdu Board

3972. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:
Will the Minister of EDUCATION,
SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE
be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any post of
"Technical Assistant to the Chair-
man" in the Taraqqi-e-Urdu Board;

(b) if so, why it has been lying
vacant;

(c) since which date it has been
lying vacant;

(d) what are the reasons for this
position; and

(e) when the post will be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL
WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI-
MATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKAT-
KI): (a) No, Sir,

(b) to (e). Do not arise.

चावल का उत्पादन और आयात

3973 श्री राजेंद्र कुमार शर्मा : क्या इति और सिचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या देश में चावल का उत्पादन में कमी हुई है ;

(ख) क्या इनकी कमी को दूर करने के लिए विशेष सरकार का प्रायत्न करने का निर्णय किया गया है ;

(ग) यदि हा तो विदेशों से चावल की निर्यात मात्रा का आयात किया जायेगा ; और

(घ) आयातित चावल भारत में कब पहुँचेंगे ?

इति और सिचाई मंत्रालय से राज्य मंत्री (श्री मानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) जो नतीजा उपर्युक्त प्रश्नों के अनुसार वर्ष 1977-78 में भारत का उत्पादन 521 लाख मीट्रिक टन था जबकि वर्ष 1976-77 में 419 लाख मीट्रिक टन हुआ था । वर्ष 1978-79 के लिए भारत के उत्पादन का आकड़ा इति वर्ष की मसालि पर किसी समय उपलब्ध होगी ।

(ख) देश में चावल की कोई कमी नहीं है और न ही भारत का आयात करने का कोई विचार है ।

(ग) और (घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते ।

दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना को दूध की आवश्यकता

3974 श्री राजेंद्र कुमार शर्मा : क्या इति और सिचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) दिल्ली में दूध की मांगों को पूरा करने के लिए दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना की कितनी सक्षमता मात्रा में दूध की आवश्यकता है ;

(ख) हाल में दूध का मूल्य में वृद्धि के बाद दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना में ने कितनी अधिक मात्रा में दूध प्राप्त किया ;

(ग) क्या दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना 'वर्पान्त' मात्रा में दूध प्राप्त नहीं कर सका है क्योंकि दिल्ली के आसपास स्थित बाखाने बंदी मात्रा में दूध का उपयोग करते हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हा, तो दिल्ली में दूध की समस्या को दूर करने के लिए सहायक व्यवस्था करने हेतु क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

इति और सिचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजोत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना प्रांत वित्त अधिक से अधिक 3.75 लाख लिटर दूध संग्रहण के लिए बनाई गई है । यह दिल्ली में दूध की समुदाय मांग को करने पूरी नहीं कर सकती है ।

(ख) दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना ने 2 मई, 1978 में दूध का वितरण मूल्य समायोजित कर दिया है । दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना द्वारा खरीद जाने वाले दूध की मात्रा पर वित्त मंत्रालय के समायोजन का कोई प्रभाव नहीं पड़ा है ।

(ग) यह सत्य है कि यदि अन्य क्षेत्रों में बाई प्रतिस्पर्धा न हो, तो दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना अधिक मात्रा में दूध मुहैया कर सकेगा ।

(घ) पड़ोसी राज्य डेरी निगमों । सपों के माध्यम से राष्ट्रीय मात्रा में दूध की आपूर्ति प्राप्त करने के लिए लगातार प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं ।

राजस्थान में बाढ़ और सूखे के कारण क्षय का विपत्ति

3975 श्री एस. एस. सोमानी : क्या इति और सिचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या अत्यधिक वर्षा, बाढ़ और सूखे के कारण राजस्थान के लगभग 10 हजार गांवों में घषाव की स्थिति उत्पन्न हो रही है ।

(ख) क्या राष्ट्रीय सरकार को इस बारे में राजस्थान सरकार ने लिखित प्रार्थना हुई है ; और

(ग) यदि हा, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिश्रुति है ?

इति और सिचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजोत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) तथा (ख) राजस्थान सरकार से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार अत्यधिक वर्षा, बाढ़ तथा घषावित वर्षों के कारण 24 जिलों की 12.9 तहसीलों के 10.766 ग्राम प्रभावित हो गए हैं ।

(ग) प्रसक्त, 1978 में राजस्थान सरकार के संकटोप पर एक केंद्रीय दल ने राज्य में बाढ़ के उद्धार स्थिति का जायजा लिया था । केंद्रीय दल तथा राष्ट्रीय सम्बंधी उच्च 'संस्थान' को निवारणों के आधार पर भारत सरकार ने बाढ़ के कारण होने वाले अधिक धर्मों को पूरा करने के

लिए 9.58 करोड़ रुपए का प्रतिव्यय योजना. महामत्वा का आवदन किया है। इसके अधिनियम सरकार ने निम्नलिखित राहत के रूप में निम्नलिखित के लिए 7000 मोटरी टन गेहूँ भी निम्नलिखित किया है।

Drinking Water Schemes

3976. SHRI S. S. SOMANI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of villages covered under the rural and urban drinking water scheme during last three years in each State; and

(b) what is the expenditure incurred on the scheme during the above period in each State?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR

BAKHT): (a) and (b). Provision of drinking water to urban and rural areas is the responsibility of the State/Union Territory Government and funds for the same are provided in the State Sector of the Plan.

However, to accelerate the pace of provision of drinking water in problem villages, the Government of India started a Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme from 1977-78 under which 100 per cent grant-in-aid is being given to States and Union Territories for implementation of drinking water supply schemes in problem villages identified in 1971-72. Information regarding the number of villages covered and the expenditure incurred under the State Plan during the last three years (1975-76 to 1977-78) and under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme during the year 1977-78 is given in the attached Statement.

Statement

Water Supply in Rural areas—No. of villages covered and the expenditure incurred during 1975-76 to 1977-78 under the State Plan and during 1977-78 under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme

Sl. No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	State Plan 1975-76 to 1977-78		Centrally Sponsored ARWS Programme 1977-78	
		No. of villages covered (as reported)	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in lakhs)	No. of villages covered (as reported)	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	4,182	1077.00	200	150.32
2	Assam	1,415	614.02	54	49.88
3	Bihar	7,506	1047.96	6,417	240.40
4	Gujarat	1,158	1579.54	212	350.00
5	Haryana	222	421.52	66	151.24
6	Himachal Pradesh	421	425.73	308	220.08
7	Jammu & Kashmir	422	832.80	23	150.80
8	Karnataka	12,974	2546.00	241	140.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
9 Kerala	. .	1,143	855 53	6	101 98
10 Madhya Pradesh	. .	6,071	1281 63	50	256 81
11 Maharashtra	.	9,915	2105 34	618	312 54
12 Manipur	29	124 73	3	43 27
13 Meghalaya	90	211 08	.	19 36
14 Negaland]	93	305 17	3	75 92
15 Orissa	7,750	728 95	1,658	180 00
16 Punjab	831	1432 40	143	161 23
17 Rajasthan	. .	2,180	2295 96	150	250 00
18 Sikkim	336	46 03	..	35 97
19 Tamil Nadu	. .	19,870	2717 53	124	215 00
20 Tripura	.	1,010	89 28	164	80 37
21 Uttar Pradesh	.	7,864	3308 00	52	481 22
22 West Bengal	. . .	10,843	911 78	965	240 00
<i>Union Territories</i>					
1 A & N Islands	.	—	45 17	2	18 62
2 Arunachal Pradesh	.	368	174 47		6 77
3 Chandigarh
4 Dadra & Nagar Haveli	. .	1	7 66	.	..
5 Delhi	7	123 58	..	.
6 Goa, Daman & Diu	.	90	63 26	..	..
7 Lakshadweep		—	1 26		..
8 Mizoram	. .	52	159 24	..	14 80
9 Pondicherry	.	58	52 28	..	10 18
TOTAL		96,931	23975 10	6,509	3956 76

Eastern sea-dyke in process of being destroyed

3977 PROF SAMAR GUHA Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to a report published in Anandbazar Patrika of

12th November, 1978, to the effect that 40-mile sea-dyke built earlier by the British Government is in the process of being destroyed,

(b) if so, whether the present sea-dyke if destroyed or seriously damaged will cause devastation to the land and people of Contai sub-division due to an rush of tidal bore from Bay of Bengal.

(c) if so, whether Government will immediately enquire about the extent of threat posed to the already damaged sea-dyke;

(d) whether Government will take immediate steps for its necessary repair and reconstruction; and

(e) if so, facts thereabout?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (e). The State Government have intimated that damages occur to the eastern sea-dyke during cyclonic storms in the area, and that normal repairs and routine maintenance are carried out every year. Special repairs were undertaken in 1973-74. The State Government have also intimated that there is no threat at present. The State Government have prepared a comprehensive scheme for anti-sea-erosion works in vulnerable reaches along the sea coast in West Bengal including the portion in district of Midnapore.

Repairs of New Moti Nagar quarters, Delhi

3978. SHRI NATVERLAL B. PARMAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether essential repairs in New Moti Nagar Quarters, which were allotted by DDA in 1976, have not been carried out in spite of repeated representations made by the people living there;

(b) whether almost in all the quarters and particularly in B Block quarters, the flush and staircase are in a bad condition;

(c) whether assurance was given by the DDA at the time of allotment that all the repairs will be carried out in a short period; and

(d) if so, the reasons for delay in carrying out repairs, and the time by which the work will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a), (c) and (d). No assurance about repairs was given at the time of allotment. The repairs have already been taken in hand by the Slum Department of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi and are likely to be completed within three or four months.

(b) Yes, Sir.

Translation of technical and science books

3979. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is the policy of the Government to impart education up to the highest level in mother tongue; if so the progress made in this direction till the date;

(b) whether it is a fact that the dearth of books in Indian languages for post graduate studies in mother tongue is the main bottleneck in this direction;

(c) whether it is a fact that no move has been taken by the Government for translation or writing of the standard basic, technical and Science books; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to take some positive steps in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BAKAKATAKI): (a) to (d). In accordance with the Constitutional directive, efforts are being made to impart education at primary level in mother tongue. As many as 52 languages are being used for imparting instruction at primary and secondary level at present. Action is also being taken to ensure increasing use of re-

gional languages as medium of instruction in higher education. However, the lack of adequate number of standard books in regional languages is a handicap in this respect. In 1968, various schemes were initiated by the Government to prepare and publish as well as encourage production of standard books original as well as translation at university level in regional languages. About 4800 books have already been produced under the Scheme for production of university level books through Granth Akademies, Textbooks Boards. These are in addition to books produced under other schemes such as Bureau for promotion of Urdu production of books through Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology, N.B.T. schemes of subsidy, U G C fellowship schemes etc.

नदियों से बगलों का रख रखाव

3880. श्री हुसमरेख नारामण शारद
का निर्माण और प्राजात तथा प्रति और पुनर्वास
मनी यह बताने की कृपा करें कि

(क) कनका नगर के गलन के समय से
उन महिलाएँ तथा अन्य भविष्य के नाम क्या हैं
जिनके बगला में स्त्रीकरण तथा कपा, प्रत्येक
बगल पर किसी एक स्त्री हैं और उनका
निर्वास किससे निर्वाचित किया गया, और

(ख) इन बगला के रख रखाव के लिए
नियमन किए गए कार्यवाहियों तथा उनके बेल तथा
मशीनों पर प्रति मास खर्च की गई राशि कुम्बखो
उपरोक्त प्रकार का स्थान क्या है ?

निर्माण और प्राजात तथा प्रति और पुनर्वास
मनी (श्री विद्वान् बल) (क) तथा (ख)
अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा कपा
पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Kendriya Vidyalayas

3931 SHRI VASANT SATHE Will
the Minister of EDUCATION, SO-
CIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE
be pleased to state

(a) State-wise distribution of Ken-
driya Vidyalayas as in the beginning
of the current year and estimated
number of Central Government em-
ployees in the States,

(b) whether Government have re-
ceived representations for establish-
ment of Kendriya Vidyalayas and
strengthening of existing ones and
details of such proposals received
during the last 18 months, and plan
and allocation of funds for expansion
of Kendriya Vidyalayas in relatively
backward areas with less educational
facilities,

(c) whether Government are con-
sidering restructuring of Kendriya
Vidyalayas in the light of represen-
tations made,

(d) whether teachers and officials
of the Organisation who have sought
redressal of their grievances through
Members of Parliament are being
harassed and their service records
spoiled,

(e) if so, list of such cases during
the last 18 months and case-wise
action taken, and

(f) policy of Government regarding
redressal of grievances through Mem-
bers of Parliament?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION,
SOCIAL WELFARE AND CUL-
TURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI
BARAKATAKI) (a) There were 242
Kendriya Vidyalayas at the begin-
ning of the current year. State-wise
distribution of the Kendriya Vidya-
layas is given in Statement I laid on
the Table of the House [Placed in
Library See No. LT-3093/78]. State-
wise distribution of Central Govern-
ment employees is not available.

(b) and (c) During the last 18
months, the Kendriya Vidyalayas
Sangathan received 68 proposals/re-
quests from various departments of
Central and State Governments and
representatives/associations of the
Central Government employees for
establishment of Kendriya Vidyalaya-
s at civil/defence stations and 40
proposals from various Public Sec-
tor Undertakings. The details of Ken-
driya Vidyalayas strengthened dur-
ing the last 18 months are given in
Statement II laid on the Table of the

House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3098/78].

The Government does not have any plan proposals or allocation of funds for expansion of Kendriya Vidyalayas in relatively backward areas with less educational facilities for the scheme of Kendriya Vidyalayas is meant for the children of transferable Central Government employees whose education is disrupted due to frequent transfers of their parents from one linguistic region to another.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) The work and conduct of employees of the Kendriya Vidyalayas Sangathan is regulated within the frame-work of well-defined service conditions and the code of conduct prescribed for them. The representations and appeals received through the prescribed channels for the redressal of grievances are dealt with on merit in accordance with the rules of the Sangathan.

आपात स्थिति के दौरान दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के परीक्षा के आयोजन में अनियमितताएँ

3982. श्री गंगा नरत सिंह : क्या निर्माण, और आवात, तथा पुनर्निर्माण नवी आपात स्थिति के दौरान दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के परीक्षा के आयोजन में अनियमितताओं के बारे में 24 जुलाई, 1978 के श्वेतपत्र प्रश्न संख्या 1126 के उत्तर के सम्बंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्रेषित जानकारी इस बीच एकत्र कर ली गई है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इनके क्या कारण हैं ?

निर्माण और आवात तथा पुनर्निर्माण नवी (श्री सिकन्दर वल्लभ) : (क) और (ग) सूचना अभी तक एकत्र नहीं की गई है ।

(ग) यह बड़ा विस्फोट कार्य है और प्रत्येक फाइन को धन्यता देना पड़ेगा ।

Closure of Rao Tula Ram College, Delhi

3983. DR. BIJOY MONDAL:

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen the press reports in the Indian Express dated the 30th November, 1978 wherein it has been stated that Rao Tula Ram College, New Delhi has been closed;

(b) whether it is also a fact that salaries to the Teachers of this college have not been paid for the last six months and if so, what are the reasons therefor; and

(c) what steps have been taken by Government to meet the situation?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to the information furnished by the University of Delhi, the teachers have not been paid their salaries since July, 1978 because of non-payment of the management's share of the deficit on the approved expenditure, which has accumulated over the years.

(c) The College has since been reopened by the management on 4th December, 1978 and the University has been assured that the teachers will be paid their salaries regularly.

12 01 hrs

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER Now papers laid

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ACCOUNTS OF CENTRAL BOARD FOR PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF WATER POLLUTION FOR 1977-78, REVIEW & ANNUAL REPORT OF HINDUSTAN PRETAB LTD, NEW DELHI FOR 1977-78 ANNUAL REPORT OF NATIONAL BUILDINGS CONSTRUCTION CORPORATION LTD FOR 1977-78 AND A STATEMENT

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) I beg to lay on the Table —

(1) A copy of the Certified Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Board for Prevention and Control of Water Pollution, for the year 1977-78 together with the Audit Report thereon under sub-section (6) of section 40 of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1974 [Placed in Library See No LT-3051/78]

(2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 —

(a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Prefab Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1977-78

(ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Prefab Limited New Delhi for the year 1977-78 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon [Placed in Library See No LT-3052/78]

(b) (i) Annual Report of the National Buildings Construction

Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1977-78 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon

(ii) A statement explaining that Government are in agreement with the above Report and therefore no separate Review on the working of the Company is being laid [Placed in Library See No. LT-3053/78]

ANNUAL REPORTS OF KERALA FOREST DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, INDIAN DAIRY CORPORATION AND ICAR AND A STATEMENT RE DELAY IN LAYING REPORT

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) I beg to lay on the Table

(1) A copy each of the following papers under section 619A of the Companies Act 1956 —

(a) Annual Report (Hindi version) @ of the Kerala Forest Development Corporation Limited, Kottayam, for the year ended 30th June 1977 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon [Placed in Library. See No LT-3054/78]

(b) Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Dairy Corporation, Baroda, for the year 1977-78 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon [Placed in Library See No LT-3055/78]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research New Delhi, for the year 1975-76—Part II (Administration and Finance)

@English version of the Report was laid on the Table on the 31st August 1978.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Report.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3056/78]

ANNUAL REPORT OF NCERT FOR 1977-78, AUDIT REPORT ON THE ACCOUNTS OF SALAR JUNG MUSEUM BOARD, NOTIFICATIONS ETC.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER):
I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Council of Educational Research and Training, New Delhi, for the year 1977-78.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining that Government are in agreement with the above Report and therefore no separate Review is being laid.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3057/78]

(2) A copy of the Audit Report (Hindi and English versions) on the accounts of the Salar Jung Museum Board, Hyderabad, for the year 1973-76, together with a statement.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3058/78]

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 642 of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) The Non-banking Financial Companies and Miscellaneous Non-banking Companies (Advertisement) Amendment Rules, 1978, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 571 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 5th December, 1978.

(ii) The Public Companies (Terms of issue of debentures and of raising of loans with option to convert such debentures or loans into shares) Second Amendment Rules, 1978, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1489 in Gazette of India dated the 9th December, 1978.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3059/78]

(4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur, for the year 1977-78.

(ii) A copy of Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur, for the year 1977-78.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3060/78]

(5) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing (i) reasons for delay in laying the report and (ii) reasons for not laying simultaneously the Hindi versions of the report.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3060/78]

(6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) the Gandhi Darshan Samiti, New Delhi, for the year 1977-78 along with the Audited Accounts.

(ii) Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Gandhi Darshan Samiti, New Delhi, for the year 1977-78.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3061/78]

12.01 hrs

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER Now papers laid

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

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English version of the Report was laid on the Table on the 31st August, 1978.

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[Placed in Library. See No. LT—3056/78]

ANNUAL REPORT OF NCERT FOR 1977-78, AUDIT REPORT ON THE ACCOUNTS OF SALAR JUNG MUSEUM BOARD, NOTIFICATIONS ETC.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION,
SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE
(DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDERO):
I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Council of Educational Research and Training, New Delhi, for the year 1977-78.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining that Government are in agreement with the above Report and therefore no separate Review is being laid.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT—3057/78]

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(ii) Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Gandhi Darshan Samiti, New Delhi, for the year 1977-78.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—3061/78]

ANNUAL REPORTS AND REVIEWS OF TECHNICAL TEACHERS TRAINING INSTITUTE (EASTERN AND WESTERN REGIONS) FOR 1977-78

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI) I beg to lay on the Table —

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Technical Teachers' Training Institute (Eastern Region) Calcutta for the year 1977-78

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Technical Teachers' Training Institute (Eastern Region) Calcutta for the year 1977-78

[Placed in Library See No LT-3062/78]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Technical Teachers' Training Institute (Western Region) Bhopal, for the year 1977-78

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Technical Teachers' Training Institute (Western Region) Bhopal, for the year 1977-78

[Placed in Library See No LT-3063/78]

SECOND AND FINAL REPORT OF VINADAL COMMISSION OF INQUIRY, MEMORANDUM OF ACTION ON IT AND A STATEMENT RE ITS HINDI VERSION

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI LARANG SAI) On behalf of Shri Dhanik Lal Mandal, I beg to lay on the Table —

(1) A copy each of the following papers under sub-section (4) of

section 3 of the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952 —

(i) Second and Final Report of the Vinadalal Commission of Inquiry set up to inquire into the allegations against Shri J Vengal Rao, former Chief Minister and other Ministers of Andhra Pradesh.

(ii) Memorandum (Hindi and English versions) of action taken by the Central Government on the above Report

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying simultaneously the Hindi version of the Report

[Placed in Library See No LT-3064/78]

CENTRAL WAREHOUSING CORPORATION (AMDT) RULES, 1978

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH) I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Central Warehousing Corporation (Amendment) Rules 1978 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No GSR. 1399 in Gazette of India dated the 26th November, 1978, under sub-section (3) of section 41 of the Warehousing Corporations Act, 1962

[Placed in Library. See No LT-3065/78]

EMPLOYEES' PROVIDENT FUNDS (3RD AMENDMENT) SCHEME, 1978

SHRI LARANG SAI On behalf of Dr Ram Kirpal Sinha, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Employees' Provident Funds (Third Amendment) Scheme 1978 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No GSR. 1459 in Gazette of India dated the 2nd December 1978, under sub-section (2) of section 7 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER Statements of Public Accounts Committee

Mr. P. V. Narasimha rao... He is not here. Mr. Asoke Krishna Dutt. He is also not here.

Now, we take up call-attention.

12.02 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED FAILURE OF FOOD CORPORATION OF INDIA TO PROCURE RAGI, PADDY, JAWAR AND COTTON IN VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY

श्री चन्दन सिंह (कैलाश) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अग्रिमन्त्र नौप शोक-महत्त्व के निम्नलिखित विषय को शीघ्र माननीय कृषि और निचाई मंत्री को का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ और उन से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि वे इस सम्बन्ध में धनता कस्तर्ध दें —

"देश के विभिन्न भागों में विशेष कर कर्नाटक में रागी, धान ज्वार और कपास की खरीद करने में भारतीय खाद्य निगम की कथित निष्कता, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप किसान इन उत्पादों को खुले बाजार में मजबूर बहुत मसले दानों पर बेच रहे हैं तथा किसानों को मानप्रद मूल्य दिलाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही।"

(Interruptions)

Re. QUESTIONS OF PRIVILEGE

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please take your seats. Please do not record.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have given notice to the Speaker. You find out from the Speaker. I am not aware of any notices. (Interruptions) Please take your seats. Mr. Barnala, you have to answer the call-attention. (Interruptions) Please take your seats.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): I have given notice of a motion of breach of privilege against the Prime Minister.... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Sathe, you have given notice, may be of some motion. It is with the Speaker. Unless he decides on it.... (Interruptions) I have no information.

AN HON. MEMBER: You give your ruling.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: How can I give a ruling on something which is with the Speaker? (Interruptions) If you want to be unreasonable, you can.... (Interruptions). Please take your seat. What is all this? Mr. Sathe, you have given notice. It is pending with the Speaker.... (Interruptions) Then, what for are you? If he has already conveyed then what is the point?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: On that itself, I want to say. How can I say it to you?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have given a motion. The Speaker has seen the motion and he has conveyed to you something. I am not aware of what he has conveyed to you. Now you just rise up when I am here and say that I must give a ruling. I cannot give a ruling. You must conform to some procedure in the House....

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What is all this? Everything will go off the record.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If ten members stand and speak, nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)**

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): The other day, hon. Speaker said he will give a ruling today. This is a very serious matter. He said that he has called for a report and that he would give a ruling today, either

[Shri Vajalar Ravi]

admitting the adjournment motion or rejecting it. This is about the Bihar incident of killing of Harijans. This is a very serious matter.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is a different matter. Mr Sathe is on an altogether different matter. Mr Ravi, if the Speaker has said that he will give a ruling—I do not know whether he has said it, but if he has said it, he will give it.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: When?

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: When ever he is in the Chair.

(Interruptions)**

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Chandan Singh (Interruptions)** Mr Faleiro, please resume your seat. Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)**

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr Lakkappa, I cannot allow any member when twenty or thirty members are standing. Is it Parliament or a fish market? If it is Parliament then one member at a time will stand. Have some introspection into your own behaviour then you will realise. I have nothing else to say. If you are quite determined to make a scene, I cannot help it.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): Will you hear me, Mr Deputy Speaker?

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: First, let all the members sit down. If forty members stand at a time then nothing will go on record. I allow Mr Lakkappa's point of order.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Sir, my point of order is under Rule 334 A. I quote

A notice shall not be given publicly by any member or other person until it has been admitted by the Speaker and circulated to members.

Sir, here we have been seeing that the Leader of the House and the Prime Minister of this country has discussed in the Janata Parliamentary Party and he has given wide publicity and even the quantum of punishment was discussed against Mrs Indira Gandhi when the subject-matter is pending and the members have to express their opinion. Bypassing all the canons of rule of law and procedure, the hon Prime Minister has issued a statement which was published in the newspapers and was not even denied by him later. This news was carried by the PTI and UNI news agencies. This is indicative of the impropriety on the part of hon Prime Minister. It is not only misleading the House but it also casts a reflection on the functioning of the House. The House is discussing a vital question of breach of privilege and we are going to deliberate on it further today and it is going to be a landmark in the history. The hon Prime Minister has flouted the rules of the House and the rule of law. The Parliamentary Party of the Janata Party has also done that. It is quite serious. I am told that my friends Shri Faleiro and Shri Sathe have already given notices of a privilege motion against the hon Prime Minister. This is a vital issue and should be thrashed out before we deliberate on the privilege issue before the House. I would like to have a ruling from the hon Deputy-Speaker on this matter, because the rules have been violated and it amounts to breach of privilege and contempt of the House. (Interruptions)

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao): Thank you for giving me this opportunity. The point of order that I am raising and the clarification

**Not recorded.

on the rules that I beg of you is this. I have given notice of a privilege motion against the Prime Minister for certain things which have been here. I would like to move this and I have asked for permission to move this under Rule 222.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is no such thing.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: There is such a precedent in this House. You yourself, Sir, gave a ruling on 16th July, 1977 when an hon. Member, Shri Gauri Shankar Rai gave a notice of privilege motion against Shrimati Indira Gandhi at 1040 hours, on the same day at 1200, you allowed him to move that motion formally in the House under Rule 222. I request you to follow the same procedure and allow me to do that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are drawing a wrong comparison. . .
(Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.
(Interruptions)**

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO/
rose—.....(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You just want to shout. You have made up your mind to shout; you are in no mood to listen anything, so I do not want to say anything. That is the end of it.... (Interruptions). This is very unfortunate.

SHRI K. GOPAL (Kaner): Sir, my friends, Shri Sathe and Shri Faleiro raised this point under Rule 222 and you were pleased to observe that the Speaker has already told the House that the matter was under consideration and that you would convey whatever the Speaker's ruling is.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I do not convey anything. That is exactly my

point. It has already been conveyed to him.

SHRI K. GOPAL: My point is; on 9th December I moved a privilege motion against rule 222 against the Prime Minister for having told some untruth and misguided the House deliberately, on the question of posting policemen outside the houses of members of the Privileges Committee. The Speaker, from his Chair observed: 'I received a communication from the Prime Minister, I will convey it to you; our office will convey the entire communication to you. Therefore, I am not allowing your privilege notice under rule 222.' But till to-day I have not received anything from your office. When such is the case, how do you expect us to have any confidence when you say that the Speaker can agree, because he is not conveying anything? What can we do?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You must also know that I just do not know what you are talking about I did not say.... (Interruptions).

SHRI K. GOPAL: I cannot help it. It is not my responsibility. I can put forth my point. If you do not understand, what can I do about it?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Do you want to listen at all, or do you just want to have your say all the time? You listen to me also. (Interruptions) You have given notice of something which I am not aware of. (Interruptions). Something has been sent to the Speaker. He decides on it. It has already been communicated.

SHRI K. GOPAL: No, no. Not to me That is in point. (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: As far as Mr. Sathe's thing is concerned, I am told that it was conveyed to him. (Interruptions) I just do not know what it is. (Interruptions).

SHRI VASANT SATHE I may tell you, if you allow me. When I gave notice the other day, the Speaker was pleased, to observe that as far as he or the Secretary were concerned, the notice was only in their hands. And it had not leaked from them. Therefore, I gave breach of privilege against the Prime Minister. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER Please wait. I am regulating it.

SHRI VASANT SATHE It is only 3 parties who know about it—viz the one who gives the notice and the Speaker or the Secretary who receives it. The two persons, i.e. the Speaker and the Secretary have denied that it did not leak from them. It is on record. Then the only person who has the responsibility—whether he or his office or anybody—is the Prime Minister himself who gave the notice. It has appeared verbatim in the newspapers—verbatim not guess work. What was told to me today through the Secretary of the Lok Sabha was that the Speaker had sent a copy of my privilege notice to the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister has conveyed to him that he made enquiries and that it has not leaked from his office. That is all. (Interruptions) What was communicated to me was not the decision or anything. It is that this information has come from the Prime Minister. Here is a matter which is direct, I leave the House and for me to ask you to leave. (Interruptions) When only 3 persons know and when the Prime Minister denies, and the Speaker denies that it has not gone from the Secretary, it could not have gone from a ghost. This is a fit case for being looked into by the Privileges Committee just as you remember, when Mr Gauri Shankar Rai had raised the alleged breach of privilege by the previous Prime Minister, also that he read out was. (Interruptions) It was not even sent to the person concerned to ascertain whether he or she had sent it out. You did not do it. You in your wisdom, accepted Rai's word and directly sent it to the Privileges Committee under your discretion under rule 222. Therefore, here is a

blatant case of contempt with precedents. Let us have your ruling.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER I would not give a ruling because the matter is seized of by the Speaker.

SHRI VASANT SATHE When you preside you are the Speaker. I have brought it to your notice.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER If the matter had been raised when I was in the Chair and if I had sent the matter to the Prime Minister for information, it is a different matter. But from the information that you yourself have given in the House, the matter seems to be pending with the Speaker. He enquired from the Prime Minister and the Prime Minister has given certain information which has been passed on to you. So, it is between you and the Speaker. Now let us proceed with the business. You can take up the matter again.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Idukkai) This is not a matter between Mr Sathe and the Speaker because the question involved is the principle of confidentiality of the correspondence between a member and the Speaker or Secretary of Lok Sabha and the right of a member to be the first to know about the matters which are coming up in the House. A contingency in which members will have to gather information from the press rather than from the communication from the Secretariat is a position which is absolutely intolerable for the members of this House. So, as a matter involving the principle of confidentiality and as a matter involving the right of the members to be the first as compared to the rest of the population to know as to what is going to happen in the House, as the matter involves the violation of these two principles, the question is not one between Mr Sathe and the Speaker. Here the peculiar position is that the Speaker and Secretary who are supposed to have received it have openly said 'We deny it, it has not gone from us'. The Prime Minister who is the top man in this country is said to have stated

that it has not gone from him. Then, how is it that it has gone out? Where is the loophole? How does it happen? This is a matter which has to be investigated about and the House has got a right to know how it went out. What is the machinery to find it out? The only machinery available is either the Privileges Committee or an *ad hoc* Parliamentary Committee. Therefore, kindly don't leave it at that as if it is a matter between Mr. Sathe and the Speaker. This is a matter which involves the right of the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I can read out the note that the Speaker has made because I have not gone through the whole thing. From what he has written, it is still open as far as I can see from this. You can take up the matter with the Speaker. He says in the last sentence:

"There will be no basis for the motion unless the mover places before me some *prima facie* evidence to show that there was a leakage at the Prime Minister's office."

If you have some information, you can pass it on.

(Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Rule 334A says:

"A notice shall not be given publicly by any member..."

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Which member are you talking about here?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: The Prime Minister.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: He has denied it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: The rule says:

"A notice shall not be given publicly by any member or other person until it has been admitted by the Speaker and circulated to members."

All I can say is to point out two things: (a) that it was circulated to the Members on the 15th morning; it was published in the evening news on

the 14th and morning papers on the 15th, that is, before circulation; (b) advance publicity was given. These are the two things which I can establish. I have produced the newspapers. Are you going to throw the burden on me to show that the Prime Minister had handed it out to the press.... (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Sathe, please meet the Speaker and take up the matter with him. It is still open, as I said.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I would like to know when the Speaker would be coming.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: At 2 O' Clock.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): Sir, I rise on a point of order.

Mr. Sathe has quoted....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That matter is closed now.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I rise on a point of order under Direction 2, sub-section (2), a question of privilege, which has precedence among other business.

On the 13th December I gave a privilege motion against Shri C. M. Stephen, the Leader of the Opposition, because on the 8th of December, 1978, while making a speech he has said:

"....I have received very reliable information to the effect that one of his Minister contacted the men of the underworld in Bihar and had entered into contract with them to murder Mrs Gandhi..."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is no point of order. We will go to the next business.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I gave notice on the 13th. I raised the matter again...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is no point of order.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What has happened to this privilege motion? (Interruptions).

Bengal as an agent of the State Governments while in U.P., Punjab and Haryana, it is operating in conjunction with the State agencies. In these States, FCI has deployed its staff and opened the required number of purchase centres in consultation with the State Governments, as detailed below:

Punjab	400
Haryana	82
Uttar Pradesh	140
Madhya Pradesh	61
Rajasthan	139
West Bengal	2700
Andhra Pradesh	184
Tamil Nadu	25
Himachal Pradesh	16
North Eastern States	25

According to the latest information available in the Ministry, a total quantity of 1.97 million tonnes of paddy has been purchased in all the States under price support operations as against only 1.01 million tonnes purchased last year in the corresponding period. Out of this quantity, FCI has purchased 1.83 million tonnes. I am sure Hon'ble Members will consider this a commendable effort on the part of the FCI.

As far as cotton is concerned, F.C.I. does not handle its procurement. The House has already been informed by my colleague the Minister of Industry that the Cotton Corporation would be allowed to make commercial purchases in the market so that cotton prices do not drop below the prescribed minimum.

However, it has to be stated that in the implementation of the food policy and price support operations, it is the State Governments who have to take the necessary executive steps in the field and organise price support operations. The Central Government on their part would render all assis-

tance to the State Governments that may be asked for.

Realising the gravity of the matter, a Conference of the State Food Commissioners of selected States was convened on 7th last in which the purchase arrangements made by the States were reviewed. They were advised to strengthen and expand the machinery engaged in procurement operations and they were assured that the Central Government would render all assistance in resolving their difficulties.

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका धन्यवाद करता हूँ। यहाँ पर मिनिस्टर साहब उपस्थित हैं और स्टेट मिनिस्टर जो जवाब देते हैं उनका कबिनेट मिनिस्टर द्वारा बाद में जवाब कर दिया जाता है। इसलिए राज्य मंत्री को जवाब देने में बहुत कंथिड मिनिस्टर के लिए बाध्य होना—ऐसी व्यवस्था घाय है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is no point of order, I am sorry, because the Cabinet functions as a whole, and he is the Minister for Agriculture.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN—rose.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please take your seat now. Otherwise, nothing will go on record.

श्री चन्वन सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने काफी धारावाहिक दिया था कि जो जो उत्पादन होगा उनको खाद्य निगम खरीद लेगा। कुछ चीजों को खरीद के लिए धारें भी हो जाते हैं, लेकिन खरीद का तरीका ऐसा है—मैंने कम से कम 20 सेंटरी पर देखा है—जो भाव तब किये जाते हैं, उन में 10 रुपये कम किसान को मिलते हैं। नाम के वस्तु जो उनके एक्सेट होते हैं, वे उन नामों के माल को धारा में भरवा देते हैं और नरबार में वे पूरा पैसा ले कर, 10 रुपये कम किसान को देते हैं। मैंने बहुत से सेंटरी पर देखा—मैंने का भाव 110 से विरटन का था, लेकिन उन को 106 रुपये दिये गये। ये जो बीच में बिचोखिये होते हैं—उन के लिए कई बार मंत्री जो वे कह चुका हैं, स्टेट बार्नी में मैं कहूँ कि शाप का कोई चीटिंग स्वार्ड होना चाहिए, लेकिन नदीया कुछ नहीं निकला।

श्री देवधर—पिछले साल क्या हुआ—हमारा नया खतम कर दिया, तम्बाकू खतम कर दिया

[श्री चन्दन सिंह]

भाबू खत हो रहा है। भाबू स्त्रीमें बहुत सी बनावें हैं, लेकिन उन पर नहीं ध्यान होना चाहिए, भाबू धानमें माफिखर्च का बहाना है, वे दूसरे माफिखर्च को बहाने हैं, दूसरे माफिखर्च अपने माफिखर्च का बहाना हैं—गर्दे कि नलीना कुछ नहीं निजलता। अगर भाबू कामगार को उस को उपज का सही भाव दिखाना चाहता है या सही तरीके से अपनी योजना का प्रभाव गायमें, बैकिया करें कि काम ठीक हो रहा है या नहीं। भाबू हमारा ग्यार लुट रहा है, बकला खत हो रहा है, कपास के बाहक नहीं हैं। अगर बकला हमारे बड़ा कम पैसा हानी है तो सन्धिही दे कर माफिखर्च से ज्यादा उपज कराने की कोशिश करें। होना क्या है—हम बाहर से मगाने हैं।

इस साल गन्ने की बिया हातल है—एक तरफ तो धानमें फेक्टरीज की बिया मिक 28 फीसदी घिरिया, सावे-देण्डू के भाबू में दिना, लेकिन दूसरी तरफ बड़ा 70 फीसदी गन्ना घिरिया, बड़ा 6 रुपये का भाबू है और 6 रुपये में भी पाण्डमारी युक्ति खरीदी है, बल नष्ट हो है। पिछले साल साठ सत्ता जनाया गया इस बात भी जनेया। मैं मनी जो से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ—यह वह कोई चीज बताते हैं, तो उस की चीज भी सही तरीके से हो, उसकी पूरी तय्य से निपटारी होनी चाहिए। यह नहीं होना चाहिए कि मैंने फा प्रकल्प को बह दिया है और उसमें अपने माफिखर्च को बह दिया। इस तरह से काम चलने वाला नहीं है। भाबू किसानों को सही भाव दिखाने के लिए सही तरह से काम कीजिए और अगर भाबू नहीं कर सकते तो भाबू इजला कर दीजिए कि किसानों में काम करने वाली चीज एक्स्पेंसिवर एक्स्पेंसिवर उस का सत्त बाना पर दिखवाये, अगर भाबू इजला भी कर दें तो भी हम का कोई रिस्कल नहीं होनी।

श्री भाबू प्रताप सिंह : धोमन, इस प्रश्न का सम्बन्ध गन्ने से नहीं है बल्कि एक-० मी० ब्राई० के बरिये जा मनाज की धोमन की जाती है उस के बारे में यह प्रश्न पूछा गया था। धोमन, मैं खूब इस बारे में विचारित हूँ—बढ़ी-नहीं पर कुछ ऐसे फार्मेट है बड़ा किसानों को सही प्रभाव नहीं मिल पाती है। इसीलिए मैंने 7 दिसम्बर को पूर कमिशनरों की मीटिंग बुलाई थी। उन की कुछ बात-फहमिया थी, फिर को दूर किया गया, कुछ स्पेशलिज्म को कठिनाई थी, उन में भी समझन किया गया। मैं भाबू प्रश्न के बीच मिनिस्टर से मुसलत कर के बड़ा की कठिनाईयों का हलाने की कोशिश की है। उत्तर प्रदेश में भी मैं परखी गया था, बड़ा के एक्स्पेंसिवर से मिल कर जो उन की कठिनाईया थी, उन को दूर किया गया। लेकिन मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जिस प्रकार से सब नई स्पीडि सामने बाढ़ी है, उन का हलके हुए हम को इस खरीदारी के लिए कुछ महफारी जर्जियन का बहाना करना होगा। कठिनाई यह भी होती है कि भाबू बाढ़ी माला में मिलता है। अगर हम नहीं पर कोई दुकान बनाने करें और भाबू पाती माला में मिले, तो उस पर थोड़ा बहुत अधिक दू का जाता है। यह तो भाबू बनावे हैं, मैं खूब सरकार के हों मुसलत

नहीं सुखाने वाली है। सब मैं गुजराने में भी इस को बहाने गया था और बड़ा मुझे बह कर बड़ी प्रकल्प है कि किसानों में खप प्रपनी समिति का बहाना, मैं खुद ही खरीदारी करते हैं, खुद ही प्राप्तिजन करते हैं खुद ही मार्केटिंग करते हैं। तो उस प्रकार की कुछ न कुछ व्यवस्था करनी होगी।

श्री० ब्रा० के० समोत (गुरेजनगर) गुजराने के प्रश्न में भी तो सम्मेलित की है।

श्री भाबू प्रताप सिंह : किसी ने मुझ से नहीं कहा। मैंने बत बड़ा किसानों की मीटिंग की थी। खरीदारी के बारे में किसी ने कोई शिकायत नहीं की, दूसरी वाली के बारे में शिकायत हो सकती है।

श्री मनी राम बागरी (मयूर) क्या पिछले सरकार से इस सरकार को नीति में कोई अन्तर है पिछले किसानों को भाबू दूधाले? मैं देखता हूँ कि किसानों की कामदनी पड़ी है और नैर-किसानों की भाबूदनी बड़ी है।

श्री भाबू प्रताप सिंह : बड़ी प्रकल्प की बात है कि माननीय सदस्य की कोई प्रश्न नहीं दिखाई देता है। पहले किसानों के पदों से जबदस्ती बलता निजाला जाता था और यह बुजि एक्स्पेंसिवर के द्वारा और कामनिव मेमर्स के द्वारा निकाला जाता था। मैं जानता हूँ कि केवल उत्तर प्रदेश में हमारी किसानों का बगलान हुआ था। यह एक जबदस्ती का डोरा था। भाबू हम बहते हैं किसी किसान का कोई बलता जबदस्ती नहीं लेना है। अगर उनके बलते का खरीददार नहीं है तो हमारे माफिखर्च के रूप में, उन को बहाना देने के लिए, बहाना मुझ पर सरकार खरीदेंगे। अगर इन बलते में कोई प्रश्न ही दिखाई नहीं देता तो मैं समझता हूँ कि यह देखने वाली को गतवर्ष है।

श्री चोरी बलबीर सिंह (झाबियापुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सरकार ने कपास की भाबू 255 रुपये विकल्प रखी है जब कि एक्स्पेंसिवर बुजिबिडो में 450 रुपये विकल्प से ऊपर बतायी है। इस विकल्प को मुसलत हो रहा है।

SHRI S NANJESHA GOWDA (Hassan): Sir, I have gone through the statement of the hon Minister on this call attention notice very carefully. I would like to give a clear picture of the position in the Karnataka State, how the farmers there are suffering now. Ragi is sold at Rs 60 to Rs. 85 per quintal whereas the procurement price is somewhere about Rs 85. Jawar is sold at Rs 40 per quintal, and there is no purchaser. That is the position there. Paddy is still to be harvested. I do not know, the rate of paddy also will be at a distress price in the open mar-

ket. The Minister has said in his statement that it is the look-out of the State Government to make all arrangements.

It is very unfortunate that the problems of the farmers are always considered as the last thing; the farmers are considered as the last grade citizens of this country. If there is a small fight between two goondas on the road, we will discuss it here for hours together, but you do not allow, and we do not give importance to the farmers though they constitute about 80 per cent of the people of this country. Every leader in the House and outside talks showing his concern for the farmers, but what is really done? That is what I want to know. Not only today in all these 30 years, we have tasted the rule of the Governments in this country. Whenever there is shortage of foodgrains you go to the farmers and force them to give the foodgrains at the procurement price and bring them to the consumers. And you go only when there is shortage and not otherwise. But do you know how the levy is collected? They grab these grains from the farmers—even that which is there for their consumption—and the money will be paid very leisurely to these farmers. Apart from that, what is the condition of the farmers now? The whole year the farmer works hard in his farm and produce this, and this produce, he has to sell at a terribly distress price in the open market. The Government of India says that the FCI is not operating there. I am speaking about Karnataka.

I do not know whether the Karnataka Government has come forward with any proposal for any assistance or anything like that. As far as can see now, no arrangement is made to procure in Karnataka, whether by the State Government or by the FCI. I would appeal to the Minister. Let him not wait for the Karnataka Government to take such a step. The Karnataka Government has no earnestness. I can say that. Why? The Karnataka

Government as also many State Governments transfer this responsibility to co-operative societies many of whom are defunct today. The Karnataka State Marketing Federation a few years back—I think it was 2 or 3 years ago—purchased Ragi at Rs. 150 a quintal from the merchants and sold it again to them at Rs. 120 resulting in a loss of Rs. 40 lakhs to the Co-operative Society. They never went to the farmers. Again you know if you do not do take any such arrangement, the farmers are doomed.

My earnest request to the hon. Minister is to open purchase centres particularly in Karnataka to purchase this Ragi and Jowar immediately. The Minister may say that it is not possible because of lack of infra-structure facilities. We have to do all that. I will tell you that there are people who are prepared to work voluntarily and without remuneration, if you need. If you so desire, I can organise the work for you. You open centres with money to procure the foodgrains and you kindly save the farmer.

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: In my statement I have said that the Karnataka State is one of the States in which FCI does not operate at all. Therefore, we cannot do anything in that State without the permission of the Karnataka Government. I had called the Food Commissioner of that Government and explained to him that whatever they purchase and is surplus to their needs, we will certainly take it over from them without any loss to them. In spite of this assurance, they do not purchase. The only alternative is to organize the farmers and if the hon. Member organises them and offers us foodgrains in large enough quantity, then certainly I will see whether it can be taken over by the FCI directly from the farmers' organizations. That is the only way left open to me because the State Government is not interested in making this procurement. Let the farmers' leaders themselves go and try and organise

[Shri Bhanu Pratap Singh]

the farmers in such a way that they can collect a large enough amount of these foodgrains which they want us to purchase and then tell us We will lift those foodgrains from them

SIRSI S NANJESHA GOWDA You have to send your man with money Who will pay money for that? You assure the money first then we will give volunteers

श्री बरगवर सिंह (बाराणसी) यहाँ जो क ध्यान हो भेजे रहा है। इस का ध्यान न होकर सबों को जो इति की आगपारी को ध्यान में रखते हुए मैं कहना ही वह सचता है कि सबों को के मन को सुख हो किसान के साथ है लेकिन तब भी धुल रहा है वह मरी समझ में नहीं आता है। सबों को ने अपने उत्तर में का बातें कहा है। पट्टने बाल पर यह कहो कि इन सरकार में और पिछली सरकार में एक है क्योंकि पिछले जमाने में खरी मुन्नर की खाली भी और वह बरगवारी द्वारा करती थी। लेकिन इन समय में मुन्नर के रहे हैं। मैं अपने मुन्नर का दूर कि समय में मुन्नर का बरा मतलब होता है? समय में मुन्नर का कबल एक ही मतलब है कि उस मुन्नर पर किसान जब बाढ़े बड़ी बड़ और किसान बाढ़े खाली बीच को जब कर समय में मुन्नर प्रान्त कर करता है। प्रान्त प्रान्त बातें रहा है तो क्या मरी मरगवरी कहा करने हैं कि धान पूरे बिहार में और पूरे उत्तर प्रदेश में और मरगवरी उत्तर प्रदेश में भी धान बरा वह नहीं है कि 85 रुपये उठाई समय में मुन्नर हाज क मरगवरी भी 60 62 गोर 64 रुपय मिलने बिना रहा है?

यह सब मरगवरी और पहाड़ में (परा) हुआ है और इन सब का इति जीवन इन सब को रोक रहा है। लेकिन पिछले जमाने में भी इन सब का इति जीवन उचित था और धान भी उगाई दस्ताक हालत में और सरकार व कुछ खाता था लेकिन धान 40 यह मरगवरी और उठाई पड़ा हुआ है। समय में मुन्नर पर मरगवरी किसान बनना चाहता है वह। इनके के हैं तो वह इन सब को अपने करके हैं कि किसान अपना धान बड़ा न बच कर बचने को करते हैं वह है और उसी मरगवरी को बचाना फिर सरकार की एजेंसी को बच तक। इन सब के बने हैं कि किसान की मुन्नर का निराला बच रहा है।

जगत पार्टी की ऐतिहासिक नीति है कि जनता पार्टी राजनीतिक और धार्मिक विभेदीकरण पर आधारित राजनीतिक समाजवाद का पाण प्रयत्न में प्रवेश रखते हैं। यही कहते हैं कि जनता पार्टी ऐसी व्यवस्था के बिन्दु है जिसमें किसानों प्रयत्न करके मरगवरी की इतरे का प्रयोग करने की व्यवस्था है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि धान किसानों की जो खान रहने चाहिए तो रही है—एक तो सरकार की नीति के अनुसार नौकरवालों द्वारा मुन्नर और मरगवरी दुबोलाये मुन्नर—तो यह जो खान प्रयोग रह रही है

जहाँ सरकार की नीति भी कम निम्नतर नहीं है। मैं मानता हूँ कि सरकार की नीति पिछली सरकार से थोड़ी अच्छी हो सकती है। अपना कार्य भा बनता हो सरकार है। फिर क्या मा माग दोगे प्रायशः प्रत्येक मासिक नीति का मेरे में कहा गया है कि किसान की पैदावार का मूल्य समझ के बिना के अनुसार निश्चित किया जाता चाहिए क्योंकि किसान को प्राप्त होमत और किसान द्वारा मुन्नर की यदि बीमत में अनुत्पन्न बना रहता चाहिए। किसान की पैदावार का मानव्यन करने जो प्रत्येक मूल्य से कम होगा, अनुत्पन्न स्तर पर निश्चित किया जाना चाहिए और सरकार की खरीद को व्यवस्था द्वारा यह कोषित होनी चाहिए कि उसी पैदावार का भाव इस स्तर से नीचे न गिरने पावे। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस आधार का परिपालन हुआ है? क्या बीटी मूल्य हुआ? क्या समता मूल्य हुआ?

सबों को कहते हैं कि बहुत से मरगवरी अपने नहीं मूल्य गए हैं। लेकिन मरगवरी का मरगवरी मरगवरी का साथ इसी में निहित है। कहा गया है कि किसानों को मुन्नर का मरगवरी में इन उत्पादों को लावारी में बच मूल्य पर बनना पड़ा। इसलिए किसानों का मरगवरी मूल्य निश्चित करना। यह नहीं कहा गया है कि समय में मूल्य दीवार। समय में मूल्य का दीवार, मरगवरी लावारी मूल्य की मुनिनिश्चित कराना। धान देखें कि किसान को समय में मूल्य नहीं मिल रहा है। धान का मरगवरी मरगवरी मुन्नर पैदा रही है। जो मरगवरी की एजेंसी एक 100 सी 100 है या वह कापापेटिव होना होनी है और मरगवरी धान मरगवरी है वह मरगवरी मरगवरी मरगवरी है और बड़ी मरगवरी मरगवरी में जब बचाना खरीद रहा है, उसी मरगवरी को बचाने से वह एजेंसी खरीदती है। यह बिंदु प्रमाणित कर रहा है।

क्या सबों को बता दें कि जब किसी चीज का समय में मूल्य रखा जाता है तो क्या इस बात का मान्य रहता है कि इस देश में पानी की कोई काम है हर प्रदेश में प्रयोग-प्रयोग पानी के काम है और पानी का जो प्रयोग है उसके भी प्रयोग काम है। जो बच ता नहीं भावी हैं उनके पानी का कुछ काम है मरगवरी के पानी का कुछ काम है, धान सिंचाई प्रयोग का कुछ और काम है और सरकार की मरगवरी से जो पानी दिया जाता है उस का काम प्रयोग है। इन बातों मरगवरी के पानी से निश्चित इति व्यवस्था की जा रही है पैदा होती है उन सब का काम एक ही रखा जाता है। ऐसा क्या है? धान का प्रयोग लावारी से पूरा जामे तो वह मरगवरी नि वह प्रयोग का निश्चित प्रयोग है। बहो न बहो ता प्रयोग का निश्चित प्रयोग है। तो क्या मरगवरी प्रयोग इन बातों को कहें कि कुछ पानी का कोई काम है और उसके परापरित पानी का एक काम मिलता है तो क्या वह पानी का एक काम कराने की हवा करेंगे?

1300 hrs.

दुसरे बेरा कहा वह है कि इति-जय की जो का मरगवरी राग मिले बीटी प्रान्त की समता मूल्य हा। मरगवरी बीटी प्रान्त नहीं है, तो उसके मरगवरी क्या हा रहा है? 1971 में जो दुसरे 29 हजार रुपये का का धान 1978 में उसका धान 69 हजार रुपये हा

गया। वैसे तो जो चीजें पैदा होती हैं, उसका दाम, में चावल का बताना चाहता हूँ कि 1973-74 में चावल का दाम नाथन 3 प्रतिशत है और इस साल ट्रेडर का दाम 74-75 के मुकाबले में दुगुना है। मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह ट्रेडर और बिजली से एक्साइज ड्यूटी लम्ब करके की कृपा करेंगे? जहाँ इस तरह के केंद्र नहीं खुले हैं जहाँ 60-65 रुपये फिक्स्ड पैडी को बेचना पड़ता है, क्या वहाँ पर केंद्र खुलवायेंगे?

(यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि कृषि किसान को कम मूल्य पर अपना माल बेचना पड़ता है तो क्या वेकों से वह कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था करेंगे कि किसान के घर जो उत्पादन होता है, उसके समर्थन मूल्य का 60 परसेंट वेकों से किसान को एक्साइज दिया जा सकेगा? क्या यह ऐसी व्यवस्था करेंगे या नहीं? अगर नहीं, तो उसके पीछे कारण क्या है?)

कमो-कमो यह भी कहा जाता है कि कृषि का सामना राजनीतिक है। इस देश में जितनी समस्याएँ हैं, सभी राजनीतिक हैं और इसलिये किसान को उचित दाम प्राप्त नहीं मिल रहा है, भोज ही नहीं पिछली सरकार के समय में जो नहीं मिल रहा था। किसान को आज पूँजीशाह, मोरारजी और सरकार तीनों मिलकर घुट रहे हैं, उसके घेरे की भूख मिटे, क्या इसकी तरफ सरकार ध्यान देगी?

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : माननीय सदस्य ने एक लम्बा भाषण देकर कई वृत्तिपाद प्रश्न उठाये हैं। इन सब प्रश्नों का उत्तर देने के लिये उतना ही समय चाहिए, परन्तु मैं सारांश में ही कुछ निवेदन करना चाहूँगा।

पहला प्रश्न तो मूल्य के औचित्य सम्बन्ध में है। उचित मूल्य क्या है और क्या नहीं है, यह व्यक्तियों की राय पर निर्भर करता है। जिस की एक उचित मानेगा, दूसरा अनुचित मान सकता है, जो एक राज्य में उचित होगा, वह दूसरे राज्य में अनुचित हो सकता है। अगर प्रश्न यह पूछा जाता है कि क्या यह मूल्य समता निर्धारण की देखते हुए निश्चित किये गये हैं तो मुझे कहना पड़ेगा कि ऐसा नहीं किया गया है। अभी मूल्य निर्धारण के बही तरीके चल रहे हैं, वही प्रक्रिया चल रही है, जो पहले थी। (व्यवधान)

श्री मनोराज वागड़ी : अगर किसान को कमाई सुटती रहे, तो फिर क्या फायदा हुआ? (व्यवधान)

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : जहाँ तक इसका प्रश्न है कि जो कुछ समर्थन मूल्य निश्चित हुआ है, उस पर खरीददारी होगी चाहिए, मैंने जैसे पहले निवेदन किया कि वह राज्य सरकार से मिलकर कुछ सुविधायें बढ़ाने, कुछ सैनिफिकेशनस ठोक करने और परसेंटिज सेंटर की संख्या बढ़ाने का फैसला किया है और उसका नतीजा आसपास दो या तीन दिन में आयेगा। परन्तु मैं कहना चाहता हूँ.... (व्यवधान)

श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह : अब से 15 दिन पहले मेरा इसी तरह का भाषण भवजन था जिस पर मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि 3,4 दिन में आयेगा और आज 15 दिन हो चुके हैं, लेकिन अभी तक कुछ नहीं है। (व्यवधान)

श्री मनोराज वागड़ी : क्या 23 दिसम्बर से पहले या आयेगा?

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : देखिये मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि वर्तमान पद्धति से मैं स्वयं समुदा नहीं और उसमें परिवर्तन की आवश्यकता है। लेकिन मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि परिवर्तन एक दिन, क सप्ताह या एक वर्ष में भी माना कठिन है।

श्री चन्द्रशेखर सिंह : नीति का तो एक दिन में हो सकता है। कार्य में समय लग सकता है।

श्री राज नारायण (राज बरैली) : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मंत्री महोदय ने माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी को अपनी अक्षम्यता की जानकारी दी। (व्यवधान)

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : मेरे जो विचार हैं, न तो वे प्राप्ति किसी प्रकार से छिपे हुए हैं और न माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी से छिपे हुए हैं। इसे उन्हें पहुँचाने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है। मैं मानूँ हूँ सभी को। मैं केवल यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज तक जो व्यवस्था अपनाई गई थी, उसका लक्ष्य यह था कि गाँवों से गन्ना निकाल कर गहर बाँलों की पित्ताने के लिए बड़े-बड़े सहूँ में एकत्र किया जाये। यह फार्म्युलर प्रोत्प्रेडिब एर्रेंजमेंट था। लेकिन आज परिस्थिति बदल गई है, किसान अधिक, सरलस, होने के कारण। आज हम को प्रोड्यूसर-प्रोत्प्रेडिब एर्रेंजमेंट करना पड़ेगा।

एक माननीय सदस्य : उसके लिए क्या किया है?

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : क्या कोई चीज शीघ्रतापूर्वक हो सकती है? मैं उसकी आवश्यकता को स्वीकार करता हूँ, लेकिन अगर पचास हजार गाँवों में गोदाम बनाने हैं, तो वे एक दम कैसे बन सकते हैं? (व्यवधान) अगर प्राप्ति नहीं मुनता चाहते हैं, तो....

एक माननीय सदस्य : मंत्री महोदय अपना उत्तर तो पूरा करें।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर आप शांति से सुनें, तो यह बतायेंगे।

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : माननीय सदस्य अपने प्रश्न फिर से पूछें।

श्री चन्द्रशेखर सिंह : मैंने पूछा था कि क्या सरकार समता मूल्य देने के लिये तैयार है। मेरा दूसरा सवाल यह था कि जब ट्रेडर थोड़े के दाम दुगुने बढ़ गये हैं और चावल का दाम—3 परसेंट है, तो क्या सरकार ट्रेडर और बिजली पर से एक्साइज ड्यूटी की छल करेगी। मेरा तीसरा सवाल यह था कि जब सरकार किसानों को समर्थन मूल्य नहीं दे रही है, तो क्या यह किसानों को वेकों से समर्थन मूल्य का 60 प्रतिशत

[श्री चन्द्रशेखर मिश्र]

क्यों उनकी उत्पादन चीजों पर प्रभावों की व्यवस्था करनी। मैंने यह भी पूछा था कि क्या सरकार पानी के दाम एक बरतने की व्यवस्था करेगी।

श्री मानु प्रताप सिंह : जहाँ तक समय का मूल्य का प्रश्न है, भारत सरकार ने अभी उसको मान्य करने का प्रयास नहीं किया है। माननीय सदस्य का दूसरा प्रश्न क्या था ?

श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह : बुकि चावल का दाम 1974 की भरपाई—3 परसेंट हो गया है, जबकि ट्रेडर आदि के दाम दुगुने हो गए हैं, तो क्या सरकार ट्रेडर और बिजली आदि पर से एम्पावर इयूटी को खत्म करेगी ?

श्री बी० पी० मन्सल (मधेपुरा) : उपस्थित सदस्य, आप इस प्रकार बार-बार क्वेश्चन पूछने के लिए कितना समय देंगे ?

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER Mr Mandal he is yielding, and he is asking him to put the questions. It is all right. Let him put the question. The more the information the better it is.

श्री मानु प्रताप सिंह : श्रीमान्, मैं न बताना है कि अभी समयानुसार के अनुसार मूल्य निर्धारित नहीं हो पाया है। अब तक ट्रेडर और बिजली आदि के मूल्य बढ़ने की बात है, वह इन्फ्लेक्शन है, जो कि हम इस समय एम्पावर के बारे में जो सोच रहे हैं, वह कि माननीय सदस्य जानते हैं कि ट्रेडर भी मूल्य बढ़ने पर हैं, और बिजली बढ़ाया जा रहा है, किसान का खर्चा बढ़ रहा है। इसलिए यह कहना ठीक नहीं होगा कि सरकार ट्रेडर और बिजली को खत्म करेगी। परन्तु उस पर भी विचार होना होता रहता है और वह हमारे नजालय से सम्बन्धित है।

श्री चन्द्रशेखर सिंह : मैं अभी की जानकारी के लिए यह पूछूँ कि मैं जानती हूँ कि प्रथम मन्त्रालय में ट्रेडर और बिजली पर से एम्पावर इयूटी खत्म करने के लिए सम्मेलन बुलाना जा रहा है—(सम्बधानु)-

उपस्थित सदस्य : मिस्टर चन्द्रशेखर सिंह, यह जानकारी देने का वक्त नहीं है।

श्री मानु प्रताप सिंह : मैंने कोई जानकारी नहीं है कि सप्लीमेंट्री में उन्होंने क्या कहा था नहीं कहा।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि यह जो प्रश्न है कि विभिन्न राज्यों में इन्फ्लेशन है, जो कि मूल्य बढ़ रहा है, अपने देश में परित्यागवा

इस प्रकार की है कि अब किसी कोई व्यवस्था नहीं हो सकती।

प्रश्न जो पानी की दर ज्यादा है या किसानों को स्वयं निर्णय करना पड़ेगा कि उस पानी का एनेनामिड मुझ वहाँ कैसे कर सकते हैं। यह कोई जरूरी नहीं है कि हर राज्य में किसान यही फसल हमेशा बाँट रहे। जब देश का एक मार्केट बना दिया गया तो जहाँ एग्जिस्टिंग जो फसल के लिए अच्छी है वही फसल वहाँ बाँटी जानी चाहिए। यह पूछा गया कि क्या गन्ने के स्टार्च के मुकाबले में बैंग एम्पावर करने? यह तो अभी भी कर रहे हैं लेकिन जहाँ गोदाम है, जहाँ बेयरहाउस है वहाँ कर रहे हैं। वही मैं कह रहा था कि भारत सरकार इस बात की है कि गाँवों में बेयरहाउस खुलें और वह जब खुलेंगे तभी आप जो चाहते हैं वह सम्भव है। लेकिन वह काम एक दिन में नहीं हो सकता। हाँ, उसका फंडिंग होना चाहिए और उस दिना में तैयारी के काम होना चाहिए। (सम्बधानु)

श्रीमती चन्द्रशेखरी (प्रधानी) : यह आ हमारे सामने बाल मंडलन है इन के बारे में मैं तो इसकी ही बात कहना चाहती हूँ कि माननीय नहीं जानें यह माना है कि हमारी व्यवस्था की इस में गलती है। मैं मान की एक प्रैक्टिकल बात बताती हूँ। मुद्रास्व में मंदर घाट घाते से कर 30 पैस प्रति तक चिक रही है और मंदर दिल्ली में दोन बार बार रुपये पांच रुपये कितने मंदर मिलती है। जा माननी प्रोड्यूस करता है उसने मुझको बताया कि एक क्विंटल या उससे फालतू या जो बहुतपा या और उस का उन को बार पांच रुपये मिला जब कि वहाँ एक कितो बार पांच रुपये में मिल रहा है। तो चीज यह है कि इस व्यवस्था को बदलने के लिए दो साल दो हम को मिल गए, हम किन्तु इस के लिए समय लेते, यह हम जानना चाहते हैं। हमें मान की मन्त्रा पर कोई भ्रम नहीं है लेकिन मान की इम्प्लीमेंटिंग एक्जिक्यूटरी जो मान सक्शनर भेजते हैं उन के ऊपर प्रभाव करती है या नहीं करती है?

मैं बात परीक्षावार थी। वहाँ के प्रान्तीय कृषि वाले किसानों की समस्या बताती हूँ। पहले भापू (श्री) केंद्रीय में था। देखते बाजों ने (श्री) में कर दिया। प्रश्न भापू वहाँ सड़का। वह उस को भेज नहीं रहे जो भेजने वाले हैं उन को बैंग नहीं मिल रहे हैं। तो हमारी जो प्रैक्टिकल डिफिकल्टी है उन का देखें। मै यह नहीं कह रही हूँ कि कन्स्यूमर्स को कोई चीज सस्ती मिल रही है। कन्स्यूमर्स को चीज सस्ती नहीं मिल रही है। होता क्या है कि एक तो हमारा ठीक से परबेज नहीं होता है फिर निश्चित तौर पर बहुत ज्यादा प्राफिट करता है। उस चीज के लिए भापू को देखना पड़ेगा। उस के लिए कुछ करना पड़ेगा।

हमारे सामने कर्नाटक के भाई हैं। यह उन की बात है, रागी वहाँ होता है, यहाँ नहीं होता है। वह कहते हैं कि यों हम प्राइम फिक्स करते हैं उस में भी बीघ में साप खा जाते हैं और वह इसलिए खा जाते हैं कि हमारा सारा सिस्टम करण्ड बना हुआ है। करण्ड लोगों को कोई उला नहीं मिलती। इसलिए कन्स्यूमर को भी मंहगा मिलता है और प्राइमसुर को उस की ठीक कीमत मिलनी नहीं है। बीघ में जो सब्जी है उस का कोई भाग नहीं है। उस को खर्च पर भी भाग को पावनी लगानी पड़ेगी। वह खर्चा ज्यादा करता है। जब तक उस के खर्च पर पावनी नहीं लगानी जायगी तब तक किसी भी बीघ की सुविधा नहीं होगी।

यह ठीक है कि इस में कुछ चीजें लिया है क्यों कि बड़ी मुश्किल से यह काल अटेंशन आया है नहीं तो हम लोगों का काम अटेंशन आता ही नहीं है। एक बार हम ने 40 लोगों से इस्तफा कर के दिया लेकिन वह नहीं आया। यहाँ हाल ज्वार का है, यही हाल कपास का है और जो तम्बाकू पैदा करते हैं शुद्ध में, उन की मनस्था की तरफ मैं सरकार का ध्यान दिवाना चाहती हूँ। पिछले साल एक तो लूफान आया और दूसरे को महीने तक उन के तम्बाकू को खरीदने के लिए लोग नहीं आए। जानकर मैं नहीं आया क्यों कि वहाँ 20 कम्पनिया खरीदती हैं। यहाँ बड़ा बागो वेस्ट्रेड इन्स्टेड बन गया है। दुबई की छोटे में भी बड़ा भारी इन्स्टेड हो गया है। यहाँ वह क्या करते हैं कि बर्मानिया तम्बाकू जो वीते है दो महीने तक उस को लेने नहीं आए तो वह अपना ही जाती है। इस तरह छोटे किसान जो वे वह तबाह हो गए। बड़े किसान तो फिर भी कुछ दिनों तक इकट्ठा रख सकते हैं लेकिन जो छोटे किसान हैं वे तो उसी गलत बेचते हैं क्योंकि उनकी बच्चों के कपड़े बनवाने होते हैं और गादी ब्याह करने होते हैं।

फिर जहाँ तक कर्जों की बात है, एक बैंक एम्प्लोई को आप पाच हजार तक सनज्वाह देते हैं और उसकी क्रेडिट की दो या चार परसेंट पर मिल जाता है जबकि किसानों की 14 और 18 प्रतिशत पर कर्जा दिया जाता है। बैंकों में एक चपरासी को भी 8 सौ, 9 सौ सनज्वाह दी जाती है। बैंक एम्प्लोई को कार खरीदने के लिए या कोई बनाने के लिए एक फीसदी, दो फीसदी या मैनिसम चार फीसदी पर कर्जा दिया जाता है लेकिन किसान जोकि रमा कर आपकी छिनाता है उसके लिए कुछ नहीं है। यहाँ पर सेनेटेरियल में या सेन्सल हाल में क्या क्या पैदा होता है? इसलिए इस व्यवस्था को बदलना होगा। इन्फ्लेमेटेन एक्वायिटी करण्ड है, हम लोग करण्ड हैं तो इनको छानना पड़ेगा करना मुश्किल डेलिवर वहाँ कर नहीं है। तीन लाख बांधी रह गए हैं, आपका मुद्दा डेलिवर करने पड़ेगे।

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : श्रीमान्, मुझे स्वयं अनुभूति है, किसानों को उनकी उपमाई हुई वस्तुओं का उचित मूल्य मिलना चाहिए। और इसके लिए कुछ व्यवस्थाएँ भी बदलनी पड़ेंगी। लेकिन साथ ही मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि जबकि स्वयं किसान और किसान के हितों पर विचार इसमें मदद नहीं करेंगे, ऐसा संगठन नहीं बनाने कि वे अपना काम अधिक स्वयं कर सकें तब तक राज्य को मशीनरी उनकी पूरी सहायता नहीं पहुँचा सकती है। (व्यवधान) आप मेरी पूरी बात सुन लें। मैं बिल्कुल यह कह रहा था कि सरकार का कोई देश ऐसा नहीं है जहाँ किसानों को उचित मूल्य मिलाता ही बिना अपने प्रयत्न के और बिना अपने संगठन के। उसके लिए हमारे देशों में जाने की जरूरत नहीं है, मैं इसी काम गुजरात में था, यहाँ के किसान गोमतीवार करते हैं और उसको ले जा कर बम्बई में बेचते हैं। उन्होंने न तो राज्य सरकार ने कोई सहायता दी है और न फेडरल सरकार ने कोई सहायता दी है। प्रति दिन उनकी दूक लवते हैं—दूक भी उनके अपने हैं—वे दूक रातों रात बम्बई पहुँचते हैं, उनका ही एक प्रावमो साथ जाता है जोकि बेचकर आता है और पैसा किसानों में बंट जाता है। तो इसी तरह के प्रयत्न किसानों को स्वयं करने पड़ेंगे। मैं मानता हूँ कि कुछ सरकारी सहायता और व्यवस्था भी की पॉसिबल होना चाहिए। (व्यवधान) मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आप स्वयं जाकर वहाँ देखें कि वे क्या कुछ कर रहे हैं और किस प्रकार से कर रहे हैं।

श्री मृत्तिभार सिंह मलिक : (सोनीपत) : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, यह भी काल अटेंशन है, इसके मकसद के बारे में जिस मायूसी और साचारी से हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब ने जवाब दिया है मैं कहूँगा उनके ऊपर तरस करने की बात है। वे हमको खट्टा दिखाते हैं जबकि हमारी सारी वस्तु किसानों का सवास उछलते हुए गुजरी है। मिनिस्टर साहब हमारे स्टेज पर बोला करते थे किसानों की पैदावार के मूल्यों के बारे में लेकिन अब क्रेडिट में घाने के बाद उनका क्या मजूरिया हो गया है। पहले कांग्रेस को हुकूमत थी और अब जनता पार्टी की हुकूमत है। मुझे तो इस बीज को देखकर एक और आश्चर्य आता है :

दुनिया में किसी जनमान से भी इसका पता नहीं मिल सकता, ।

दावाने-हरम भी देख लिया, दागोले-सनम भी देख लिया।

हम ने तो, डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, कांग्रेस की हुकूमत भी देख ली और जनता पार्टी की हुकूमत भी देख ली, लेकिन किसान के जिन्हे कहीं कोई जगह हिन्दुस्तान में नहीं पाई। मेरी भाषा में यह बात नहीं आती—जब भी किसान की बीबी का नाम उठता है तो कहा जाता है कि गन्ने की बीमारी

[श्री मुनिभार सिंह मलिक]

अंग्रेजों को रेलेटिवली दूसरी चीजों की कीमतें बढ़ती चली जायगी। भाज बाखानों में जो बास पैदा होता है, उन की कीमतें भूतवात बढ़ती चली जा रही हैं, सभी चीजें नहीं गिरती, लेकिन बिस्मान की चीजों की कीमतें घटती चली जा रही हैं—मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि इसमें “रेलैटिवली” को क्या मत है।

भाज इन्डस्ट्रिय को सरकार की तरफ से हर तरह की प्रोटेक्शन मिल रही है। उन को दो जाने वाली पावर के बावजूद बहुत मोहर है, जब कि किसान को टयून-बस लगाया है और उस में जो पावर सर्क होवी है उस को कीमत बहुत कम है उस के मुकाबले में इन्डस्ट्रिय को जोगा जाता है, उस को एक्सपोर्ट की इजाजत दी जाती है, लेकिन इन सब के मुकाबले किसान को क्या दिया जाता है? किसान के ऊपर इतने जबरदस्त बर्बाद लगाये हुए हैं कि किसान को

He has been thrown at the mercy of the politicians and the thieves in this country

किसान की हर चीज की निर्धारित करने के लिये पोलिटिशियन को जाती है। यह ए० पी० बी० क्या है? इस ऊपर हाथी को हथियार ऊपर क्या इजाजा हुआ है, यह किस आधार पर इन के लिये कीमतों की निर्धारित करता है? इन्डस्ट्रियल गुड्स में हर तरह के खर्च लगा कर, उन के मुकाबले को मुकदमा किया जाता है। एग्रीकल्चर यूनीवर्सिटी जा गेहूँ पैदा करती है, उस की लागत 115 से 125 रुपये जाती है, इस से ऊपर कोई मुनाफा लाने का नहीं? लेकिन किसान का क्या दिया जा रहा है—हर तरह से उस को खाल किया जा रहा है। हम से कहा जाता है कि जब तक किसान मुनफिजम नहीं होगा, काम नहीं चलेगा। इन सब की रकम जमाना चाहते हैं, यह सब इनके लाना नहीं है। इतना मत देना जो कि वह काम से बाहर हो जाय। कामसे की हुकमत में घोर सब भाग की हुकमत। किसान को बदनाम किया गया। भाज हमारा किसान भी सोशल-स्टुन्कर है, गवर्नमेंट का स्टुन्कर है, बिजनेस पोलिटिकल स्टुन्कर है, सिर्फ एक ही प्रिन्सिपल पर बना है—

Exploitation of the rural poor

इस के ऊपर ही सारा स्टुन्कर बना हुआ है।

समय नहीं है, इन लिये मैं इस की गहराई में नहीं जाना चाहता लेकिन मैं पुरजोर भय करता चाहता हूँ—भाज इन सारी चीजों पर ध्यान दे। भाज ने जो सम्रा स्टेटमेंट दिया है, यह तो हम पहले भी सुनते थे। फारेन को हुकमत भी पहले सम्बन्धित स्टेटमेंट दिया करती थी और भाज भी यहाँ पर खड़े हो कर स्टेटमेंट देने हैं—स्टेटमेंट देने से काम

नहीं चलेगा, किसान को राहत देने की कोशिश कर। क्या भाज अभी राहत देना चाहते हैं कि नहीं पर अपनी मजदूरी और ताकती को जाहिर कर—हम इस से किन्तु भी संदिग्धता नहीं है। भाज जब समझते हैं कि किसान के लिये कुछ नहीं हो रहा है, तो वहाँ पर क्या बैठे हुए हैं। हमें इस बात की बहुत घुसी थी कि हमारे सभी किसानों के मुकाबले बन कर भागे हैं, हम उम्मीद करते थे हमारे बलाना खाद और भाग्यभाग यह जो किसानों को चकरा रहत देंगे, लेकिन हम जो उम्मीद करते थे, वह धाक में मिल गई। मैं भाज से पुरजोर अपील करता चाहता हूँ कि जो इन्डस्ट्रियल गुड्स हैं और जो किसान का प्रोड्यूस है, इन दोनों की कीमतों के प्रभर कोई बेरिटी होनी चाहिए। इस बेरिटी के लिए भाज एक इस हुकमत में क्या स्टेप्स उठाये हैं? क्या इस के बारे में भाजने बैठ कर ठठे दिल से सोचा है कि इन्डस्ट्रिय की कीमत बढ़ती जा रही है। जो पहले 29 हजार में जाता था अब वह 78 हजार में जाता है। इसी तरह से एग्रीकल्चरल इन्फ्लेक्शन, फर्टिलाइजर और पैस्टिसाइड्स की कीमतें भी बढ़ रही हैं। ये सारे इन्डस्ट्रियल गरीब किसान के हुकमत हैं, उनको मारना चाहते हैं। भाज जो किसान को दबा देते हैं उनकी कीमत बढ़ रही है। यह एग्रीकल्चरल इन्फ्लेक्शन लिये कि इन्डस्ट्रियल की गैर की हरी बढ़ा जाता है, गवर्नमेंट की इकोनमी के लिए रोज की हड़ती बढ़ा जाता है, भाज इस को एलन कर के क्या भाग्यवर्ष के प्रभर नहीं हानान देना करना चाहते हैं जो पहले थे? अब भाज मातामिर्नर हो चुके हैं। मैं भाज से यही प्रभे करना चाहता हूँ कि भाज ठठे दिल से किसानों को उनकी प्रादुर्भूत की रेस्पेक्टेड प्राप्ति किसानों की कोशिश करे। भाज हमारे से बकाल करती हैं कि यह रेस्पेक्टेड प्राप्ति कैसे हो? मैंने भाजों को बताया है। भाजक खुद के, गवर्नमेंट की एग्रीकल्चरल फार्म हैं। क्या के मुनाफे के ऊपर चलते हैं? पाटे क ऊपर चलत हैं। भाजने वहाँ पर बहुत-सी चीजें लगायी हुई हैं। भाज यहाँ पर टक्का देने हैं। यह सब कर के भाजना नास्ट भाज प्राइमरल क्या जाता है? भाज किसानों को उनकी मजदूरी नहीं देना चाहते हैं। भाज प्रताप सिंह की सारी चीजें पैदा करने में किसान का धून लात होता है। भाज उन्हें सारी चीजें देव कर पूरी कीमत दिवाने की कोशिश करे। भाजको किसान को ऐसी प्राप्ति दिवानी चाहिए जिससे वह सेटिसफाई हो। भाज सोझाटी बनाने की बात कहते हैं, वे तो बनने जा रही हैं। भाज देक के प्रभर एक हवा उठ चुकी है, किसान जखणन पर रहा है। लेकिन भाज की हुकमत को ठरक से इतनी नपसवता नहीं करती जानी चाहिए। इसलिए मैं यही प्रार्थना करता कि भाज किसानों की पूरी कीमत दिवा कर उनकी राहत गन्धायें।

श्री भोहन सात पिपल (धुर्बा) **

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : श्रीमान् कृपि पदाओं के मूल्यों के विषय में मेरे जो विचार हैं, वह प्रधान मंत्री को और दूसरे मंत्रियों को और पूरे सदन को भी मालूम ह।

श्रीधरी बलवीर सिंह : आप अपना बयान दे रहे हैं या सरकार का ?

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : आप सुन जाँ लें। मैं तो बहुत धीरज से सुनता हूँ, आप सुनना नकारा नहीं करते। मेरे विचार अभी भी वही हैं। मैं विश्वास दिलाता हूँ कि वे बदले नहीं हैं। लेकिन मैं अपने विश्वासों के अनुसार निर्णय नहीं कर सकता। यह कोई आश्चर्य की बात नहीं है। ये सारे निर्णय फरान में समय लगता है। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जो स्वयं न्यायस्थों के पास से हैं लेकिन प्रोव्हाइड वे इसकी नहीं कर पाये। प्रधान मंत्री जो जो चाहते हैं, अगर वे नहीं कर सकते तो इस तरह की समस्याएँ भी जल्दी से हल नहीं हो सकती हैं। (अध्यक्ष) आप सुनिये। यह मूल्यों का प्रश्न एक सामाजिक प्रश्न है। इसलिए सामाजिक प्रश्न है कि समाज में किसान का क्या दर्जा है। जब सामाजिक प्रश्न को ले कर हम उसका हल ढूँढ़ते चलते हैं तो उसका कोई जल्दी फल नहीं निकल सकता है।

श्री राज नारायण (राय बरेली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारा प्वाइंट ऑफ़ ऑर्डर है। कृपि मंत्री जी कहते हैं कि किसान का समाज में क्या दर्जा है? मैं आप से कहता हूँ कि यह तो बड़ा व्यापक प्रश्न है। क्या इसी द्वारा से प्राप्त ज़रूरत नहीं हो पा रही है?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : इस में व्यवस्था का क्या प्रश्न है? यह तो आपकी राय है।

श्री राज नारायण : यह मैं इसलिए कहता हूँ कि अगर मंत्री जी किसान का स्तर क्या है, दर्जा क्या है, इस पर बहुत करना चाहते हैं तो इन के बोलने के बाद मुझे भी बोलने का मौका दिया जाए।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : यह आप की राय हो सकती है और मंत्री महोदय को दूसरी राय हो सकती है। आप अपनी राय बना रहे हैं।

श्रीमती चन्द्रावती : हम उनकी निजी राय नहीं चाहते हैं। हम गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से कमिटेंट करवाना चाहते हैं। आप हम को क्या रिफ़ाइट देंगे इसको आप फ्लोर-माफ़ी की हालत पर हमें बतायें। कांसिग एजेंशन इसी बास्ते दिया गया था कि आप कमिट कर।

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : सरकार की तरफ से मैं पहले ही उत्तर दे चुका हूँ। जब बार बार

मुख से अपनी राय देने के लिए कहा गया तब मैंने अपने विचार रखे। वनां मुझे इसकी कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है। सरकार की तरफ से जो निश्चय किया गया है वह मैं बता चुका हूँ और—वह यह है कि हम अधिक से अधिक इस मूल्य पर ख़रोदने की व्यवस्था करेंगे।

13.31 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS FROM THE SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

NINTH REPORT

SHRI D. AMAT (Sundargarh): I beg to present the Ninth Report of the Committee on Absence of Members from the sittings of the House.

13.31 1/2 hrs.

STATEMENTS OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

SHRI ASOKE KRISHNA DUFT (Dum Dum): I beg to lay on the Table (English and Hindi versions) of the following statements:

(1) Statement showing final replies of Government to the recommendations contained in Chapter V and the action taken replies on the recommendations made in Chapter I of the 25th Report of the Public Accounts Committee regarding action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their 220th Report (5th Lok Sabha) on 'Delays in Furnishing Action Taken Notes'.

(2) Statement showing final replies of Government to the recommendations contained in Chapter V and the action taken replies on the recommendations made in Chapter I on the 34th Report of the Public Accounts Committee regarding action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their 183rd Report (5th Lok Sabha) on New Service/New Instrument of Service.

[Shri Krishna Dutt Asoke]

(3) Statement showing final replies of Government to the recommendations contained in Chapter V and action taken replies on the recommendations made in Chapter I of 40th Report of the Public Accounts Committee regarding action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their 182nd Report (5th Lok Sabha) On Films Division

(4) Statement showing final replies of Government to the recommendations contained in chapter V and action taken replies on the recommendations made in Chapter I of 47th Report of the Public Accounts Committee regarding action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their 209th Report (5th Lok Sabha) on Export of Leather

1332 hrs

STATEMENT RE CIRCUMSTANCES LEADING TO THE DEATH OF SHRI SURYA NARAIN SINGH M.P.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) Our colleague, Shri Surya Narayan Singh M.P. unfortunately passed away on the 14th of December, 1978 and it has been alleged that the negligence of the concerned doctors in Dr Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital contributed to his death. As promised by me in the House on the 15th December, 1978, when this issue was raised by some Honble Members, I have had this matter carefully enquired into. I myself sent for all the doctors concerned and went into the details of the case with them. The facts which emerge are as follows—

The late Shri Surya Narayan Singh M.P. had an acute heart attack at his residence 151 South Avenue in the early hours of the morning of the 14th December 1978. A messenger came to the C.G.H.S. Dispensary, South Avenue, at about 4.00 A.M. and

called Dr R. Dutta, who was on night duty there. Dr Dutta reached the residence of the M.P., which is across the road, within a few minutes. Shri S. N. Singh was complaining of severe pain in the chest, more so on the left side. Dr Dutta suspected the case to be one of myocardial infarction and gave an intramuscular injection of pethidine 40 mg. and a tablet of Sorbitrate. Shri S. N. Singh was advised immediate hospitalisation but he was reluctant to be moved to the hospital. Dr Dutta explained the gravity of the situation and offered to call an ambulance from Dr Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital. But as a car was readily available with Shri S. N. Singh's neighbour the idea of calling an ambulance was dropped, since this would have caused further delay. Dr Dutta mentioned full details of the treatment given on the Reference Slip for the Hospital. He also tried to inform on the telephone Shri Raman, Chief Personnel and Executive Officer Lok Sabha, but failing to get a response from his telephone he called the telephone of Shri Sanwal who is Executive Officer of the Rajya Sabha and left a message for him.

Shri S. N. Singh reached the Hospital at 5.00 A.M. A Junior Resident Dr Usha Bansal, immediately got the ECG done and recorded his blood pressure and called the Senior Resident, Dr Rakesh Srivastava. Together, they gave the treatment for acute myocardial infarction with cardiogenic shock, which included Pethidine, Squibb Mephentin, Intravenous glucose drip and oxygen. Seeing that it was a case of massive heart attack the Senior Resident contacted the Coronary Care Unit in order to get a bed there but was told that none was vacant. He then contacted the Physician Dr P. Sengupta who confirmed the line of treatment and said that he would try to get a bed in the Nursing Home.

Shri S. N. Singh was in need of urgent attention and it was necessary to restore his blood pressure, and therefore, he was kept in the Casualty area so as to be close at hand to the doctors. Since the beds in the Casualty Officers' rooms were already occupied by very serious cases, one of whom subsequently died, Shri S. N. Singh was kept in a closed corridor just outside the Casualty Officer's room. There were a number of other patients also needing urgent attention in this closed corridor. Shri Singh was lying on a Dunlopillo mattress which had been placed on a trolley, and was covered with a blanket and kept as comfortable as possible.

Dr. Sengupta, who lives at a distance from the hospital, telephoned to Dr. K. K. Malhotra who lives nearby. Dr. Malhotra went to the Casualty Ward which he reached before 7.00 a.m. and was followed soon after by Dr. Sengupta. They continued the restorative treatment, and in the meantime, arranged for a bed in the Intensive Coronary Care Room of the Nursing Home. This was done by transferring one of the patients whose condition was less serious elsewhere. Shri S. N. Singh was taken to the Nursing Home at about 8.00 a.m. Dr. K. P. Mathur, the Senior Physician of the Unit, had also been called and he examined the patient and corroborated the treatment that was being given. But in the Nursing Home, Shri Singh's condition kept on deteriorating. He was given external cardiac massage, artificial respiration, injection Adrenalin 5 cc. intravenously, as well as other drugs for the treatment of shock. But since he did not respond, he was given another intracardiac injection of Adrenalin and other treatment including a DC shock to excite the heart. But despite all the efforts to save him, Shri S. N. Singh unfortunately died at about 8.55 A.M.

It is a fact that the Emergency and Casualty Ward of Dr. R. M. Lohia Hospital, like those of other hospitals

in Delhi, is always overcrowded and inadequate for the large number of patients in a critical condition whom it has to deal with. I am getting this matter examined to see what can be done to effect some improvement and expansion in the Casualty and Emergency area, which is the crucial area of any hospital.

Along with this, I have asked that the possibility should be explored of attaching a Mobile Coronary Care unit to the hospital; so that patients in a similar condition to that of the late Shri S. N. Singh can receive prompt and urgent attention.

श्रीधर पतवोर सिंह (होमियोपथ) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, 5 बजे से 7 बजे के दौरान जो डाक्टर न आने का कारण है उनका क्या कारण है ?.. (स्ववचन)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : 10 मिनटों एक मास खड़े होने से कौन काम चलेगा ।

श्री राम बिलास पतवोर (होमियोपथ) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, डाक्टर ने जो प्रयास मंत्री को रिपोर्ट दी है वह बात सही है या गलत है, इनकी प्रमाण मंत्री जांच करायेंगे ? डाक्टर ने जो बात कही है वह बिल्कुल गलत है । इसलिए जो उन्होंने कहा है उसकी जांच जांच करायेंगे ?

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय (मंदसौर) : मान्यवर, वस्तु तथ्यित जो हमारे सामने है उसके अनुसार डाक्टरों ने उनकी ठीक से परीक्षा नहीं किया । हम सभी यह चाहते हैं कि इस मामले की पूरी जांच की जाए कि क्या इसमें जख्म हुई है ? और यदि हुई है तो उसको भी संज्ञित किया जाए जिन्होंने उद्घाटन को है । हमारे पास इन बातों के पर्याप्त प्रमाण हैं कि इनको बरफ में रखा गया, सामान्य चिकित्सा सुविधा उनकी नहीं मिली, जितनी तत्परता से देखभाल होनी थी, नहीं हुई । मेरे प्रधान मंत्री से निवेदन करेगा कि वह इस मामले की गम्भीरता से जांच करवाने की कृपा करें । हमने अपना एक अच्छा नावो खोया है ।

श्री राधक जो (चिकित्सा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, साउथ एशियाई जो डाक्टर थे जिन्होंने प्रारंभिक जांच की जो उनकी स्वनीय थी एत० एन० मिड के साथ जाना चाहिए या जब कि उनकी गम्भीर हानन थी । वह कौन नहीं गए जब कि वह सी०बी०एन०एम० के डाक्टर हैं ? जब वह वहाँ पहुँचे तो वहाँ सेरी डाक्टर उस रोग को देखते हुए इतना खराब था कि, उन्होंने जब कहा कि मैं मारती हूँ, पत्थर नहीं हूँ, आप

[श्री रायच जी]

इन्फेक्शन जरा समाल कर लक्षणों, तो उस जेडी डाक्टर ने जवान दिया कि इलाज करना तो कराइये, नहीं तो चले जाइये वहाँ से। वहाँ जो व्यक्ति उनके साथ गए थे, उनका ब्याज पहले देखना चाहिए, जब तक उनके ब्याज को नहीं देखेंगे यह ठीक नहीं होगा। (व्यवधान)।

श्री मोहित राम निरी (सांलाड़) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, स्वर्गीय श्री मृग नायपण सिंह जहाँ रहते थे, उसके ऊपर वाले फ्लेट न० 152 में थे रहता हूँ। दुर्भाग्य से 8 उस दिन वहाँ नहीं था, परन्तु मेरे घर में जो गैस्ट थे, उन्हीं की गाड़ी से उनको हस्पताल पहुँचाया। उन्होंने प्रार्थना बताया कि जो डाक्टर वहाँ थी उसका ब्याज, उसने साथ थी सिंह की हार्ड टाइट हुई। वे हाट्ट पेसेन्ट थे, फिर भी बिलर से डाक्टर उनको कहना पड़ा कि व्यवहार ठीक से कीजिये ये मानव हूँ। उन्होंने कहा था कि मैं एम० पी० हूँ। डाक्टर ने कहा कि ऐसे बहुत से एम० पी० होने देखे हैं, (व्यवधान) मुझको इलाज करना है तो कराया, नहीं तो जाओ। ऐसा घुले सच्यों में कहा है। प्रपर मदद चाहे तो मैं उनसे एफिडेविट भी दिला सकता हूँ, वह सांग मोवूद है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : क्या इन्फेक्शन कुरियर ?

श्री मोहित राम निरी : चलकर प्रान्तीयन ठीक समय पर नहीं दिया गया।

एक माननीय सदस्य : मरने के बाद दिया गया।

श्री मोहित राम निरी : वह 4 बजे प्रान्ताल गए थे, उनकी 4 बजे स गाड़ी ? जहाँ तक फर्क पर गया लिटाया, कम्बल भी नहीं दिया गया। उनकी ईश होन के बाद प्रान्तर से एक प्रौर रेंड बिलेयर किया।

मैं माननीय प्रवाल मंत्री को था जो मत है, उससे भिन्न मत देता हूँ, मैं उमर एनी नहीं होगा हूँ, यह शक है, हम उससे सवुष्ट नहीं है। जो भोज हस्पताल से गए थे, उनका ब्याज लिया जाए प्रौर डाक्टर को भी बुलाया जाए। डाक्टर को मर्सेज किया जाए, हम माँग करते हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER Those who have spoken up till now are all of the same views therefore there is no point in continuing I will ask only the other two Members to speak.

श्री निमल चन्द्र खन् (सिवनी) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जिस दिन यह घटना घटी है, उस दिन प्रमुख महोदय प्रौर प्रवाल मंत्री जी वहाँ पर चाये थे, बिलिगन प्रान्ताल प्रौर माय एवेन्यू थी। यह बरबाद उनके सामने रखी गई थी। प्रमुख महोदय

ने कुछ से कहा था कि मैं विधित में हूँ। मैंने प्रमुख महोदय को विधित में कुछ बातें कही हैं, जो कि वहाँ बताई गई हैं। एम्बुलेंस का प्रोफर नहीं दिया गया ? एम्बुलेंस प्रौर टेक्सी नहीं मिली तो बड़ी मुश्किल से किसी प्रकार कार मिली, जो ऊपर रहते हैं, उनकी कार से ले जाया गया। एम्बुलेंस का कोई प्रारर नहीं था।

दूसरी चीज यह है कि प्रपर डाक्टर देखता है कि हार्ट स्टैंक हुआ है, प्रौर डाक्टर इतनी सिम्पली मताने की बात करते हैं कि हम एम्बुलेंस बुलाना चाहते थे तो क्या मेडिकल एडवाइस के प्रान्गत वह नहीं कह सकते थे कि माय यहाँ से मत उठिए, प्रायको एम्बुलेंस में हो ले जाया जायेगा।

फ्लेट न० 151 में जहाँ उनका मरान है, वहाँ से बहकतक भागे के लिए, कार में बैठने के लिए कुछ चलना पड़ता है प्रौर बिलिगन हस्पताल में भीतर जाने के लिए भी चलना पड़ा। जिस समय हार्ट स्टैंक हुआ तो बड़ी खतरनाक स्थिति थी। जब बिलिगन हस्पताल गए तो भ्रामसीजन नहीं दो गई। यह बात वहाँ पर बड़ी स्पष्ट मालूम हुई है सब को। बर्ताव उनका ऐसा था, जिस समय उनसे कहा गया कि यह एम० पी० है तो उन्होंने कहा कि हमको कन्स्यूज मत करो ? मेम्बर पालियामेंट हैं, माय प्रसाद है या मधुकर प्रसाद है, मुझको कन्स्यूज मत कीजिये। जब हम मरतु का बर्ताव एक एम० पी० के साथ हुआ है, एम० पी० मलय व्यवहार नहीं चाहते, लेकिन जब एम० पी० के साथ यह होता है, तो साधारण मादमी के साथ क्या होगा ? प्रभो तक जो बयान दिया है वह डाक्टरों का है, जो कि उन्होंने अपना बयान कह दिया, मैं चाहता हूँ कि मैं ने प्रमुख महोदय को जो पत्र दिया है, उसके आधार पर भी जाय की जाए।

श्री पी० पी० मण्डल (मधेपुरा) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, डाक्टरों का पालियामेंट के मेम्बरों के साथ इतना खराब मुलूक रहता है कि वे डाक्टर नहीं होते हैं, हमारे दुश्मन होते हैं। प्राय से प्राय स महीने पहले नामें एवेन्यू के एक डाक्टर—मैंने श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव की इन बारे में बार्ड नेम लिख कर दिया था—, जब उससे इवार्ड मांगने के लिए गए, टेक्निकल प्राउड पर इवार्ड नहीं दे रहा था ? मैंने टेलीफोन पर उस डाक्टर से टाक की, तो उसने मेरे साथ मिलबहिल किया। जगदम्बी बाबू ने कहा कि इस बारे में लिख कर दीजिए। मैं ने लिख कर दिया। लेकिन इनके डाक्टरेट-अनरत प्रौर डाक्टरेट, सी० बी० एच० एच०, उन पर छा जाते हैं प्रौर पालियामेंट के मेम्बरों को कोई रज्जव नहीं होती है।

मैं खुद सफावरज हास्पिटल में बीमार था। मेरा प्राररसन हुआ है। मैं उन बातों में नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिस किंग का मुलूक पालियामेंट के मेम्बरों के साथ इतनी के प्रान्ताली में हुआ है, प्रपर प्रवाल मंत्री खुद उसकी

जावें करें, या उसके लिए एक समिति बनाई जाये, तो पता चलता कि हमारे जीवन के साथ बिलबाई किया जाता है।

जहाँ तक श्री सुबं नारायण सिंह का सम्बन्ध है, मैं दावे के साथ कह सकता हूँ कि राज्य ऐजेंसियों के शास्त्र ने कभी अपना दृष्टी दौक जल्द से पुरे नहीं की है। डॉ० राम मनोहर लोहिया हास्पिटल में "एम्० पी०" का मतलब है महादेव प्रसाद, इस किसम की बात कहने वाले शास्त्रों को तुरन्त सस्पेंड कर देना चाहिए? प्रधान मंत्री जी इस बारे में खुद जा कर जांच करें, हमें बता कर जांच करें। अगर वही स्थिति रहती है, तो हमें सी०जी०एम्०एस० से हटा दिया जाए, हम अपना इन्तजाम करेंगे। हमारे साथ बिबिडुस घराब सुलूक होता है और हमारे साथ के साथ बिलबाई लिया जाता है। (व्यवधान)

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now I cannot be calling every one because you are all repeating the same thing. Please listen to me now.

जीमती चन्द्रावती (निवासी): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि लिके एम्० पी० का उपासक नहीं है, बल्कि दिल्ली के किन्ती भी हास्पिटल में शरीर प्राथमियों को एडेंड नहीं किया जाता है। रात को बहुत बड़े बड़े शास्त्रों के यहां टेलेफोन नहीं सुना जाता है। (व्यवधान)

श्री विनायक प्रसाद यादव (गहरा): प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जो ज्ञान दिया है, वह शास्त्रों की रिपोर्ट पर आधारित है। (व्यवधान) उन मामलों की स्वतंत्र रूप से जांच की जानी चाहिए। (व्यवधान)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय: और मंत्रियों ने भी वही बात कही है। (व्यवधान)

Please take your seats. Mr. Vinayak Prasad Yadav, please take your seat now.

श्री जगतजी नाई (बलुम्बर): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय,
.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nobody will go on record hereafter. I want to say something and that will be the end of the matter.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are all just repeating what the other Members have said.

Please take your seat now. It will not go on record, if you persist. I am sorry. I do not want anybody to go off the record; I am against anybody going off the record. But if you persist like this, you will go off the record. Please take your seats. Otherwise, nothing of what you say will go on record.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Is it a fish market? There must be some order in the House. Nothing of what you say will go on record. Mr. Bagri, please take your seat. Nothing will go on record now.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record. There is some procedure in the House. Everybody cannot get up at the same time and shout in the House. I am very sorry, I cannot allow this. I am very sorry I would not allow this. I have been very liberal with the Members and still you persist in defying the Chair. I am very sorry, I will not allow. Nothing will go on record. You want to make this a fish market? I will not allow it.

(Interruptions)**

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय: अगर जेवर को रिकार्ड पर कर के बोलना चाहिये तो नहीं बोलने देंगे।

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record of what you say. Please take your seat. You must know how to behave in the House. (Interruptions)

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): Members cannot

[Shri Morarji Desai]

get up and shout like this. They have to abide by the rules. If we do like this with the Chair then others also will do it. You cannot go on like this.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER As long as I am sitting in the Chair I will not allow defiance of the Chair like this. There should be some procedure in the House. If there is no procedure in the House I will get out of the Chair. I want to make it very clear.

On a minor thing, you want to create disturbance in the House? I have allowed so many hon. Members to say something on this issue and you are only repeating it. Mr. Purushottam Lal Kaushik (Interruptions) उमर का काव होय ।

1352 hrs

STATEMENT RE CRASH LANDING OF BOEING 737 AIRCRAFT AT HYDERABAD

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTAM KAUSHIK) With your kind permission Sir I regret to have to inform the House about an unfortunate accident at Hyderabad to a Boeing 737 aircraft of Indian Airlines.

At about 1040 hours on Sunday the 17th December, a Boeing 737 aircraft (VT-4L) operating scheduled flight IC-539 (Madras-Hyderabad-Delhi) met with an accident during take off at Hyderabad. According to available information, the aircraft after its normal take off run and lift off on runway 09/27 impacted the ground and came to rest approximately 500 meters beyond the end of the runway and outside the airport boundary fence.

As the House knows there were fortunately no casualties amongst the passengers and the crew. All the 126 passengers and the crew of 7 were safely evacuated within minutes of the accident and are reported to be safe.

15 passengers and one crew member sustained minor injuries and burns and were provided immediate medical aid. 15 of them were discharged immediately after first aid and the one crew member is under treatment in the hospital. One more passenger who sustained serious burns has been hospitalised and is under intensive care.

The aircraft however having caught fire has become a total wreck. The entire baggage of the passengers has been burnt in the fire but the postal mail was retrieved.

I am sorry to have to report that three labourers on ground close to the site of the accident were killed.

On hearing of the accident the Chairman Indian Airlines and Air India Managing Director Indian Airlines the officer currently looking after the duties of Director General of Civil Aviation and other senior officers of the Director General of Civil Aviation and Indian Airlines were detailed to Hyderabad with a relief aircraft.

Some passengers were brought to Delhi by the relief plane while some preferred to return to Madras. A few passengers who boarded at Hyderabad stayed back.

Indian Airlines provided immediate financial assistance to passengers wherever needed.

Under the Indian Carriage by Air Act the passengers will be granted compensation for baggage lost at the rate of Rs. 125 per kilogram for registered baggage and upto a maximum of Rs. 500/- for unregistered hand baggage.

tered baggage and upto a maximum of Rs. 500 for unregistered hand-baggage.

For the labourers killed on ground, an immediate interim assistance of Rs. 2000 each will be paid to the families of the deceased pending entitlement under the third party insurance cover.

The Director of Air Safety has been appointed as an Inspector of Accidents to inquire into the cause of the accident under rule 71 of the Aircraft Rules (1937).

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO (Karimnagar): Sir, Mr. Lal, Chairman, Indian Airlines Corporation has already made a statement in Hyderabad and he has expressed a doubt whether there is any sabotage. Whether there is any sabotage and if so, are you going to have a judicial enquiry into this?

SHRI JYOTIRMAY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, there should be a judicial enquiry and not a departmental enquiry. The report of the accident which took place in 1976 and which took a heavy toll is yet to come. It is a deplorable matter. Although the accident did not occur during this government's time yet the Government should see to it that that report is laid on the Table of the House before any more delay.

श्री उपसेन (देवरिया) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कार्मिगल पायलट एसीनिएशन के जनरल सेक्टररी, फेडेशन बागवो ने इस फोन के बारे में 18-11-78 को कहा था कि इसको ठीक किया जाय लेकिन विभाग ने इसको ठीक नहीं किया। वो क्या मशीन की इसकी जांच करवायेंगे।

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkeezh): Sir, the Chairman of the Indian Airlines, Mr. Lal has made a statement to the effect and it has appeared in the Press also that he has ordered an enquiry to be conducted by the Director of Air Safety. This is a matter wherein the Boeing company

is also involved. So, I would like to say that first of all there is an impropriety on the part of the Chairman to make a statement before the Minister himself makes a statement. It is a serious accident although there are not casualties. It is good. So, the statement should come from the Minister instead of coming from the Chairman. Once your own officer has made a statement now you are coming before the Parliament to make a statement. Therefore, I support the demand made by Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu that there should be a judicial enquiry and secondly, it is improper on the part of Mr. Lal to issue a statement before the Minister makes a statement.

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK: The Chairman of the Indian Airlines has not appointed any man. DGCA is independent of Indian Airlines and whenever accident of non-fatal nature takes place generally the Director of Safety, who is an independent person, holds an enquiry and he is holding the enquiry. (Interruptions).

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, we are approaching 2 O'clock. There is item marked to be taken up at 2 p.m. I suggest we may first finish 377 and then take up that item.

14.00 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) REPORTED DEATHS IN DHANBAD DUE TO CONSUMPTION OF POISONOUS LIQUOR.

श्री रामजी सिंह (भागलपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं विनम्र 377 के मधीन घनवाद की घटना सप्तगढ़ में एक वक्तव्य देना चाहता हूँ।

यह दुर्घटना का विषय है कि यहीनीली गराव पोले के फलस्वरूप लगभग पोले-पोले की कंपल-बलदूर घनवाद में मर गये। घाव उतने परिवारों का कल्याण बन्द हो गया है। सरकार ने इसकी जांच करने का जो निर्णय लिया है, वह सरकारों से, यह ठीक नहीं है। इसकी जांच न्यायिक होनी चाहिए और जब तक न्यायिक जांच नहीं होती है,

[श्री रामजी सिंह]

समझ का एक बड़ा बड़ा मुद्दा बाब और बिबि का समझ । हम प्रकार जहाँनी शराब बचन बाबे सोनो की बचन साधन हो रू करना बाबो नहा है । उन बाबो का सा दश 307 और 302 के अन्तर सुरक्षा मिराजोर करना चाहिए । सरकार का एका बाबुन भी बनाना चाहिए कि जहाँनी शराब बचन बाबो की कहा दश देना चाहिए और बाबुन बाबो की मोक्ष लागू करने की जरूरत महसूस होना है ।

14 02 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

(ii) FINALISATION OF GRADATION LIST AND REVISION OF PROMOTION LIST OF I.A.S. OFFICERS OF ANDHRA PRADESH OF 1956 RECRUITMENT

SHRI G S REDDI (Muryalguda)

I request the Speaker to permit me under Rule 377 to mention the following matter of urgent public importance in the House—

The continued delay in finalising the gradation list and revising the promotion list of IAS officers of Andhra Pradesh of 1956 recruitment"

The Hindustan Times dated December 12 carries a news item about the long delay in finalising the gradation and promotion list of IAS officers of Andhra Pradesh cadre recruited in 1956. Though the Andhra Pradesh High Court had ordered as early as 1973 to complete the work within six months and further issued a final order to the Government in February 1976 to complete the work before the year end I find that the Government has not so far completed the job. This amounts not only to contempt of court but is a 17th day that many of these officers (VT) of vergo of retirement I IC-539 of Government to tell this met with ac. is delayed and when at Hyderabad. Avely completed information, the airc...

mal take off run and liftoff ATION av way 09/27 unpacked the 600 GO ON came to rest approximately 500 meters beyond the end of the runway and outside the airport boundary fence

declared on 20-11-1978 that in view of the assurance given to him by the Government of India in September 1976 if anti-cow slaughter enactments are not passed in Bengal and Kerala by 31st December, 1978 with reference to Sec 48 of the Indian Constitution and within the limits laid down by the Supreme Court Judgement, he will go on fast from 1st January, 1979

The cow has been accepted from ages as mother in Indian culture. It is also accepted as the backbone of Indian economy. Deep sentiment disallows its slaughter. However, cow has been slaughtered since British Raj in India. There has been a longstanding public demand to ban the slaughter and to honour the dumb sentiments of the millions. This demand was supported by signatures of crores of people and lakhs had demonstrated in Delhi—aged Guru Shankracharya and other saints fasted for long durations

The history of the acceptance of the principle of prohibitory cow slaughter can be traced as follows

(1) The Government of India Expert Committee for Cattle Preservation and development 1977 recommended total ban on cow slaughter

(2) The Sec 48 of the Constitution of India set down the principle of anti-cow-slaughter in 1951

(3) The Supreme Court of India held the validity of anti-cow slaughter legislation in 1958 (Slaughter of only useless bulle and bullocks was allowed)

(4) The Committee for cow protection of 1967 recommended ban in 1973. Within the limits of the Supreme Court Judgement, Government of India has announced the acceptance of the principle to ban cow slaughter and has given assurances to get enactments passed in States from time to time as follows

(i) Government announcement on 5th January, 1957

(ii) Central Agriculture Minister's statement in Parliament on 12th March, 1970.

(iii) Home Minister's announcement in Rajya Sabha on 8th September, 1976.

The matter is of urgent public importance, I would request the Hon'ble Prime Minister to ban the cow slaughter in India.

(iv) REPORTED DISSATISFACTION AMONG THE STAFF OF SHIPPING CORPORATION OF INDIA.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT (Rajgarh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, with your permission, I want to make a mention under Rule 377 of the following matter of public importance.

I request that the Government do take into consideration for immediate action the situation of growing discontent, strong feelings of frustration and total dissatisfaction among the officials and the administrative staff of the Shipping Corporation of India; the problems created by the reconstitution of the Executive Wing, the total disregard to seniority and experience of the officials of the SCI; the acts of favouritism and nepotism which has sent in a trend of demoralisation at senior levels on the background of a downfall in the shipping business of the Corporation and the need to take immediate steps to retrieve the situation by utilising experienced and senior officials and staff in the proper perspective to put the SCI on a sound and viable footing.

May I request the Minister of Shipping to apprise the House on the action taken on this situation.

(v) REPORTED PEN DOWN STRIKE BY NON-GAZETTED POSTAL AUDIT ASSOCIATION, NAGPUR.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): Mr. Speaker, Sir, It is reported that the non-gazetted postal audit association, Nagpur, is carrying on pen-down

strike since 7th November, 1978. The officials involved in inspection duty have also stopped their work and are at headquarters. The issues connected with the agitation are:

1. Repatriation of five Section Officers at Resident Audit Offices at Bombay, Ahmedabad and Pune.

2. Promotion of the staff as per orders already issued.

3. Equitable distribution of inspection duty for the entire staff.

Agreement reached in December, 1970 and thereafter have been unilaterally withdrawn by the authorities and they are planning to open a new branch audit office at Bombay in violation of these agreements. The authorities have withheld pay and allowances for the period of strike. They have seized all attendance registers. On 9th November, 1978, police were called by lodging false complaint against the employees. On 27th November, 1978, the S.D.C.A. refused to meet Shri—I do not want to name a Member of the Parliament, belonging to the Janata Party. The C.A.P.T. visited the office on 1st December, 1978, but refused to settle the issue through negotiations. The matter is serious enough to call for the attention of the House.

(vi) KISAN RALLY IN DELHI ON 23RD DECEMBER, 1978.

श्री मनो रान बाबू (नयरा): 23 दिसम्बर को चौथरी बरच निहू के जन दिवस पर किसान सम्मेलन को तरह से दिल्ली में आयोजित किया गया, जिन में एक करोड़ के लगभग किसान भारत के कोने कोने से बन कर आये और गांधी, भोलाबाबा तथा इन देश के समाज मानसब किसान प्राप्तिप्राप्ति को चाहने वाले नेताओं को आवाज की प्रति के साथ किसान की समस्या को लेकर अपनी मांगों के साथ दंडूटे हो रहे हैं, चौथरी बरच निहू के जन दिवस पर उनकी सेवा किसानों के लिए बहुत बड़ा काम है। कर्तव्य बर्तन के लिए किसान सम्मेलन के अध्यक्ष श्री राज नारायण ने प्रधान मंत्री को ने अनुमति मांगी थी किन्तु अनुमति प्रदान नहीं की गई। एनके किसानों को आवाज देने की क्षमता होती है और किसानों का मन दृढ़ रहा है कि अगर हम दंडूटे हों, हमारे नेता के जन दिवस पर हमारे उत्तरी मन्त्र भी न देय नहीं करेंगे उनको अधिकार

[श्री मनोराम दासजी]

का दृष्टन है। यह रैली बिल्कुल प्रान्तीय होगी। इसका मुख्य उद्देश्य और लक्ष्य के अनुपाती है। उसमें कोई गलत उम्मीद रखना निरर्थक है। चार सड़कों पर साठ-सत्तर प्रसाद मार्ग समीप रोड गुडारा रक्षावज माफ और चार रोड इत्यादि दिक्ती के प्रत्य मार्गों पर दफा 144 का लगा देना विज्ञानों के माफ और सम्पाद्य होगा क्योंकि विज्ञान इनकी भारी सहाय मनी माएगे हो और ब रोड कसर पर कैसे पहुच सकन। म चाहूना कि प्रवान मदी जी अपन कैमल पर दाबारा बिचार करें और पुलिस कमिशनर विज्ञानों को उनहाने और उनस उपपन की बनाय सोहादपूर्ण हथ परनाए तथा विज्ञान रैली के प्रवान को रूम रली को पूणत भन्तमय रखना चाहत है उस म उनकी मदद करे।

माना है प्रवान मदी जी अपना स्वयंसेवक दृष्टन को ल। मन्त्र द्वायान के रिमाती को यह एक इतिहासिक रैली होगी।

MR. SPEAKER The House will now take up further consideration of the motion regarding breach of privilege

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU (Chittoor) On a point of clarification, Sir

14.12 Lr

RE QUESTIONS OF PRIVILEGE—Contd

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola)

Sir before you proceed further I want to raise the question which I raised the other day (Interruptions) I have pointed out that a very blatant and clear breach of privilege has been committed by the hon Prime Minister, Shri Morarji Desai in having the news of his notice given advance publicity I pointed out to you in the House that this was in clear violation not of the convention, but of the rule viz 334A incorporated in our rules and the rule says -I have read it, but I again wanted to remind you, it is a mandatory requirement

"A notice shall not be given publicity by any member or other person until it has been admitted by the Speaker and circulated to the members"

Sir, I had pointed out that this

notice which was given on 14th was published in the 'Evening News' of the same day, and further that it had come to us only in the dak of 15th but it was published in the morning newspapers which come to us roundabout 5.30 or 6 a.m. You were kind enough to clarify that it had not leaked from you, or the Secretary who alone knew of the notice, as far as your end was concerned. The only third person was the person from whom the notice came viz the Prime Minister Shri Morarjibhai himself. He had given the notice. The presumption is that the person who gives notice must be responsible for the notice and also for its confidentiality. He cannot get away by saying that he has enquired from his office and that it has not leaked from his staff. I was pained and surprised that a great Gandhian like Shri Morarjibhai should have come down to this untruth, of saying that he does not know. On the basis of my enquiries I say it in this House with a full sense of responsibility (Interruptions) that an intimation went from the office of the Prime Minister to the Pressmen telling them not to say that this notice or the copy of it had come from his office.

Sir the obvious thing is that it is so clear. If he disputes that he did not give it and that news was sent by the UNI for that notice, it is not that there is a guess by the Press. So, obviously a copy of the notice in advance was made available to the UNI and PTI.

All that is required to be done is to ask the UNI from where did they get it and you will find the culprit. It is not for me to tell you. I cannot produce the UNI before you.

Suo motu when a rule is violated in such a blatant manner and there are precedents of this very House which considered such premature publicity as clear violation of the rules and contempt of the House I would request you that this could have been taken notice of straightway by you.

And as the precedents stand, when Mr. Gauri Shankar Rai raised a breach of privilege against the ex-Prime Minister on the basis of something which had appeared in the newspaper, the office of the Speaker, as is the normal practice, did not even send for the comment of the ex-Prime Minister. Without doing that under your powers of the Speaker, under rule 228, it was straightway sent to the Privileges Committee. The Deputy Speaker was in the Chair, who did it. To me, the office is the same, whosoever presides. So, therefore, this is the precedent of the House. So, when there is a clear cut case of enquiry—I am not saying today that he is or he has been found yet to be guilty—all the fingers point only on him, if they do not point on you, because you have already made it clear. Therefore, there is a case for being enquired into by the Privileges Committee. I would request that let us not be guilty of applying the double standard. Here is a breach of privilege of this very House committed by the Prime Minister, Mr. Morarji Bhai Desai.

We are now enquiring into an alleged breach of privilege of a previous House and wanting to give the maximum punishment—hungry for the blood as it were of the ex-Prime Minister (Interruptions) by a brute majority. This is what we are seeing. Now show us your morality of applying... Even the Prime Minister should say that the same standard should apply to him and he is willing to have the matter enquired into by the Privileges Committee. That is the least that I expect from the Prime Minister. I want that this matter should be decided first and straightway referred to the Privileges Committee. This is the least that I beg of you to do. Unless this is done, we will feel that double standards are being applied and this will be complete erosion of all our standards in this House.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: He has raised a point of order.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): Mr. Vasant Sathe was just referring regarding rule 334 and said that this had been violated. My submission on the point of order is that there are two privilege motions before you. One is by Mr. Vasant Sathe and the other one is by Mr. Eduardo Faleiro.

MR. SPEAKER: What is your point of order?

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Both these have to be looked into together, because the Deputy Speaker informed the House that the Prime Minister had denied that, whether he or his office had leaked out anything to the Press. In this context, the privilege motion by Mr. Eduardo Faleiro comes in, because, naturally or obviously the Prime Minister might have discussed it with somebody. That is the privilege motion by Mr. Eduardo Faleiro, because this is a matter which concerns every Member of the House. It is not a party matter. When it is not a party matter, it has been completely left to the Members here. The Prime Minister denied that it had been leaked out by his office or by him. Naturally the conclusion is that his party had discussed it and some of the members of the party had leaked it out.

There stands Shri Faleiro's privilege motion. You have to take into account both these together and find out either the Prime Minister accepts or enquires into whether it has gone from his office. If it is denied then comes the privilege motion of Shri Faleiro. It has already been discussed that it has leaked out.

MR. SPEAKER: Yours is a suggestion and not a point of order.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: My respectful submission to you is that your ruling on the Privilege Motion of which I have given notice ought

[Shri Eduardo Faleiro]

to come must precede the discussion on the major issue of Mrs. Gandhi and others

My submission is as per my notice which was given on the 15th morning the Janata Party has decided to take a party stand on this matter. Prime Minister has said that his personal opinion will not count and that will subordinate it to the Party view. This is a gross breach of privilege. This goes to the root of the entire law of privileges. Under the law of privileges you know this House does not sit as a legislative body, but sits as a judicial body in terms as the High Court of Parliament each one of us as a judge. We must vote according to our conscience and having a vote on a Party basis amounts to contempt and obstruction of the fair functioning of this House in a matter of privilege.

I gave this notice on the 15th morning. The facts could have been obtained from the Prime Minister by now. I submit that a monstrous act is sought to be perpetrated on this House by the Janata Party by taking a Party stand in a matter where Party stand cannot be tolerated. I am saying to you that unless you give your ruling now and it can be only on one direction that what they have said is bad, is unfair and it is wrong unless this is done you and I will be conniving in a monstrosity being perpetrated on this House to day and we will be making this Parliament a laughing stock of the Parliaments of the world and of the people of this country.

(Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER This is not a debate.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal) Under Rule 338

(Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER I have no notice from you.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur) I rise on a point of order.

You were not in the seat. The Deputy Speaker said that the matter is pending and the Speaker will come and do it. He did not conclude the matter.

I submitted that there were two privilege motions on the issue.

Now we are discussing on the Report of the Privilege Issue. The decision of the parliamentary party, of the political party will definitely have an influence over the members who are expressing on this subject. Therefore the two privilege issues should be clubbed together and you must see that a decision should be given—not only the decision but a discussion should be allowed. This may be done before coming to a decision because it will be a slur on the functioning of the Parliament.

You are very prudent and you have been a judge. You have to be very judicious regarding this so that the whole country may appreciate.

(Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER What is your point of order?

SHRI K. GOPAL (Karur) I am on the admissibility portion of this itself. When Mr. Faleiro and Mr. Salhe sent a notice of privilege under Rule 222 you were pleased to send the same to the Prime Minister and await his communication. You may very well remember on the 9th December I gave a notice of privilege under 222 against the Prime Minister having deliberately misled the House and having said some untruth. You observed in the House—I got communication from the Prime Minister and that communication will be sent to you. Therefore I am not allowing you.

Till now I have not received anything. You cannot act arbitrarily rejecting the notice. The country at large is entitled to know as to what happened. I did not give publicity about my notice. I did not do that. I did not behave irresponsibly as these people do. But in future if you are not getting any reply either from office or whatever source you feel like, we feel it is quite unfair and you will have to adopt some procedure not only with the Prime Minister but with everybody. That is my submission.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: My point of order is this. Mr. Sathe has moved a motion against the Prime Minister. This is of a definite nature violating Rule 334-A and on which sufficient discussion has been made.

With regard to the advance leakage of information of the notice in a verbatim manner to the newspapers even on the 14th evening as well as on 15th morning, Mr. Sathe has made out the case clearly that since you in your wisdom have said that the leakage has not happened from your side or from the side of the Secretary—you do not know from which source the leakage has come—that is what you have told the House—the obvious inference is, there is no other conclusion except to say, that the person who has given notice, i.e. the Prime Minister has committed breach of privilege of this House under rule 334A. A frivolous privilege motion is different. The Janata Party, with their brute majority, want to preempt and prejudge the issue. They have come out with their opinion in a blatant manner in utter disregard of the manner in which this privilege issue has to be discussed in this House freely and also objectively. The two motions are before you.

MR. SPEAKER: So far as Mr. Falerio's motion is concerned, I believe I have sent the reply. I had no occasion to examine it. I shall examine and consider both of them together.

(Interruptions).

AN HON. MEMBER: There should be no double standards.

MR. SPEAKER: I would not adopt double standards.

(Interruptions).

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): Sir, I suppose you have ruled at least for the time being on the matter which was raised in the House by Mr. Sathe. I am now raising a point of order on the main debate which has been going on in this House from Thursday, 7th December. The House has been discussing this matter—Third Report of the Committee of Privileges—from Thursday, 7th December. It is extraordinary that such an important and vital debate should have been spilled over a number of days. But I need not comment on that aspect of the matter at this stage. I have a very serious objection which I am now raising in the form of a point of order and I want your guidance. You have been saying—I hope you have not finally ruled on that point—that in a debate of this nature, not because it is a serious privilege matter but in any privilege matter, when the report is presented to the House and the House has agreed to discuss that report for more than half an hour, a member of the Committee of Privileges—no matter to which party he belongs or he may not belong to any party, as myself—should not intervene in this debate.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not proper to intervene.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: With great respect to you, it seems to me that the Chair is taking an extraordinary position and a very untenable position. I want to respectfully point out why I say so. I can understand that when a matter is being raised by any of my colleagues on this side or that side as an issue fit to be sent to the Committee of Privileges, when that is being discussed and the Chair is listening to the various points

[Prof. P. G. Mavalankar]

of view to decide whether a particular issue which has been raised by a member can be sent to the Committee of Privileges or not, in that debate I am fully with you that propriety demands that no member of the Committee of Privileges should take part in that discussion because in the very nature of things, by definition, if the matter is to be referred to us with the consent of the Speaker, we become the judges for the time being of that particular issue and we should not take part in the discussion and prejudge the issue. That I fully accept and therefore none of us, members of the Committee of Privileges, has spoken at that stage.

What I do not understand, and what I object very seriously to, is the next stage of the discussion—and that is the stage in which the House is involved right now—and that is the discussion on the Report which is already before the House that is the Report of the Privileges Committee and the motion moved by the Leader of the House. Now I should have thought that the parliamentary practice not only in the British House of Commons but what is more relevant to me in this very House from the beginning of the First Lok Sabha has been very clear that when the Report of the Committee of Privileges is of it is being criticised, condemned or wrongly interpreted, it is not only the right of the members of the Committee but also their duty.

MR. SPEAKER To cut short the discussion, I shall have to examine with reference to precedents to decide what is the position. For the present, I am allowing all the members wanting to take part in the discussion, I am not objecting to it.

The House will now take up further discussion.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad) Sir, have you given

a ruling on the points raised by Shri Sathe and Shri Foleto?

MR. SPEAKER. That is under consideration. I have not even looked into the Report or the comments of the Prime Minister.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: It is untenable. Both points are untenable...

MR. SPEAKER. Mr. Kamath, I have not read the report. Unless I read the report, I am not able to decide.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER They want me to consider them together.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Sir, I want your ruling on my privilege motion. I will tell you why. Because if the present Prime Minister is involved, if the matter is postponed, it would look very odd. When the previous Prime Minister is involved, she is in the dock and you want to punish her. It is very arbitrary. Now amendments after amendments are given notice of Sir, I want a ruling...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER I had not given any consideration to it. A suggestion has been made that

(Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE We want a ruling and a fair ruling. Otherwise, it is for us to decide how to participate in this sort of (Interruptions) Because it would be partial; we want the prosecutor also to be (Interruptions) They cannot get away from this breach of privilege (Interruptions) because the Prime Minister is involved. It should be sent to the Privileges Committee. Why does he not do that (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER Don't record

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SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Sir, I would like to be enlightened on a matter of procedure. We are discussing the consideration of the Report of the Privileges Committee.

MR. SPEAKER: I have heard you.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: You need not hear me. The point is this.

MR. SPEAKER: I have heard you.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: This consideration cannot take place since the privilege motion given notice of by Shri Sathe is pending before the House. Everything is dependent on that. Because, what is done on that will have its reflection on this because the breach of privilege is against Shri Morarji Desai ... (Interruptions) Therefore, firstly, that privilege motion should be disposed of and then you take this up for consideration. This is a relevant point. I hope wisdom prevails on you.

MR. SPEAKER: I have heard you.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Idukki): Kindly hear. There is one important aspect which you will have to bear in mind with respect to this.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: It is not a debate.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Only you will have to give a ruling on whether this motion is admissible or not. Kindly give a ruling whether this motion is admissible or not. That is why I say that this is not a matter between Mr. Sathe and the Prime Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: That is why I said I will consider. You want a ruling here and now. What can I do?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: It is not a question of you and . I want to explain it again.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to raise a point of order in regard to what he says. Please allow me to speak.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: In a privilege motion it should not become a debate.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: It does not become a debate at all.

MR. SPEAKER: It is becoming a debate now.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Should I use the words "point of order" and then alone I will be allowed? I can use that. Therefore, the point is this.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I have raised point of order. First, listen to me.

(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Both of them are interested in the side issues. All right.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: My point of order is in respect of the matter raised by Mr. Sathe. He raised it in the morning, he raised it again in the afternoon. Mr. Stephen was allowed to speak in the morning and he is being allowed just now. How long will you continue this debate like this? (Interruptions). And the only new point which Mr. Sathe has made is to enquire from the UNI to find out who has made the leakage. I must say, Sir, that he must find it out. This is not 1975-76.

(Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: When I raised this in the morning, the Deputy Speaker said "Lead it to the Speaker." (Interruptions). That is why I raised it now.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA Mr Sathe must know that this is not 1975-76 This is 1978 (Interruptions) This is not 1975-76 This is 1978 The days of dictatorship have gone

(Interruptions)

SHRI C M STEPHEN Sir, I raise a point of order The point of order I raise is that on this question of privilege which Mr Sathe raised or anybody raises the question of privilege is not a matter between one individual and the other The question of privilege is a matter governing the House in which the whole House is interested (Interruptions) The other day you permitted Mr Sathe to make a submission and therefore, the House came to know that there was a question of privilege Pursuant to that he put it in writing to you The House has come to know that this question is here and it became more serious because you are pleased to state that it did not leak out from your office Once that is stated it has taken on a larger dimension Therefore I am submitting that two questions are involved in it One question which concerns all of us is the question of confidentiality of the correspondence that passes between a Member and the Secretariat Now the violation of confidentiality is a matter of great concern The second question is the liability of any Member who writes a letter to keep it secret and to have the utmost secrecy covering it These two matters concern us Now, if the Prime Minister has denied that he has not done anything about it you know the law of presumption The presumption is that in the normal course things will have to be assumed Nearly because it is the Prime Minister or merely because it is somebody else it does not matter It did not go out from you Now, the moment you say the recipient has not leaked it out and the moment the House concedes and agrees that the recipient has not leaked it out the burden shifts to the other

quarter to show that it did not leak out from him

The House accepts the Speaker's statement, no doubt about it I have no doubt in my mind that every Member will accept that the Secretary has not leaked it out at all Therefore, the burden shifts to the Prime Minister It is not enough for the Prime Minister to say that he consulted his staff We have nothing to do with his staff at all His staff is under his control His staff is answerable to him Therefore what I am saying is that this confidentiality is involved, this confidentiality is being violated The question as to how it leaked out is a matter to be discussed in this House and is a matter which must be subjected to an enquiry It has got to be subjected to an enquiry Three top officials of the country, the Speaker, the Prime Minister and the Secretary come in They say they know nothing about it Then who knows? It has got to be clarified (Interruptions) The House is seized of this matter, that is what I am submitting

MR SPEAKER Mr Sathe has raised the question of privilege against the Prime Minister again He raised it for the first time by his letter dated 15th December, 1978 Even before I could ask the Prime Minister's comments on that matter, I had received a letter from the Prime Minister informing me that he had made enquiries in his office and he had come to the conclusion that the matter had not leaked from his office (Interruptions)

SHRI C M STEPHEN His office also has not leaked it out Therefore he has leaked it out You have not leaked it out the Secretary has not leaked it out the Prime Minister believes that his office has not leaked it out Therefore, he has leaked it out, it is clear (Interruptions)**

MR SPEAKER Don't record

**Not recorded

The exact communication sent by the Prime Minister is:

"I have made the necessary enquiries in my office. I find that no leakage of this amendment or my letter to you dated the 14th, in which the text of the amendment was embodied, has taken place at my end."

He has emphatically denied that any leakage has taken place at his end. *Prima facie* I have to accept the statement of every Member of this House as a correct statement unless there is very positive material for me to doubt the correctness of the statement. It is in this view that I have passed an order on 17th December, 1978 as follows:

"In view of the Prime Minister's statement that he has made the necessary enquiries in his office and found that no leakage has taken place at his end, there is no basis for this motion unless the Mover places before me some *prima facie* evidence to show that there was such leakage."

I have found no reason to revise my order.

(Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: In protest, I will keep on standing here unless you revise the order.

MR. SPEAKER: My order is final.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Don't record anything more.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: No please; don't record.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: There are two things that are raised. One is whether the Prime Minister's notice of privilege.... (Interruptions)**

Please! I am on my legs.

The question is whether there is leakage or not. It is a different matter: certainly, I can hold an enquiry. I will find out whether there is leakage....

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I do not want this matter to be dropped: I want this matter to be enquired into. I do not want a Departmental enquiry. This matter is in the House: I want an enquiry by the House—by a Committee of the House. There is the Committee of the House, the Privileges Committee: or you can set up another Committee. A committee of the House must go into it. Who spoke the untruth must be revealed: we will have to find it out. The Speaker said he did not; the Speaker said the Secretary did not; the Prime Minister says he did not. It has got to be found out because a fundamental matter is there. About the leakage, an enquiry has got to be conducted: an enquiry by the House must be conducted. That is the point.

MR. SPEAKER: Even that can be considered. The Leader of the Opposition has suggested that a Committee of the House must enquire as to who was responsible for the leakage. That can be done: there is not difficulty at all.

(Interruptions)**

I do not want to take that responsibility. I am prepared to ask a Committee to enquire into who was responsible for the leakage. (Interruptions)**

I am prepared to ask a Committee of the House to enquire who is responsible. (Interruptions)**

No, no: I cannot presume that so and so is responsible. I am prepared to ask the Privileges Committee itself

[Mr Speaker]

to enquire into the matter as to who was responsible for the leakages

(Interruptions)**

I am not asking them as a Privilege Committee but as a Committee of the House.

(Interruptions)**

Unless I study the papers I cannot give a ruling (Interruptions)

SHRI B SHANKARANAND (Chikodi) I rise on a point of order

Only a Committee specified under the Rules have the authority to summon any person or call for any document. Now you are saying that a Committee without any authority

MR SPEAKER No no

SHRI B SHANKARANAND Please listen to me. You are referring this matter to the Privileges Committee not as a Privileges Committee.

MR. SPEAKER As a Committee of the House.

SHRI B SHANKARANAND Please listen to me. That Committee is not according to the procedure. This Committee will have no authority to summon anybody.

MR. SPEAKER I can always appoint a Committee to go into the matter. The House can always go into the matter.

SHRI B SHANKARANAND No, no. You have to say whether this Committee will have authority to summon anybody.

MR. SPEAKER We will give you all the authority. The House will now take up further consideration (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER Please do not record

(Interruptions)**

15 00 hrs

MOTION RE THIRD REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES—Contd.

MR. SPEAKER The House will now take up further consideration of the Motions regarding the Third Report of the Committee of Privileges and the Substitute Motions and Amendments moved thereto.

Some more Substitute Motion, and Amendments have since been tabled by Members to the Motion moved by Shri Morarij Desai on 8th December 1973.

I will allow the Members concerned to move them also. They may, if they desire to move their Substitute Motions/Amendments, send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the Substitute Motions/Amendments they would like to move.

Now before I start the proceedings may I make a request to the hon. Members, since there are a large number of Members desiring to speak, to be brief in their submissions.

SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM (Palani) As far as Amendment No 33 is concerned—which is standing in the name of the Prime Minister—before he moves that I have to rise on a point of order. Please hear me before that.

MR. SPEAKER Now

SHRI C M. STEPHEN (Idukki) On a point of order. We must know where we stand with respect to whatever motions are there, whatever amendments are there. The point is this. I have got before me the proceedings of the

8th. It is not clear what are the amendments before the House, what are the substitute motions before the House. These things are not clear. I would just read out. You were pleased to say this when I rose on a point of order after Mr. Morarji Desai moved his motion:

"Mr. Speaker: I do not think I should decide this now. There are a number of motions. This is not the only motion before us. There are a number of motions. I will give the decision after all the motions are moved. If any one of them contravenes the rule, that will be over-ruled. This is not the only motion before the House. I would have given my decision here and now on this, but that does not serve the purpose. There are a large number of motions."

This was your ruling on that day. Subsequently you made this observation when the matter was pursued further; You said:

"Mr. Speaker: I propose first to have all the amendments to the motion moved and thereafter consider which ones of them are valid or not. If all of them are invalid, they are invalid. If they are valid, they are valid. At that stage, I will hear you."

Then it went on and I said:

"Shri C. M. Stephen: I am not making a speech. I am saying which motion the House must take into consideration."

It went on. Then you said:

"Mr. Speaker: I am going to take up the motions."

Then I said:

"Shri C. M. Stephen: Then the point of order is in which order the motions will be taken up."

Then you said:

"Mr. Speaker: I will consider it."

In that way, the proceedings of the 8th were over. The next day—please see the proceedings of the next day—you made these observations. The next day it happened like this. What I am saying is that the next day you said, 'Proceedings will be like this...' and you said 'Whoever wants to move his motion, may send in the chit.' Nothing further was said about it. We do not know what all amendments have been moved. We do not know what all substitute motions have been moved...

MR. SPEAKER: They have been circulated to you.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: No. The point is that all the amendments that came were circulated. You did not say the way you have said to-day in the House, that is to say, 'Anybody who sends in the slip, his motion will be treated as having been moved.' You did not make that announcement.

MR. SPEAKER: I have made that announcement. I have read it.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: This is page 11322. This is what you have said:

"The procedure will be that those who have given notices of substantive motions and those who have given amendments, and who want to move them may send their slips to the Table within 15 minutes."

You did not say as you said now that whoever sends in the slips, those amendments will be treated as moved. You did not say that. This is all you said. I am reading again:

"The procedure will be that those who have given notices of substantive motions and those who have given amendments and who want to move them, may send their slips to the Table within 15 minutes."

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

Now, Those who send in the slips within 15 minutes will be treated as having moved their amendments—you did not say that. Therefore, the point is this (Interruptions) No, no. Let me say

Mr. Kamath was called and he moved his amendment. Mr. Kamath was one of the persons who sent in the slip. He moved his amendment. I take it that his amendment alone has been moved. Now do I know which are the amendments which are moved? My inclusion of it in the record of proceedings will not do. I have looked up at the Budget proceedings. You will see the cut motions are treated there in the same way. But the Speaker will invariably make an announcement that now the cut motions are open for debate. I have looked through all the Budget papers. Every time the Speaker makes an announcement. Now the cut motions are before the House for debate. This announcement did not come at all. I am submitting that a ruling by you remains to be done, that is to say about the validity of the motions and the validity of the amendments because that was what you said. 'After everything come to me. I will decide which is valid and which is invalid.' This point will have to be clarified. There are points of order in regard to validity with respect to many amendments and many motions. This will have to be considered. You have promised on the 8th that we will get an opportunity. There is no objection. Anybody can move amendments and even now. Then we must have an opportunity to object with respect to any amendment on the basis that it is not permissible under the rule. You can now announce that whoever has sent in the slip at that time will be treated as having moved. Then we must be allowed to raise our objection with respect to the amendments pursuant to the ruling you gave on the 8th saying that after everything comes,

I will consider what is invalid and what is valid. I must get an opportunity to raise objections with respect to amendments given.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM When a motion is moved by the Leader of the House as you have already said that stands on a special footing. There are amendments 38 and 39 with regard to that. Have they been moved or not? If it has been moved, then I would like to take objection to this very motion because I have got valid points against that. You must hear me before allowing amendment No. 39 to go on record and putting it for discussion. At what stage you will allow me to say, it is for you to decide. But I want to be understood that I have raised objection to amendment No. 39. It cannot be allowed, it should not be allowed to be moved and you should hear me before you come to a decision on that.

MR. SPEAKER I will hear you at the stage when he formally moves and opens the debate.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM I am objecting to the very moving of the motion.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola) His objection is to the very admissibility of the amendment. You must hear him before that. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER The procedure will be that those who have given notice of substantive motions—of course, Mr. Jyotirmay Borsu has already given notice—those who give amendment and who want to move them may send slips to the Table within fifteen minutes. Now the procedure normally adopted is. First we take up the substitute motion. If somebody takes objection to the validity of the motion at that stage the decision is given. Then we take up amendment. If anybody takes objection to the validity of the amendment then that will be taken into consideration and

will be decided whether it is valid or not. This will be the proper course and this has been the course earlier adopted. Earlier adopted procedure is: We first take up substitute motions. In respect of substitute motions when anybody raises objection...some of them I have found invalid *prima facie* and I have myself overruled. But there may be that still others may take objection and say some motion is invalid then I will hear it and decide whether it is valid or invalid. Similarly, when amendments are coming up I will decide the question whether amendment is valid or not.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Sir, I am not fond of hearing my own voice but I have a point to make and that is why I rise. Now, as far as 39 is concerned is it for discussion before the House?

MR. SPEAKER: No. No. He has given notice of moving but he will formally move. The Prime Minister has sent the slip: I propose to move my amendments nos. 38 and 39.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Then you should hear my objection.

MR. SPEAKER: At that stage I will hear it.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Not at that stage. Now, he has moved it...

MR. SPEAKER: He has said: I propose to move... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Now, I am saying the slip is there. You have taken up the position that it is not treated as moved and he will move. The same standard will apply with regard to other amendments. Therefore, let us know which are the amendments before the House. There is a large bundle of amendments. Which exactly are the amendments that the respective members have chosen to move?

MR. SPEAKER: I have explained the position. The validity of the amendments will be taken into consideration whenever an objection is taken to an amendment at the stage when we are putting it before the House.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Sir, you will kindly bear with me. We are having a debate on what. Are we having a debate only on the motion? If it is that it is all right. Then each amendment will have to come and cycle of debate must start on every amendment or are we having a motion and the amendment put together which we are debating. If the motion and the amendments are together being debated I must know what the amendments are and on those amendments I will raise my objection.

MR. SPEAKER: Even at this stage I will allow the objection to be taken to the amendments.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Let the respective members move the amendments.

MR. SPEAKER: It is circulated.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: It is not circulated. What I am submitting is all that is circulated is the number of the amendments in the summary of the proceedings. That is not something that we are bound to go through at all. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Everybody has been given the amendments circulated.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: When?

Sir, when was it circulated? (*Interruptions*), I ask: When was it circulated? Can they show a single instance where it is mentioned? The intimation says: 'Please receive the following papers'. There is a covering letter which comes with the papers every morning. Please produce a covering letter which would carry this. Where is this mentioned?

[Shri C M Stephen]

No covering letter has mentioned this, where you say 'Please receive the following papers' I ask Please produce one covering letter which is mentioning this item. No There is no covering letter which mentions this

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARY
(Serampore) You have no time to read it

SHRI C M STEPHEN Let us know what the amendments are Let us raise our objections

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA
(Begusarai) Sir let me make a submission (Interruptions) Sir, the position taken by my hon friends is this They say that although the amendments have been circulated, they cannot be considered to have been moved

AN HON MEMBER Exactly

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA
They say they cannot be considered to have been moved although they have been circulated

Sir, you have been pleased to say that those who want to move the amendments can give intimation to that effect to the Chair within 15 minutes

So, Sir I submit that the problem would be solved if the Chair announces at the end of 15 minutes saying that these are the amendments which have been moved There is no difficulty about it (Interruptions)

SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM Motion having been given with regard to certain items here, you should hear us before you allow him to actually move it

MR. SPEAKER The convention is there I am hearing you
(Interruptions)

SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM Kindly be patient

Mr Speaker, Sir, the Substitute Motion given by the Prime Minister and the Leader of the House is in two parts. One is No 38 and the other one is No 39

Sir, as far as No 38 is concerned, this is what is stated there,—for which I have no objection It says

That this House, having considered the Third Report of the Committee of Privileges, presented to the House on 21st November, 1978 agrees with the recommendations and findings of the Committee contained therein "

This is the point What are the findings? What are the recommendations? The finding is that they have been guilty of having committed breach of privilege I need not go into it. I go only to the 'recommendations'—what are they? The recommendation is contained in page 122 of the report Let me quote this portion It says—

"The Committee recommend that Shrimati Indira Gandhi, former Prime Minister Shri R K Dhawan and Shri D Sen deserved punishment for the serious breach of privilege and contempt of the House committed by them"

And then it says—

"In view of the unprecedented nature of the case and the importance of the issues involved in maintaining the authority dignity and sovereignty of Lok Sabha and upholding the principles underlying the system of Parliamentary Democracy the Committee consider it desirable to leave it to the collective wisdom of the House"

—Please note these words—"collective wisdom of the House" I want to emphasise that the punishment to be meted out should be what is reflected by the collective wisdom of the House

Now, if the Prime Minister has accepted the recommendation of the Privileges Committee that it should be 'the collective wisdom of the House' and that the punishment should reflect 'the collective wisdom of the House', then, let us see what is stated here, in serial No. 39. I quote. The Prime Minister has moved this.

"The House resolves that Shrimati Indira Nehru Gandhi be committed to jail till the prorogation of the House and also be expelled from the membership of the House for the serious breach of privilege and contempt of the House committed by her.."

Therefore, this is put forward by the Leader of the House as the collective wisdom of the House. We have all been listening to the Debate. You have been listening to the Debate. Taking from your extreme right upto the Janata party nobody is agreed for her being committed to jail or being expelled from the House.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North-East): She should be sent to jail right away. We have said that.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Why don't you hear? You should have patience.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I will take party by party. As far as Congress (I) is concerned, they are not for any action at all. (Interruptions) I am not going to leave it. I will have my say in spite of Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu. (Interruptions)

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO (Karunagar): Sir, this is a breach of privilege. He is preventing the parliamentary debate being conducted by you. It amounts to a breach of privilege.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Now, that party's attitude is known. As far as my party is concerned, it is

divided. One section says no action, the other section says reprimand. Take C.P.I. it is for reprimand, not for jail or for expulsion.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): How is it that you are representing everybody in the House? (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Why don't you allow him to speak?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I can assure you... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Gupta, your absence in the House for a brief period...

(Interruptions)

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: A.I.A.D.M.K.'s attitude is 'No action'. C.P.I. attitude is 'only admonition'. Even the C.P.I.(M), even the hard boiled Jyotirmoy Bosu had to relent because it is the party's decision which says no expulsion, only suspension till the end of the Session. So also the Forward Bloc, so also Mr. Tridib Chaudhuri. It is only when you go to the Janata Party, there is a point of view that there should be expulsion and there should be imprisonment also and even there the party is not unanimous because there are hawks and doves. Even Shri S. N. Mishra says only suspension upto the end of the Session. And Mr. Tiwari also. Therefore, it is only a section of the Janata Party which is for the punishment proposed by the Prime Minister. Therefore, in all fairness, I would ask you as a Judge and as Speaker occupying this House whether this represents the collective wisdom of the House. It is the first time that this is happening... (Interruptions)... the collective wisdom of the House should be consensus of the House as a whole. If you accept the recommendation, then it has to reflect the collective wisdom. Of course, it is open to the House to say that we do not accept the theory of collective wisdom and we go on our own party

[Shri C Subramaniam]

basis That is a different thing altogether But having accepted the recommendation of the Privileges Committee and that recommendation is that the punishment should be on the basis of the collective wisdom of the House they cannot look forward to foist this preposterous proposal on the House This is the first point There are two more points The second point is that this motion is moved by the Prime Minister and the Leader of the House The Prime Minister and the Leader of the House has a very peculiar position in the House because he is not merely the Prime Minister but he is the Leader of the House and it has been stated that as far as the Leader of the House is concerned, in matters of this sort where the House is not considering a party matter but in which the whole House is involved, the House is treated as a corporate body and the decision has to be taken on that basis the Leader of the House should speak for the House and not take a partisan attitude On page 239 of the Parliamentary Practice by Erskine May it is stated

"In the absence of the Prime Minister the Leader expresses the sense of the House on formal occasions such as in moving motions of thanks or congratulation and at all times, being responsible to the House as a whole he advises the House in every difficulty as it arises"

Again Sir Ivor Jennings says

"In short, when the House speaks as a corporate body he speaks on its behalf."

Therefore when this House is sitting as a corporate body to deal with the privilege motion, he should speak on behalf of the House and not for a section of the House or a section of his own Party He cannot speak on behalf of the Government, he cannot speak on behalf of the party, he cannot

not speak for a section of the party he will have to represent the whole House Anybody else can move this motion. When the consensus in the other parties was that there should be no imprisonment and there should be no expulsion I respectfully submit that it is not open to the Leader of the House representing the whole House to move this motion It will give a wrong impression that this proposal represents the sense of the whole House

Then this is a point which is much more substantial in which you will have to exercise your discretion As already stated, all the political parties are not for expulsion or for putting Shrimati Indira Gandhi in prison Janata Party—a section of it alone—takes a different view Why? They will have to keep in mind, you will have to keep in mind two startling facts (Interruptions) One an infructuous attempt was made to imprison her during the last year and they did not succeed (Interruptions) Then they have been saying from the roof tops that they are going to imprison her but they have not succeeded so far (Interruptions) Then she contested for the Parliament They mobilised all the resources to see that she did not enter the Parliament (Interruptions) Taking advantage of the breach of privilege motion they want to achieve both these ends of putting her in prison and expelling her from the Parliament Why? They say piously Did she not imprison us during Emergency? We should, therefore pay her in the same coin For expulsion they say that as Dr Subramaniam Swamy was expelled for that she should also be expelled That is the attitude They are using this House in the guise of the breach of privilege motion to achieve their political ends and for punishing her

Sir you are the custodian of this House. Can you allow it to be used for partisan purposes of putting her

in prison or for expelling her or any Member altogether for the whole term from the House? This is a matter which should not be decided like this... (Interruptions). The least you can do in this is not to take a decision on the basis of one party being in majority taking a decision. If you want to give effect to the collective wisdom of the House, you should convene a meeting of the party leaders and try to arrive at a just decision rather than allow them to use this House for their private vengeance and private vendetta.

These are all substantial points which are going to be the precedents for the future and if you are going to allow this House to be used for this purpose, it can be used next day for some other purpose also against somebody else and they are not permanent fixtures there. We are not permanent fixtures here. Therefore, Sir, you should take into account all the three points. First of all, the motion itself is contradictory and the 'Leader of the House should not be allowed to move' it and more than that, you will have to safeguard the interests of the House for not being used for private and party purposes.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I am rising on a point of order. I have got objections. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: He is objecting to the amendment. He has a right.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: My first objection is that this amendment contravenes rule 344, sub-rule (2) viz.

"An amendment shall not be moved which has merely the effect of a negative vote."

The operative part of this motion was... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please... he is objecting to the validity of the amendment. He has a right to object to the amendment.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Kar, kindly hear him first.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I want to make a submission. You made an observation the other day that 2 hours should be devoted for allowing Members—those who have not spoken—and then we shall hear the Prime Minister. It will be put to vote. You have been deviating from it from 2 p.m. to 2.59 p.m. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: When an objection is taken to an amendment, I have to dispose of it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The amendments were there on that day also.

MR. SPEAKER: No.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I will show you the amendment.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: The point is that the operative portion of this motion says that you will be authorized to fix up a date, and that the 5 persons will be asked what they have to say about the punishment.

[Shri C M Stephen]

the punishment be given here and now that negates the motion that the Prime Minister has put forward. Therefore, this sub-rule (2) of rule 344 comes into play, and this amendment is absolutely invalid and not permissible under the rules.

Number 2 objection is that I will have to be heard that is, on the basis of jurisdiction. This proposal to expel is not countenanced by the Constitution of India. This goes against the provisions of the Constitution of India. And this House does not have the power to expel an elected member.

Wherever constitution is violated, a point of order arises. I hold the position that Constitution is being violated. It is on that basis that I raise this contention of mine. I would straightaway invite your attention to a full bench ruling (Interruptions) of the Punjab and Haryana High Court reported in 1977 (Indian Law Report) 209. There on page 481, their lordship says after a detailed discussion and I will just read out that:

MR SPEAKER: What does it say?

SHRI C M STEPHEN: Their lordship says after a detailed discussion:

MR SPEAKER: Do not read the discussion.

SHRI C M STEPHEN: I will read out only the ruling part of it. On page 519 it says:

I am inclined to hold that in view of the basic premise of a Republican democracy enshrined in the Preamble of our Constitution, art 170 which is analogous to art 172 prescribing the freedom of franchise and the freedom of choice for a fixed duration for the territorial constituencies of a State Legislature, and arts 190, 191 and 192 providing in detail for the vacation of seats and disqualifications for membership, when read

together are all pointers to the fact that a power of expulsion by majority is inherently alien to the written provision of our Constitution and is, therefore, unavailable to the State Legislatures by the very nature of things."

This is the full bench ruling of 1977 by the Punjab and Haryana High Court.

Now I am saying this because this aspect will have to be examined in detail. Now very quickly, I will pass off. I will invite your attention to the Supreme Court ruling in the U.P. Legislature case. This is on page 454 of this Report (Interruptions). That ruling says 194(3) is examined and the question was whether all the privileges obtaining in the House of Commons have been preserved for the Parliament of India or the legislature of India. And their lordship said: "Mr Scervai's argument is this:

MR SPEAKER: You tell us the conclusion.

SHRI C M STEPHEN: This is what I am reading. It is this:

"The House of Commons also claims."

This is what they say. I am reading only the conclusion and nothing more than that.

MR SPEAKER: You tell me in your own words.

SHRI C M STEPHEN: This is a broad claim. The latter part of art 194(3) expressly provides that all the powers which vested in the House of Commons at the relevant time vest in the House. This broad claim however cannot be accepted in its entirety because there are some powers which cannot obviously be claimed by the House. Then their lordships mention different powers which cannot be claimed. One of those powers they

are spelling out on page 466. There they say:

"The House of Commons also claims the privilege in regard to its own Constitution".

It can constitute....It can call..... and therefore, there are certain aspects of it. It can call for an election. It can issue writs to hold by-election. It can examine an election petition. It can determine the disqualification, it can determine the membership. All these are enjoined on this. This privilege admittedly cannot be claimed by the House. This is the Supreme Court decision. Therefore, it would not be correct to say that all powers and privileges which were possessed by the House of Commons at the relevant time can be claimed by the House and on this aspect of the case I conclude that it is beyond the pale of controversy that the legislature under Article 194(3) or otherwise has no power to provide for and regulate its own Constitution unlike the House of Commons of England.

Now the next question is what is the nature of this power which is claimed? The controversy is whether the power of expulsion is a part of the power of privilege or whether it is a part of this special power. This was the controversy on which arguments took place. A large number of authorities have been quoted. I do not want to take your time with all that. I will only give you the a final ruling on this question. That ruling is given on page 481—

"To sum up on this aspect of the case, it appears plain to me that on the authority of the British Constitutional authors, like Anson, Halsbury, Mailland, Wade and Phillips, Keir and Lawson, Ridges and including the opinion of May and his distinguished Editor Sir Barret there is hardly any doubt that the power of the house of Commons to expel one of its Members is rested from time immemorial in its basic

privilege to provide for and regulate its own constitution. It is indeed an integral and indivisible facet of the said privilege and of no other."

Now, therefore, my argument is this. The Supreme Court has said.....

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: He is violating Rule 358.

(Interruptions).

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: My argument is this—

(1) 105(3) does not give all the powers. 105(3) does not transfer from the House of Commons all the powers of the privilege to us.

(2) The power to constitute itself and regulates its constitution is one of the powers which has not been transferred to the Parliament in India.

(3) The power to expel anybody is not a part of the privilege law in England. That has been part of this law of the power to regulate and control and constitute the House of Commons. Therefore, this has not an independent existence. This power to expel a Member is not available to the legislature. I also find that the provisions with respect to the vacation of seats, disqualification is a complete provision—comprehensive—nobody has any power to add on by which the seat can be vacated. Therefore, he, as an elected Member cannot be expelled from the House. That is not one of the powers. This is what is stated.

'Just one minute more and I have concluded.

I read to you the authority. Their Lordship cited the authority of Shri Barnett Cocks. He was the Clerk of the House of Commons for a long time. He was Editor of May 16th, 17th and 18th Edition. He is the highest living Constitutional authority with respect of Parliament Law. He appeared before the Privileges Committee

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

of England and on this question he gave this evidence.

A question was asked I do not want to repeat the question.

Because the result was that Asgill was expelled as being unfitted for membership by virtue of his activities

What was his offence?

Because the book contained many profane and blasphemous expressions highly reflecting on the Christian Religion and after Asgill had admitted himself to be the author of the book they on that account resolved that he should be expelled from the House

Is it a matter of privilege? He was the author of a book which was blasphemous and he was expelled. Then he continues

Yes The House has control of course today over its own membership. It is illustrated in Erskine May as one of the Privileges of the House to control its own membership and to expel Members who are unworthy of membership to control its own composition certainly."

Then he goes on

Yes I think the general heading Privilege does cover the right of the House to regulate its own composition and it does enjoy that right today and continues to exclude Members as I mentioned in earlier evidence who refuse to take the Oath of Allegiance.

This full Bench ruling which came after Mr Subramaniam Swamy's expulsion if anybody quotes that, with respect to Mr Hardwar Lal is the latest precedent. He was expelled from the Vidhan Sabha and it went up to the full Bench. A very detailed discussion took place. This is the latest judicial pronouncement that we

have. Therefore the powers that they seek to expel is in contravention of the constitutional provisions as sustained by the judicial pronouncements. This is alien to the law of privileges. This is only inherent to the characteristics of the House as being a self-constituted body which our House is not.

Finally you look through any expulsion. I have got a list of them before me. Never in the history of any Parliament has expulsion been attempted like this. Expulsion has been attempted for things done in the House if the House finds that the person is intolerable. Expulsion takes place in the exercise of the other jurisdiction and not in exercise of this jurisdiction. Never in the history of the world expulsion has been attempted even in England with respect to something which is alleged to have been done before this House was constituted (Interruptions). Therefore my submission is the proposal to expel is unconstitutional, invalid and against the High Court ruling. Therefore this amendment is unsustainable and it must be ruled out of order with respect to the expulsion part of it (Interruptions).

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI (Bombay North-West) If you see any substance in that, you will hear us. But if you do not see any substance which you should not, we do not want to take your time.

MR. SPEAKER Shri Shyamnandan Mishra

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Bengaluru) I want to refer to the two points that have been raised by the two hon members. I would be brief in my submission, as I have always been. So far as the jurisdiction of the House is concerned, we are not prepared to accept any extraneous authority as sitting over us. We are the masters of our proceedings and the legality of our proceedings cannot be questioned anywhere (Interruptions).

The hon. Leader of the Opposition was referring to the Advisory opinion of the Supreme Court in the Kesav Singh case. I must underline that this was only an advisory opinion. Even in that case, the hon. High Court later on ruled that the remaining period of the sentence must be served by the accused, although there had been prorogation meaning thereby that there would have been no termination of the sentence, the sentence was to be served, that was the order passed by the hon. Allahabad High Court later. But this has to be borne in mind by all concerned that this is the court of superior jurisdiction, and when one sits on its superior jurisdiction..... (Interruptions). In this case, we are a court of superior jurisdiction, meaning thereby that only these things which are expressly excluded from our jurisdiction cannot be taken care of by this House. There is nothing expressly excluded from the jurisdiction of this House, so far as its penal provisions are concerned. In this very House—not exactly this House but the Parliament of India, because it was the Provisional Parliament at that time—this penal provision was indeed exercised and an hon. Member's membership was terminated by this very House, I mean to say that in the case of Mr. Mudgal the membership was terminated. This is the position with regard to the powers of the House.

Now I move on to the point made by my hon. friend, Shri Subramaniam, and that point has to be given due weight in some way. But, even so, may I submit to you that although my hon. friend, Shri Subramaniam, knows what his aim is, he does not know how to go about it. He has complicated this matter. He says that according to the recommendations of the Committee of Privileges, the collective wisdom of the House has to be expressed. Now more than once what is meant by the collective wisdom of the House has been determined. Can my hon. friend say that there is any other way of determining the collective wisdom of this

House except through a majority opinion of this House? This has been very well determined... (Interruptions). My hon. friend would certainly not suggest that there should be an impasse or stalemate in this House. If there is a situation like that, that has to be broken.

But the real point of substance that he was making was that the motion was made by the Leader of the House. That is the point of substance, and he probably seems to suggest that, as the Leader of the House, he should have wider consultations, so far as the final judgment of this matter is concerned. That is the real point... (Interruptions).

[Shri Shyamnandan Mishra]

proposing the final form (*Interruptions*) that follows from the position of the Leader of the House. It is logical to except from the Leader of the House that when he tries to place any motion before the House that will reflect the general state of opinion in this House. But I do not agree that it should be agreed by all sections of the House in that way but the general state of opinion in this House and so in that process of consultation if there has been any inadequacy or incompleteness that should be made up now. That is the point.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY (Mangalore) Sir I am on a point of order. It is against the jurisdiction and competency of the House and it is also a violation of the Constitution. On this point I am rising. Sir I am not speaking with a sense of confrontation (*Interruptions*). You heard the other side. Why can't you hear me?

MR SPEAKER I heard your side.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY Your constant assertion that you uphold the tradition of judiciary calls for your upholding the parliamentary tradition. That is why I am submitting. Why don't you hear me?

MR SPEAKER I have heard.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY I am raising a point of order on a constitutional matter. I draw your attention to Article 20 of the Constitution which says

"(1) No person shall be convicted of any offence except for violation of a law in force at the time of the commission of the act charged as an offence nor be subjected to a penalty greater than that which might have been inflicted under the law in force at the time of the commission of the offence."

I am emphasising the words 'nor be subjected to a penalty greater than that which might have been inflicted under the law in force at the time of the commission of the offence'.

Article 20(2) says

No person shall be prosecuted and punished for the same offence more than once.

Now my submission is that so far as the competence is concerned our learned and hon. Leader of the Opposition has raised one point. Endorsing that point I am to just bring to your notice another point. Last time I raised the point that the question of competency and jurisdiction could be raised at any time. As a Public Prosecutor and as a Supreme Court Judge you know the question of law. Now I am raising the question whether this House has got the competency or jurisdiction to inflict punishment or to award punishment to any person. That is the pertinent point. Now Sir you cannot be a captive to the brute majority of the Janata Party. You must be impartial. That is why I am submitting this to you on whether this House has got the jurisdiction or competence. The former Speaker in this very same House on 1-4-1977 had clearly stated and it was a categorical and clear decision of the House that the Sixth Lok Sabha does not have any right or authority to go into any matters pertaining to the privilege issue because it happened during the life-time of the dissolved House. In view of this clear decision I do not know whether this House has got any right to inflict any punishment on any person.

1600 hrs

MR SPEAKER I have understood your point. This was raised at the time of consideration.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY There is no law which prescribes the maximum punishment as contemplated

ed by article 20(1). In the absence of a maximum punishment, I submit nobody can convict any person, and nobody can give any imprisonment.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Stephen has made that point.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: If you go through article 105 of the Constitution, it is also silent about the quantum of punishment.

MR. SPEAKER: He has already raised that. Again and again you are raising the same thing.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: I am not raising the same thing.

Therefore, there will be double jeopardy if anything is done today. Double jeopardy means punishment by the Lok Sabha and punishment by a court under the law. Now you have to give a decision whether a decision taken here does not conflict with the functioning of the courts.

MR. SPEAKER: I have heard your point.

SHRI SHANKAR DEV (Bidar): The Privileges Committee has clearly stated that the House should decide.**

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry this is not a point of order, I am not allowing it. Don't record.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN (Medak): On a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: Unless you are objecting to Mr. Subramaniam's motion, I cannot allow.

Very important constitutional and moral arguments have been advanced by Mr. C. Subramaniam and Mr. Stephen. The first question that I have got to bear in mind is this. In a matter like this, what is the position of the Speaker? Is he in the position of a Judge to decide constitutional points, or is he merely a

servant of the House at this stage of the proceedings? The points raised by Mr. C. Subramaniam and Mr. Stephen are certainly going to be considered by the Members of the House at the time when they come to the final decision. It has been well settled that when the matter of constitutional and legal objections are raised before the House, it is for the House to decide and not the Speaker. The Speaker has no jurisdiction to decide. It is a well accepted position. (Interruptions).

SHRI VASANT SATHE: On a point of order. Is it to be decided by the House? Then, why are you therefor? (Interruptions) The rulings of the Speaker will be final. These are points of order that we have raised (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Don't record. (Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: While the Speaker has to decide the points of order, the Speaker has not to decide the constitutional validity of any proposition. (Interruptions)

My predecessors have given... (Interruptions).

SHRI VASANT SATHE: On a point of order under Rule 376. You are giving a ruling.

MR. SPEAKER: I am giving my ruling and not your ruling.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I am rising on a point of order under Rule 376.

MR. SPEAKER: I am deciding the points of order.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: While it is the duty of the Speaker to... (Interruptions) While I have to decide every point of order... (Interruptions)

I am not allowing anything more. Don't record.

(Interruptions)**

MR SPEAKER While I have to decide every point of order if the controversy relates to (Interruptions)

SHRI B SHANKARANAND Please read the Rules (Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER I have read the Rules and the commentaries also

While the Speaker has to decide every point of order where the point of order gives rise to any interpretation of the Rules or laws or the Constitutions, say controversy as regards the validity of a provision when the matter is before the House it is for the House to decide and not for the Speaker to decide. If the matter is controversial and is capable of a judicial decision the judiciary has to decide it. The Speaker does not arrogate to himself the position of either the House or of the judiciary. Some of the points raised are matters to be decided by the judiciary and not the matters to be decided by the Speaker. The Speaker does not seize the powers of the judiciary in these matters.

SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM I have got great respect for your judicial wisdom. But this is evading the issue.

MR SPEAKER Mr C Subramaniam has raised three points on which he wanted my decision. The first contention of Mr Subramaniam is whether the motion of the Prime Minister reflects the collective wisdom of the House. The collective wisdom of the House will be only known when the House decides about the matter. It is not necessary that the House should accept the motion of the Prime Minister. I cannot constitute myself as a person to decide the collective wisdom of the House.

The second point raised by Mr Subramaniam is that the Leader of the House should represent the views

of the House and not of any section thereof. It is not for me to decide whether he is representing the views of the House or he is representing the view of only a section of the House. This, again, is a matter which the Speaker cannot enter into.

The last point raised by Mr Subramaniam is that the motion of the Prime Minister represents a political view and not a view in consonance with the rules and the law. This, again, is not a matter where the Speaker can enter into. The Speaker does not enter into controversial matters. Controversial matters are decided by the House and not by the Speaker.

Mr C M Stephen's first contention was that the amendment moved by the Leader of the House is negative in character and therefore, it is violative of rule 344 (2) of our rules. I am unable to accept that the amendment in question is negative in character. It is an alternative motion. It is for the House to accept it or not to accept it.

Mr Stephen has contended that under the Constitution the House has no power to expel a member. Here again, it is a matter for judicial decision and not a matter for Speaker to decide (Interruptions). I am not hearing any more. Here again the matter is either for the House or for the judiciary (Interruptions). There can be no point of order on my order.

Then Shri Janardhana Poojary has raised several objections based on article 20 of the Constitution. This, again, is not a matter where I can interpret the Constitution. It is for the appropriate authorities to decide if that being so I see no point in the objections raised.

(Interruptions)

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) I should like to say that that last time it was decid-

ed that two hours' time may be given for the debate in the House. I find that there is a great deal of time taken up. I therefore move:

"That this House do sit until this business is disposed of."

(Interruptions)

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Beyond six o'clock we will not sit. On this, don't decide by majority. You can do whatever you like, but beyond six o'clock we will not sit. (Interruptions) Time is never decided by majority. (Interruptions).

Two hours had been given. We were proceeding on the basis of motion of the Leader of the House. We never expected that the Leader of the House will be bringing in amendments after amendments. Normally it does not happen. The Leader of the House had a motion: for the discussion on the Motion we agreed to two hours subsequently. . .

MR. SPEAKER: Let us see. There are one hour and forty-five minutes still. If necessary, we will take it up at six o'clock.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: What is an amendment? He has brought an amendment. What does an amendment mean? I want to emphasize this. An amendment is a subsidiary motion moved in the course of a debate upon another motion, which interposes a new cycle of debate and a decision on the proposal and a decision on the main motion and question. Therefore, when an amendment is moved, a new debate begins. The most important part is about punishment. Now, if you put forward an amendment, on that a debate has got to begin. We will have the right to speak on that. That is the essential part of it: a new cycle of debate begins. Otherwise, there is no amendment.

MR. SPEAKER: We will consider it at 6 o'clock when the time comes.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Time is extended only by consensus and not by majority. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: All the time is being taken up by these other things.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: It should not be by majority: we cannot do it. (Interruptions).

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): It is necessary for me to point out to certain matters of procedure. The Hon. Prime Minister, the Leader of the House, has moved that the House sit till it disposes of this business.

You, Sir, will recall, and the House will recall—if its memory is not so short—that last time, when this question was being debated in the House, you, Sir, announced that since both the Leader of the Opposition and the Leader of the House were agreed that another two hours might be spent on this debate, two hours would be allotted and that it will be taken up on the next day. I wish to draw your attention and the attention of the House to Rule 363 which says:

"(1) Whenever the debate on any motion in connection with a Bill or on any other motion becomes unduly protracted, the Speaker may, after taking the sense of the House, fix a time limit for the conclusion of discussion on any stage or all stages of the Bill of the motion, as the case may be.

(2) At the appointed hour, in accordance with the time limit fixed for the completion of a particular stage of Bill or a motion, the Speaker shall, unless the debate is sooner concluded, forthwith put every question necessary to dispose of all the outstanding matters in connection with that stage of the Bill or the motion."

[Shri Ravindra Varma]

I wish to point out therefore, that by virtue of Rule 363(1) (Interruptions)

I am not yielding I did not interrupt the Leader of the Opposition. I am not yielding Under rule 363(1) the procedure, in case a debate becomes unduly protracted has been contemplated. That procedure is that the Speaker may, after taking the sense of the House, fix a time. Last time you did take the sense of the House and fixed the time. Even if the contention is that a new matter has been introduced when the Prime Minister and the Leader of the House moved this motion, I most respectfully submit to the Chair that it becomes incumbent on you to take the sense of the House and fix the time limit. Once you take the sense of the House and fix a time, again I most respectfully submit to you that it makes it obligatory on you to put the question concerned to the House when the hour comes. Therefore I beg of you, in view of the motion moved by the Leader of the House that you take the sense of the House and fix the time limit.

SHRI B SHANKARANAND Even if we go by what he has said, you have to go by the sense of the House and not at the dictates of the Prime Minister. It is unfair for the Prime Minister to have suggested this. He will have to take the sense of the House. That has been the practice, that has been the convention. The time cannot be extended like this beyond 6 O Clock.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU I want to quote a ruling, I want to quote what one of the illustrious Speaker has said on Mudgal's case.

MR. SPEAKER No I am now on a different matter. Mudgal's case is over.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU I am quoting a ruling, a relevant ruling.

MR SPEAKER We are now on fixing the time.

SHRI C M STEPHEN In view of what the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has said, I would say this. There are two aspects of the whole question. The main motion was here. We agreed that we would complete the debate on the main motion in two hours time. Now that has to be completed. Now an amendment has come. The most vital, the most material, part of the whole thing is that particular amendment. Different points of view on that amendment have got to be aired. That is the most vital part of the general debate. Therefore, to proceed as if that that is of no consequence will not be right. That is the most vital part. Two hours for the main motion, and then the period for the amendment will have to be taken into account. Amendment starts 'a new cycle of debate'. I repeat that provision a new cycle of debate' (Interruptions).

MR SPEAKER One thing you must bear in mind. This amendment, though given notice of by the Prime Minister now, was there given notice of by others also.

SHRI C M STEPHEN That is why I raised the question whether the amendment was moved or not. That was the purpose. The amendment is moved only today.

MR. SPEAKER I do see that some more time has got to be given, not merely two hours. You have already taken nearly two and a half hours. I think if the House so pleases we shall have another two hours for this (Interruptions).

SHRI C M STEPHEN Not today. Today, no (Interruptions).

SHRI VASANT SATHE You cannot take us by surprise like this. (Interruptions).

SHRI MORARJI DESAI Please fix the time, Sir (Interruptions).

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: On that day we adjourned for his convenience. On that day we could have taken two hours. We adjourned for his convenience. He wanted it for his convenience. On the next day, unfortunately, a colleague of ours died and we had to adjourn. Then I came and told you that, on Friday, we could have the debate. But they had their own motives because they wanted to prevent her from filing her nomination in Secunderabad. Therefore, they took it over to Monday. This was the purpose. Monday has come now. We are agreeable to the sort of arrangement you made. 2 hours. This 2 hours we took over procedural matters should not count. We have not gone into the debate at all. The debate has yet to begin. We are not prepared to go beyond 6 O'clock today.... (Interruptions) You can do it. This way the House can never run. Has the Parliamentary Affairs Minister consulted me? Has he consulted Mr. Chavan? Has he consulted Mr. Bala Pajanor? All the leaders are here. Did he consult them? Is this the way to do it merely because they have got the majority?.... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: May I add one thing? Shall I adjourn the House just for ten minutes so that I can call all the leaders to my Chamber?.... (Interruptions)

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Call us to your Chamber....

MR. SPEAKER: They are not agreeable. . (Interruptions)

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: We are agreeable but they are not agreeable. Why?

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry. I cannot do anything at all. It is a matter for the House. . (Interruptions) Whatever is in my power, I have been trying to do.... (Interruptions)

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR (Pondicherry): For a long time I have been sitting quite. At least permit me to say something.

We have been keeping quite. I should not say that you have become a prisoner. I am sorry to make that comment because it is a convenience of other Parties also. I have to say that because you suggested, let us go into your Chamber and discuss it. This is a non-controversial subject. The consensus of the House is to be taken only with the help of the leaders. When you find that everybody is in the House and if it is going to be judged by a brute majority, I am afraid when we are crying and the Judges are clapping, what sort of judgment we will get in this House. We too have our own ailments but if this is the way they treat us when a simple request is made. I do not know where we are marching to.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): May I say something?

MR. SPEAKER: Each one becomes a debate on which you want to say something?

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: I am not speaking on each one. Kindly don't say that. Please hear me.

The hon. Leader of the House is well within his rights to move the kind of motion he has moved....

MR. SPEAKER: Does he require that?

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: He has a right. But the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has quoted the rules. We know those rules.

There are two points I want to submit for your consideration. One is that whatever time you give for this debate—2 hours or whatever it is—must be 2 hours from this minute and not from 2 O'clock.

[Prof P G Mavalankar]

Secondly even if this limit of 2 hours—I am not quite clear if the debate will be over to-day but it cannot be over in 2 hours—is over, my contention is that unless the Speaker is satisfied that all possible points of view have been reflected in the debate in this House he cannot agree to closure. That is the point.

MR SPEAKER Mr Chavan

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN (Satara) Mr Speaker, Sir I am not rising on any point of order nor am I speaking on a technical aspect. I am speaking on the political aspects of the issues involved in this controversy. My party has not met as a party to consider this question at all because we thought in this House we are sitting as juries and judges. Juries when we take the facts into consideration and judge, when we give the final judgement. And therefore we did not take any party line in this subject and as such I am speaking for myself when I am speaking on it.

I, in the last few hours that we have debated this matter I think nothing has been left unsaid. I think all the technical and legal aspects have been said but even then certain things have to be said because they deserve repetition. My first political objection to the Parliament taking a view on the facts of this case is that the same set of facts—Mrs Gandhi in her statement has also made a mention of this aspect and this is a very important aspect which we should take into consideration—is going to be considered by a special court or a High Court or any other court. (Interruptions)

Just now my honble friend Shri Shyamnandan Mishra, said that we are a court of superior appellate jurisdiction or final jurisdiction. Now we are taking a secondary position of taking the view of the matter on the same facts and asking the courts to

take the view again on appeal. I am not worried about the technical aspects of it. I am worried about the political aspects of it. Somebody can make a distinction that here it is an issue of privileges and there it is going to be the issue of criminality. But even in order to prove the criminality *mens rea*, is the intention has to be given into. Whether a public servant was obstructed in his work, it will ultimately come to the same set of facts. Therefore, the court will have to go into the same set of facts. Suppose tomorrow we take some final position here and give certain punishment or take a final view and tomorrow the court accepts the view of the Parliament then it will be said that Parliament has influenced the court. If it rejects the Parliament's verdict then Parliament would look vindictive and small. (Interruptions)

Therefore, Sir, it will be very unwise politically to consider this aspect at this stage because it goes against the fundamental concept of jurisprudence to try the same persons on the same set of facts more than once. (Interruptions) The second political aspect of it is that when the privilege motion was introduced in this honble House Mrs Gandhi was not the member of this House. She has been elected as a member of the House by the people after this privilege motion was under consideration.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU That does not make any difference.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN It does make a difference politically. (Interruptions) I am not standing on technicalities. I am talking about political aspects. Here is a person who is elected by the people. We have absolutely no moral right to undo things even partially. Suppose tomorrow you expel her. That does not mean you disqualify her to contest elections. (Interruptions) Constitutionally in my

MR SPEAKER I called him to speak.

(Interruptions)

श्री राज नारायण मैं बहुत बड़बड़ स घोषित कर रहा—भाप मध्यम हूँ और यहाँ बड़-बड़ घर-घर बिजान बड़ हूँ। प्राधान्य प्राप्ति के समुदाय कहें। नीम भा हूँ शोभावाय भी हूँ सभी हूँ। पाप यह देखिए—भाप न कहें कि म मदन को 10 मिनट के लिए स्थापित करता हूँ और म भी नवागो को बुला कर कन्सल्ट करवा। यह बेमर को घर से भागा है किसी न नहा रहा है और बेमर क मुबारकबन्द से ऐसी बात प्राये और उस कोमदन न माने—
it will amount to a motion of no confidence passed against you I can give you so many instances

क्या बात करत हूँ—यह पार्लियामेन्टरी प्रासीदर को प्रोविडेंट से मैं नहीं मुनने वाला हूँ। मैं बराबर यहाँ रहूँगा रात तक इस प्लान्ट पर बसा रहूँगा। भाप किसी को नम' करत हैं नम करने के बाद चार बीवर-भाक-दि-हाउस या एनी-सीनिमर-मेमबर प्राक-दि-कविन-मार्डी रेबोस्युशन महा रखते हूँ—
that will amount to a no confidence motion passed against you

MR SPEAKER You are open to move it and I am only here to accept it I am only waiting for somebody to do it

श्री राज नारायण मैं चाहता हूँ—मैंने केनेता की आज्ञा और मर्यादा हूँ मैं हूँ कि भाप न जो मुझसे दिया उस मुझसे को मदन के नना के मान (मध्यस्थता) 10 मिनट में कोई फर्क महा पड़ता।

MR. SPEAKER It is not a point of order Mr Satyanarayan Rao

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJ NARAIN There is no question of pressing for it from your side

MR SPEAKER I have heard you Mr Raj Narain Now Mr Satyanarayan Rao

SHRI RAJ NARAIN To maintain the dignity of the House to maintain the dignity of the Chair and to maintain the dignity of the Leader of the House I walk out in protest for 10 minutes against your ruling

16.45 hrs

SHRI RAJ NARAIN then left the House

SHRI M SATYANARAYAN RAO (Karumnagar) Mr Speaker Sir before I began my speech I would like to quote from the Address to Parliament by the Vice President acting as President of India in 1977 After the Janata Party came into power in 1977 this was the first presidential Address

The people have given a clear verdict in favour of individual freedom democracy and the rule of law and against executive arbitrariness the emergence of a personality cult and extra constitutional centres of powers "

• Then again

My Government pledges itself to fulfil in every way the mandate given to it by the people In doing so it will not take the people for granted or assume that they know nothing and that the Government alone knows all answers and solutions

Thus Address (Interruptions)

श्री मनो राम बागड़ी अध्यक्ष महोदय भाप यह मिनट के लिए इस मदन को रोकिदिया। भाप यह बसत परम्परा देख कर रहे हैं। भाप यह घर के उसी बात करते हैं।

SHRI M SATYANARAYAN RAO After they came to power in 1977 have they been able to restore individual freedom and are they following the rule of law? Is their claim that they are interested in the rule of law borne out by what they have been doing? Do they believe in the rule of law?

Sir I have gone through the whole evidence of this case and I am sure you must have also gone through it. The Attorney-General has given evidence before the Privileges Committee and he has clearly expressed his

opinion that this House has no jurisdiction... (Interruptions). Secondly, he said that the so-called officers who were collecting the required information for an answer to a Question in Parliament, were not officers of the House. As regards taking the oath, he also expressed his opinion clearly that the witness cannot be forced to take the oath and give evidence against herself. Though these things are very clear there, this Committee has not given any consideration to these aspects. On the other hand, they claim that they believe in rule of law. If they really believed in the rule of law, they should have accepted the opinion of the Attorney-General, who has been appointed by your Government and not by us. They are going by their majority here.

Then**

MR. SPEAKER: It is convention of the House that we do not drag in the name of the President. There will be no reference to the President. Do not record this.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO: Now, I came to the facts of the case. The whole case is based on the evidence of Shri T. A. Pai. Sir, he is an aggrieved person, he is not an independent person. His firm was raided by the Income-tax Department and he suffered on account of that. He had a grudge against Shrimati Indira Gandhi and Mr. Dhawan etc. That is why, I charge Mr. Pai; it is he who is responsible for this. He has instigated these so-called officers to go before the Shah Commission and give evidence against these people. The whole thing is based on this. Is it admissible? Is it believable?

Then, there is the evidence of Shri Chattopadhyaya. He said that at the instance of the then Prime Minister, he suspended Shri Bhatnagar. Why didn't you involve him? They are involving Shri Sen and Shri Dhawan

only, who they say, were acting and harassing these people at the instance of Shrimati Indira Gandhi. If this is the case, Shri Chattopadhyaya should also be involved. He also comes under the contempt of the House. He suspended him; nobody else did. If you ask me to murder anybody, should I do that? If I do that, I will be responsible and I should be involved. He was not involved. This shows that in order to save his skin, he deposed like that.

This is the whole evidence before the Committee. It is not at all reliable. It is not tenable. I am sorry to say that the hon. Prime Minister is a prisoner in the hands of RSS elements. This is my charge. He regards himself as a great living Gandhian. Gandhiji was killed—by whom? If he is really a follower of Gandhiji, he should get out of the hands of RSS elements. These people are dictating to him. He is a prisoner he cannot take an independent decision.

Mrs. Gandhi has been elected by the people of Chikmagalur. I know that the Janata Party has got the mandate from the North, but at the same time they must agree that she also has got the mandate from the South. It means that there will be a confrontation between North and South, if you are going to punish her. It will be a punishment to the whole South. The whole South will rise... (Interruptions) If the Prime Minister is dictated to by such elements, he will land himself in trouble. You have now got a majority. The same thing was happening when you people were here, on this side. Mr. Vajpayee was also saying at that time that because we had got a brute majority, we were doing all that. You are also following the same practice. You are now setting up a dangerous precedent. By your majority, you are punishing her. The day is not far off: after 1½ years or 2 years, you may have to be here. Dr. Swamy himself may not be elected. On the evidence of the ex-Minister Mr. Pai,

[Shri M. Satyanarayan Rao]

you are punishing her. Now we know that Mr Charan Singh has made allegations already against the son of the Prime Minister Mr Raj Karam. Also there are two ex Ministers there. The Prime Minister can also be hauled up. You are setting up a very dangerous precedent. You are not considering these things from that point of view. Mr Desai you are the seniormost leader in India by age and service. You are not considering this from all these points of view. I know that you are worried about your hair. If you go against the wishes of these elements you will be out of your hair. So it is a kiss of death. It is a story of your chair. In order to retain your chair you are obliging these people.

Let me warn him. At the time of Emergency when Jayaprakash Narayan was arrested he said Vinasakale Vipareedha Buddhah. Now this Rao is also saying Vinasakale Vipareedha Buddhah. You are having Vinasakale that is why you are doing this. Because of your majority you want to punish her.

Ultimately I would say that there is no evidence or facts. Legally also he does not deserve to be punished at all. So these proceedings should be dropped.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao) Mr Speaker Sir, thank you for giving me this opportunity. (Interruptions)

श्री उपसदन देवरिया : मैं आप से जानना चाहता हूँ कि आप यह सदन कब तक बैठेंगे और कब तक इस पर विचार करेंगे? आप स्पष्ट इसको बताइये। जो हल्ला करता है उसको तो आप सुनते हैं और हमारी सुनते ही नहीं हैं।

MR. SPEAKER It is for the House to decide.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI (Bombay North-West) The Leader of the House has moved a motion that we sit late to

complete the business and we need not surrender to the susceptibilities of these gentlemen. We have decided that this must be finished today. It may take as much time as possible. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER By mistake I have not put the motion of the Prime Minister to the vote of the House. Is it the pleasure of the House to accept the motion of the Prime Minister?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS Yes

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN Before you do that I would appeal to you to exercise your discretion. Your discretion is there under rule 362. This is the rule which gives you full discretion. It says

At any time after a motion has been made any member may move

That the question be now put and unless it appears to the Speaker that the motion is an abuse of these rules or an infringement of the right of reasonable debate the Speaker shall then put the motion.

Now a reasonable debate must take place. Now you have said. What ever you suggested we agreed. We said that we were prepared to come to your Chamber and discuss it. You said that there will be additional two hours. There also we had agreed—additional two hours time.

MR. SPEAKER From 430 onwards.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN No Sir. That is not right. What I am saying is that we are not prepared to sit beyond 6 O'clock because they did not consult us. They should have consulted us. They are behaving as if we are in two compartments. They did not consult us. Without consulting us and merely relying on a sort of majority and putting a motion through and compelling us to sit beyond 8 O'clock is not good. Under law we are bound to sit for what? It will not be right at all. I am saying that let them hang us. Let them send us to jails. Let them hang Mrs. Gandhi.

but give a hearing. Let there be a proper debate. Now that your amendment has come, you should try to give us time to debate on the amendment. (Interruptions) On behalf of the entire Opposition, I want to tell you that we are not agreeable to sit beyond 6 O'clock; we are not prepared to sit beyond 6 O'clock.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: We shall not allow anything to go on record.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Finished.

(Interruptions)

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: You had made a proposal that the Leaders should come to your Chamber and discuss it. I agreed.

(Interruptions)

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: They alone are not agreeable.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have mentioned that.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly allow me.

(Interruptions)

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND (Chikodi): Kindly allow me one word to say. Please do not set a dangerous precedent.

MR. SPEAKER: I agree I should not set....

(Interruptions)

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: It has been the practice of the House....

MR. SPEAKER: This is not one word.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: May I say why I moved the motion without consulting them? Last time, it was an

agreed thing and still it went on today. I do not want to curtail any time of the debate for them. That I do not want to do. Therefore, I have moved that let this business finish today and sit till then.

(Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Last time, you had not allowed that motion.....

MR. SPEAKER: You have mentioned a number of times.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have heard.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You are right. I cannot go beyond the rules.

(Interruptions)

17.00 hrs.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: There was engagement with the Prime Minister of Singapore. That is why....

MR. SPEAKER: That is for extension. Four hours were given.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: To-day we have our own engagements at six O'clock. We cannot be taken by surprise that we have to sit beyond six.

(Interruptions)

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF (Bangalore North): You never allow us to speak. You simply listen to whose ever shouts. If that is the course, then we will also be shouting.

(Interruptions)

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: My humble submission is it has not been brought to our notice earlier that we will have to sit for any length of time. We have got our own engagements after six O'clock. We are committed without knowing this. It is not the prerogative or privilege of the Ministers themselves to have some engagements.

MR. SPEAKER The same thing was mentioned by Mr. Sathe

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF The leaders cannot take us by surprise. Are we not supposed to have our say?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER The same is not allowed because of interventions.

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF You should consider in your wisdom. I am only making a point. I am appealing that he should consider this point.

MR. SPEAKER Under Rule 362(1) the power of closure is in the hands of the House. The Speaker has the powers if it appears to the Speaker that the motion is an abuse of these rules or an infringement of the right of reasonable debate.

Unless the Speaker comes to either one or the other conclusion he has no power to intercede in the matter. I am not making inroads into the powers of the House.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER I have quoted these rules.

So far as fixing of the time is concerned we had originally fixed six hours for this debate. This debate has nearly taken more than thirteen hours. Therefore I cannot say that reasonable time has not been given. Though of course undoubtedly there are many more members wanting to speak. It is a very important matter and the Prime Minister has mentioned he has no objection to the debate continuing so that it may finish in the course of the day to day. That is why he has moved the motion.

I have no powers in this matter.

The leader of the Opposition has made an appeal to the Government benches. It is upto them to decide

one way or the other. I do not see any power where I come into the picture unless I see that there has been a deliberate obstruction on any part. So I will not be in a position to intercede in the matter.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN Rule 14 says—

Unless the Speaker otherwise directs sitting of the House on any day shall ordinarily conclude at 17-00 hours.

That has been allowed upto 18 hours. It is for you to give direction. The words are the Speaker otherwise directs. Therefore it shall conclude at 18 hours. It is for you to give the direction. When they bring a motion that we may sit beyond that the Speaker has got the full power there. It is not compulsory on your part to put the motion. Not at all. It is not compulsory on your part to put the motion and compel us to sit till 12 O'clock in the night absolutely not. Therefore our liability is to come at 11 and sit till 6 O'clock not beyond that.

MR. SPEAKER Each time you rely on one rule. You do not consider all the rules. I have got to decide taking all the rules into consideration.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND On Wednesday last you have ruled that you will not be sitting beyond 6 O'clock.

MR. SPEAKER I have never said that.

(Interruptions)

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN We are prepared to sit beyond 6 O'clock.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND Only last week you ruled like that.

MR. SPEAKER What has the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to say on this? He is relying on rule 14. Minute by minute separate rules are ruled upon.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: The hon. leader of the opposition knows that there are innumerable instances where it has been moved in the House that the House may sit after 6. Therefore, the practice in the House has been that the Speaker takes the sense of the House and asks the House whether it agrees to sit beyond 6. This has been the practice which can be verified from the records.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Out of 2 hours, you would have given us half an hour or 45 minutes. We do not want to speak at all. Give them the maximum possible time. But we shall finish at 5 minutes to 6, and the question shall be put.

MR. SPEAKER: Can we finish the debate today and have the voting to-morrow?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: No. The voting has to be today.

(Interruptions)

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: He brings an amendment today and wants to get it through. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Then you can move for closure at the appropriate time if you so desire.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: May I say that if I move for a closure at any time, it will be again said that I am trying to stop a debate. I do not want to do that.

MR. SPEAKER: They are not willing to sit beyond 6. You can move for closure if you so desire.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Then how will voting be done?

MR. SPEAKER: After that voting can be done. It can be done at 5.30.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: If you want, I can move for closure.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not want to take the responsibility. (Interruptions).

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I want to know whether the motion of the Prime Minister has been carried or not.

MR. SPEAKER: The motion of the Prime Minister does not arise because it is only at 6 o'clock that he can move for extension and it is for the Speaker to allow it. In this matter, I do not want to get myself involved. If you want, you can move for closure. Shri Faleiro.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Sir, several leading speakers before me a different context have emphasised the point that we are sitting here not to make any law in our ordinary legislative capacity, but as leaders from the Janata Party like Shri Shyamnandan Mishra said, we are sitting here as a court of superior jurisdiction. It means each one of us is a judge and collectively we are a judicial body. I for one humbly admit that I have not been able to understand the complicated constitutional issues involved in this case. I have not even been able to read the entire report of the findings which runs into more than a thousand pages of print. If my friends are honest, 99 per cent of them will admit that similarly they are not in a position to decide on the constitutional issues involved. (Interruptions) So, we are supposed to sit here as a judicial body. You will see that we have not been functioning in the way Parliament usually debates. What we see today is, it must be said, that side probably more, this side probably less, just a mob, a shrieking mob, a frenzied mob and, as far as that side is concerned, a lynching mob, shouting for the blood of Mrs. Gandhi and others.. (Interruptions) In fact, the worst part of it is a sanctimonious mob which claims....

MR. SPEAKER: Do not use the word "mob".

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Let us not be more fair than fair. I am precisely quoting the words of Michael Foot, the Leader of the House of Commons, in a case very much similar in nature, the Poulson case. What he said was this "the House converts itself into a sanctimonious mob when it deals with a question of privilege against one of its own members" My submission is....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU, Michael Foot? My foot!

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO * * *

MR. SPEAKER Do not record it.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO, I submit that I had occasion to go through cases of Parliaments of the world from Argentina to Zambia (*Interruptions*) In most of them, the jurisdiction and punishment for breach of privilege is not vested in the House but in ordinary courts (*Interruptions*)

Sir, as I have submitted, I say with utmost respect that we do not have the constitutional competence to go into the issue. These facts are to be judged by the Court and, therefore, we cannot pronounce a judgment here (*Interruptions*) An opening is there for us in the Parliament of India. Parliament can punish for breach of its own privileges, or it can direct in special cases, it has the liberty to direct, the Attorney-General to prosecute in cases of breach of privilege. In this particular case, we have a God-send opportunity, and the God send opportunity is this, that this case is pending in a court.

Before you ring the bell let me utter a word of caution. There are friends there who tell me I come from a place where the excesses of Emergency did not take place. (*Interruptions*) They tell me they have suf-

fered badly during the Emergency. I am prepared to believe them. There are others who speak of excesses of emergency but are reaping the benefits of emergency (*Interruptions*) I may utter a word of caution, that the greatest victim of this farce is not going to Mrs. Gandhi, it is not going to be Shri Sen or Shri Dhawan, the greatest victim, the greatest casualty is going to be this House itself, the credibility and the respect which we enjoy in the eyes of the world. Let them not dig their own grave in the middle of the House. Let me say what Shri Chavan said, that it will be such a big pit that we will never be able to cross it. The result of what will happen today is that in this absolute attitude of confrontation will continue and we will be responsible for destroying Parliament, for destroying the Lok Sabha in the eyes of our people and of the world.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Sir, I move

"That Item No 17, which is fixed for 5.30 p.m. be taken up after the debate on the privilege motion is over."

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER I will put it at 5.30 p.m. It is not 5.20

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: But put it before 5.30

श्री राम देव (बीदर) अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज जनता पार्टी को किंग क्राउन पार्टी है वह न तो संगठित है और न उसमें कोई अनुशासन, डिप्लिनि है लेकिन वह दूसरों को अनुशासन सिखाने जा रही है। (अव्यवधान) कुछ अनुशासन में न रह कर दूसरों का अनुशासन सिखाने ऐसे ही हैं जैसे कि कोई व्यापारी बाप अपने बेटे को बहालगी की शिक्षा दे। घर एक एक काम व्यवहार है तो उसे कोई अधिकार नहीं है कि वह अपने बेटे को बहालगी का उपदेश दे। इसी तरह मैं मान मानकी पार्टी इन्डिपेंडेंट है इन्डिपेंडेंट उसकी दूसरों को डिप्लिनि सिखाने का कोई अधिकार नहीं है। (अव्यवधान)

* * * Not recorded

दूसरी बात यह है कि जब श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने विक्रमनगर में एनक्वाय कंस्टेबल किया तो बहुत घायल उसको हारने के लिए दुनिया भर को कोमिसे को लेकिन घायल उसमें सफल नहीं हुए। अब वे यहाँ पार्लियामेंट में आई हैं तो आप उनकी यहाँ पर आने से रोकना चाहते हैं। आप कहते हैं कि उन्होंने गलती की है। उन्होंने कहा कि मैं तो अभी आई भी नहीं, मुझे पता है, बात करना है फिर मेरी गलती क्या है। आप कहते हैं कि इन लोक सभा में नहीं वो पिछला लोकसभा में आपने गलती की थी। यह वही बात है जैसे किसी घेर को एक बकरी को काटना ही है इसलिए घेर बकरी से कहे कि तुमने 6 महीने पहले घास खा ली थी, बकरी कहता है मैं तो बार महीने की ही हूँ, 6 महीने पहले मैं पैदा भी नहीं हुई थी, वी घेर कहे कि तुमने नहीं वो तुम्हारे घास मैं खाई होगी। इसी तरह को बात आप कर रहे हैं।

आप हाउस आफ कॉमन्स की भाषा में बोल रहे हैं लेकिन मैं सेंस आफ कॉमन्स की भाषा में बोल रहा हूँ, जनसधारण की भाषा में बोल रहा हूँ। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर जन्मा पाटी मेमोरेटो को बेनिन पर यह जन्मेड लागू करना चाहता है तो यह देवेंद्र समझा जायेगा। अगर पाटी भाष के साथ जनता की सेवा करती है उनके बाद अगर जन्मेड प्राप्ति सब उसकी जस्ट भाग जायेगा। जिना सेवा श्री अनुसूचन के निम्न मेमोरेटो की शक्ति पर जन्मेड लागू करना प्रतियोग्य बनता जायेगा। (शब्दघान) ... अगर भाषकी देवेंद्र ही सेवा है तो मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप कनाटप्लेस में उनकी गात्रिया में और जिनने तीन प्रेस्ट हुए थे (शब्दघान)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr Shankar Dev, please resume your seat. No further recording.

SHRI SHANKAR DEV: ***

MR. SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that Shri Mani Ram Bagri, in whose name the half-an-hour discussion has been put down in the List of Business, has requested that the discussion be postponed. Since the half-an-hour discussion is not being taken up, the discussion of the privileges issue will be continued after 5.30.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR (Pondicherry): I do agree with what the leader of the Congress Party, Mr. Chavan, has said. Opinions have been expressed by many Members of the

House. Though it is said that we have given a go-by to passion and emotion, practically everybody is speaking with passion and emotion. That is a fait accompli, and nobody can deny it. I am also susceptible to passion, but I am trying to get out of it. And if you try to provoke me, I will take the advice of the Prime Minister not to get provoked today at least. It is difficult for you to provoke me also because you lack wit.

I will touch only one aspect. I do understand the feelings of the Members on the other side. Ninety per cent of you were in jail, I do feel for it, but not on this score. I am not going to advise the others Members, but only through you, Sir, I appeal to the Prime Minister and my friends on the other side to put sense into this issue and at the same time give a calm and quiet thinking before we pass a judgment on the privilege issue against Mrs. Gandhi and two others.

17.25 hrs.

[SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN in the Chair]

It is a serious matter as all have stated, and the entire nation is watching, and we too have a feeling that we have come to a point of confrontation. If I may say so, the House is divided into two—the entire opposition on one side, not only the Congress (I), as expressed by Mr. Stephen, by Mr. Subramaniam and Mr. Chavan. But I will go a step further.

It is said that Mrs. Gandhi was not a Member when the matter was referred to the Privileges Committee, but she is when she is being punished; when it is attempted to punish her, she is a Member from a southern constituency, Chikmagalur. I do not want to raise the feeling of any emotion or passion when I say that the people of the South are very much agitated on

[Shri A. Bala Pajanor]

this issue I have a feeling that you are creating a diversion, I am not saying anything else. Since you asked me to speak out I speak from my heart the feeling of our people. I appeal to you, through the Chairman. This is a matter which is trying to divide the country into north and south. Please do not attribute motives on this matter. *(Interruptions)* Members in this House are unnecessarily provoked on trivial things. You are sitting as judges, watching the clock, and before it strikes six, you want to strike something else. If that is the feeling, are you not exhibiting the feeling of a pound of flesh for a pound of flesh?

To be or not to be may be the question. I can also argue on these technicalities from literature etc. in this forum but this is not the occasion for it. I appeal to you once again to please calmly and quietly judge this matter. Are we in a proper mood to give a correct judgement on this eighteenth day of December, 1978 at this critical hour?

As I said at the beginning I can understand your feeling. You have become subjective, very subjective. If your judgement goes in a different angle, I am afraid of the future of democracy because the Prime Minister always says that he wants to build up the future of this country in a democratic manner. So I do appeal for that. *(Interruptions)* I do understand that persons have got their own ego. We are coming from a cultured part of the country. I do not say that you are not cultured. We speak language that is six thousand years old. In 1967 there both the Congress were put an end to by our great party led by Anna. You must remember what happened then. It was alleged that the ex-Chief Minister burnt the files. The matter was taken up in the House very much agitated. On that day at that hour,

we, the Members who were in the ruling party, under the beloved leadership of Anna, had the same feelings that you are having now. Our young boys and girls were shot dead like birds when there was Hindi agitation. We had the same feelings. Our leader was in jail for seven months. Many of our party members were in jail. It was twelve years back, not today.

AN HON MEMBER Who was the Prime Minister then?

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR We are not concerned about who was the Prime Minister then. I am speaking about a cultured part of the country. That has to be taken noted of. During that time, that was taken up and there the same emotions were expressed and they wanted to punish the ex-Chief Minister in the House. But the great Anna then said 'the very discussion itself is a punishment. If you think of a punishment' I had felt the same feelings. That is the reason why I do appeal to you. I am not going into the details as Mr. Falerio has correctly put it. I do not have that much of brain, I am a poor and simple person. The report contains about thousand pages. Have they gone through it deep within ten days? Have they analysed the evidence? They are trying to fix the blame and trying to convert the parliament to a criminal court.

Mr. Jethmalani has told me how he has argued for a person in Bombay. But he also has feelings and that is the reason why reason fails to take an upper hand. But the youth of this country is very much agitated because the future of this country if you follow the something. *(Interruptions)* I repeat—the youth of this country is very much agitated. Please read the writ on the walls. You are trying to show passion or emotion on this issue. *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can talk when you speak, please continue.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: Thank you very much. I can understand the feelings of the Members on the other side. Once again, I tell you, if you are going to take head for head, I am afraid, that is not justice. Here I will quote a statement of Mr. Subramaniam Swamy.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude with the question.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: Then I do not quote. He said: "this lady must be in jail". That was the argument put forward. "We were in jail. What have you done during Emergency?" If the same wrong is repeated by you, the great democrats, where is your judgment? If that wrong had taken place in 1976-77 and if you are going to repeat it again, what is the difference between your Government and that Government? Therefore, I appeal to you, through Madam Chairman, that it is high time for us to consider this issue. Once again, I put it very simply and plainly. I feel that the discussion itself is the punishment. The country is aware of it. (Interruptions) I can understand the feeling of the Member with the red turban because red itself signifies danger to the country and red is accompanying him. He must understand that. You have been listening to me patiently. It was said that this debate had taken thirteen hours. But thirteen is an unlucky number. This discussion of thirteen hours is going to be unlucky discussion for this Parliament. I am not talking of astrological calculations or numerological calculations for that matter. I was a Member in the last Parliament. Many of you were not there and so you would not know what took place. When Mrs Gandhi was in the peak of power in Emergency I said in this House take note of it—and I was not sent to jail, not because I was pleading for it. But you must also remember that we are telling this not only from an individual's point of

view, but the point of view of the youth of this country, the Members of the South and from the point of view of Opposition, I do appeal to you, that it is high time...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think you will set an example to the youth and conclude.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: I have been listening to elders all the time. It has become a practice to listen always to elders. But at least once, as the youth, we must make them understand and we have to tell them that it is high time to give up this kind of vindictiveness.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI (Bombay North-West): Madam Chairman, some 66 years ago, a frail old man stood before a British Indian court and told the court that he had committed the crime with which he was charged; he spoke the truth, the whole truth, nothing but the truth. He asked the court to inflict upon him the maximum punishment which the law could impose. That man became one of the immortals of this world. His statement to the court has become a legal classic which everybody reads throughout the world.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: On a point of order. (Interruptions)

I want to ask, a member who has a pecuniary interest, a personal interest in a particular matter, can he be allowed to participate in the debate under the rules? A person who has a personal interest and a pecuniary interest in the Jeep case against Mrs. Indira Gandhi, Mr. Jethmalani... (Interruptions) He is appearing as a Counsel, he has a personal interest. Can he be allowed to participate in this debate? (Interruptions)

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: He cannot take liberty with my name. If we start this game, I can abuse him as much as he is capable of. (Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE It is a matter of fact Is he not appearing as a Counsel? (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN Mr Jethmalani, don't worry In the records, your name will appear as it appears in the list (Interruptions)

SHRI RAI JETHMALANI He should withdraw it.

MR. CHAIRMAN I cannot force him to pronounce anything in a way that you like (Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE A member who has a personal interest in any matter (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN He does not have a personal interest

SHRI VASANT SATHE He has You ask him

MR. CHAIRMAN As a member of the Privileges Committee? (Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE I am not talking about the Privileges Committee

17 33 hrs

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

Mr Speaker, Sir, I was on a point of order Mr Ram Jethmalani is appearing as a Counsel in the Jeep case against Mrs Indira Gandhi. Therefore, he has a personal interest at least against Mrs. Indira Gandhi. A person who has a personal interest should not be allowed to participate in the debate (Interruptions) He has a direct interest, he has been engaged as a Counsel. He is a prosecutor If a person is a prosecutor against a particular person, it will be highly immoral on his part to participate in the par-

liamentary debates. So, he should not be allowed to participate

MR. SPEAKER There is no point of order, Shri Ram Jethmalani to continue

SHRI RAMACHANDRA RATH (Aska) On a point of order, Sir He has appeared before the Shah Commission as a lawyer against Mrs. Indira Gandhi. His daughter is also a lawyer Not only he has a pecuniary interest, a personal interest, but his family also has got interest In view of these circumstances, I would appeal to you to restrain this gentleman from speaking

MR. SPEAKER I do not think there is any point of order

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI I am entitled to make a personal explanation In the first place, I am not appearing in the case against Mrs Indira Gandhi. Mr Khandalwala has been engaged I have given up that case. In the second place (Interruptions) Please sit down (Interruptions) In the second place, the appointment letter contains a provision that Mr Ram Jethmalani will be paid no fee

I appeared free for the Government in all matters I have no pecuniary interest. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER There is no point of order

SHRI C M STEPHEN I rise on a point of order The point of order is this. A Member having a personal, pecuniary or direct interest in any matter before the House is required while taking part in the proceedings on that matter, to declare the nature of his interest I am making the allegation that by a Government Notification he has been appointed as Solicitor--or whatever the term may

be—or Special Prosecutor in three cases in which Mrs. Indira Gandhi is the accused. He has been declared Special Prosecutor in cases in which Mr. Sanjay Gandhi, on whose basis the entire proceedings are revolving, is an accused. He is conducting that case free: that is what he is claiming. If he is to conduct the case without collecting fees, it shows the depth of his direct, personal interest.

Now, we are giving you notice, through the proceedings, to appoint a Committee on mis-conduct of the Member in having participated in the Privileges Committee and voted and spoken on the Floor of the House without revealing his direct personal interest. A person who has direct personal interest, as per the provisions in this book, has absolutely no right to take part in the discussion on this issue. Therefore, I object. He should not be allowed to speak when the discussion goes on here.

SHRI RAMACHANDRA RATH: Kindly refer to Rule 255. (Interruptions). Not only has he got direct and pecuniary interest, but Mr. Jethmalani's daughter also has direct interest. His daughter is drawing a fat fee from the treasury of the Government of India. That also is pecuniary interest. So he forfeits his right to speak on this matter because he and his daughter, both are involved.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN (Nedak): In the month of May 1978, my Hon. friend Shri Jethmalani revealed to the Press that the report of the Privileges Committee was going to come... (Interruptions). What does it mean? In what way is he supposed to reveal to the Press and the public, as a Member of the Privileges Committee, in the month of May, that severe punishment will be given to Mrs. Gandhi? That amounts to saying that he is absolutely biased and has mala-fied intentions.

Apart from that, Rule 255 clearly says that if any Member has a per-

sonal, pecuniary or direct interest of such an intimate character that it may prejudicially affect the consideration of any matters to be considered by the Committee, objection may be taken. The Privileges Committee was considering the matter relating to answers in Parliament and Mr. Jethmalani was a Member of the Privileges Committee. He has an acute political vendetta and political retaliation and vengeance was his motivation, which affects the entire privileges Committee's functioning. Particularly, when you go through the Report of the Privileges Committee, you will see what Mr. Jethmalani has said. Therefore, I would seek your indulgence to say that you should not allow the Hon. Member to speak on this issue at all.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Jethmalani has denied that he has any direct or pecuniary interest. (Interruptions)

If he has not made a correct statement, he has to face the consequences. I cannot decide whether he has pecuniary interest or not. Mr. Jethmalani.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: This is the Government Notification. It says:

"In exercise of powers conferred by the sub-section (6) of Section 24 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.....the Central Government hereby appoints Sarvashri Ram Jethmalani and S. B. Jaisinghani, Advocates, Bombay, as special public Prosecutors for conducting the prosecution....."

It is not stated that it is not without fees. The question is whether an attorney, a person who holds a professional interest, can speak in this House.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: A lawyer, engaged by a client, cannot be said to have direct or personal interest. It is a well recognised position. He must have a pecuniary interest in the sub-

[Mr Speaker]

ject that is before the Court Mr Jethmalani says that he has no pecuniary interest. He may be right or he may be wrong. But I have got to go on the basis of his statement (Interruptions) He has already made a speech in the earlier stage (Interruptions)

SHRI C M STEPHEN We will not hear him.

SHRI VASANT SATHE We do not want to hear you Mr Jethmalani

MR SPEAKER After I went to the Chamber I had requested both the Leader of the House and the Leader of the Opposition to come. I had a discussion with them and we have agreed that two hours more would be given tomorrow from 300 to 500 pm. That is the agreement. Therefore there is no point in your taking up further time by raising these objections

SHRI VASANT SATHE This has nothing to do with time. We have an objection to his speaking. We do not want to hear Mr Jethmalani

MR SPEAKER Those who do not want to hear him have got a remedy. You need not hear if you do not want to hear him. You can be here and still need not hear (Interruptions) I cannot go into the merits. All that the rule provides is that I must ask him whether he has any pecuniary interest. I have done that. Anyway it is upto you to take the time of the House

SHRI VASANT SATHE How do you allow him to speak Sir? (Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER He has been called. If he uses any unparliamentary word I will have it removed

SHRI VASANT SATHE He is a voluntary prosecutor. We will not hear a prosecutor

SHRI B SHANKARANAND I rise on a point of order (Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER To this extent we lose the time

SHRI VASANT SATHE Tomorrow we shall have

MR SPEAKER No. Not at all (Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER Do not record (Interruptions)*

MR SPEAKER The Chairman has given the ruling and I am not going to revoke it

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) If this is going to be repeated I cannot agree to that proposition

MR SPEAKER The difficulty is if you disturb this matter the agreement falls (Interruptions) You can not dictate. Mr Shankaranand what the Prime Minister says is that if you are taking time by this (Interruptions) No not at all (Interruptions)

I shall see that Mr Jethmalani does not use any unparliamentary words

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI I am moving a closure motion on this debate. We will not allow this kind of situation

MR SPEAKER I am not allowing it

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI Either you stop this or you agree to closure. We will not allow this kind of thing

SHRI C M STEPHEN Now that the Speaker has given his ruling that

Mr. Jethmalani has got his permission, I would appeal to my friends to let him speak and let us hear.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: It is my purpose to-day to expose a couple of** and when I say a couple of** a couple of** in each paragraph of the statement which we heard last Wednesday from the accused, Mrs Gandhi. I will not deal with every paragraph because that will take us years... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Don't say 'lie'. The word 'lie' is not allowed... (Interruptions) I have already disallowed it. You may say 'incorrect statement'.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: In privilege matters, there is no accused.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: First of all her statement is far from truth... (Interruptions)

SERI B. SHANKARANAND: Don't behave like a prosecutor.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: She has compared the House to the Star Chamber... (Interruptions)

Sir, in the Star Chamber there were unusual and cruel methods of interrogation. But when she appeared before us, she was treated with the utmost courtesy. Constitutional arguments were heard and even though the Privileges Committee came to the conclusion... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am trying to get some order but you members do not allow... (Interruptions) Please hear him. You can make your submission on that... (Interruptions) What is all this?

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: We told her in the Privileges Committee that though you are not entitled to the benefit of Art. 20 because you are

not technically in the position of an accused which you are now talking about, still we shall treat you... (Interruptions)

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: This provocative speech cannot be tolerated.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Jethmalani, I am asking you to go on.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I have a point of order. Can any member disclose what happened in the proceedings of the committee?

MR. SPEAKER: This can be disclosed in the House but you cannot disclose outside.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: I am not disclosing anything that is not here in this report.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Shankaranand, don't get excited.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Sir, she was told that we will not put to you a single incriminating question...

MR. SPEAKER: What he says is there in the proceedings.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Still they talk and still they speak and accuse for having converted the proceedings into a Star Chamber. (Interruptions)

At the end Mr. Nathwani told her that this is the evidence against you. Do you wish to be apprised of the nature of the evidence so that you should be able to give the reply? She said: No. I do not want even to do that and she retired from the proceedings and for anybody to accuse either the Privileges Committee or this House for having converted itself into a Star Chamber is to show that you use expressions which others write for you but you do not know what the Star Chamber was and what it did to the people who appeared before it. (Interruptions)

No 31 —Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath

No 33 —Shri Vinayak Prasad
Yadav

No 35 —Shri B P Mandal

No 36 —Shri M. V. Govindan Nair

No 37 —Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta

No 38 }
No 39 } —Shri Morarji R. DesaindNo 40 }
No 41 } —Shri Janardhana Poojary

No 44 —Shri Vayalar Ravi

No 45 —Shri B P Mandal

SHRI K MALLANNA (Chitradurga) I beg to move

That for the original motion the following be substituted, namely —

"After having considered the Third Report of the Committee of Privileges this House resolves that Shrimati Indira Gandhi and others have not committed a breach of privilege and also disagrees with the recommendation of the Committee of Privileges both on facts and Procedures" (3)

SHRI NATHU SINGH (Dausa) I beg to move

That for the original motion the following be substituted, namely —

"That this House after having considered the Third Report of the Committee of Privileges is of the opinion that Shrimati Indira Nehru Gandhi (former Prime Minister) Shri B. K. Dhawan and Shri D. Sen have committed breach of privilege and contempt of the House by causing obstruction, intimidation and institution of false cases against some officers. In view of the aforesaid, madame Speaker, the former Prime

Minister, Shrimati Indira Nehru Gandhi, Shri B. K. Dhawan and Shri D. Sen should straightaway be committed to prison till the prorogation of the House and Shrimati Indira Nehru Gandhi should also be immediately expelled from the membership of the House" (24)

SHRI KESHAVRAO DHONDGE
(Nanded) I beg to move

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely —

"That this House having considered the Third Report of the Committee of Privileges is of the opinion that no question of privilege is involved in the matter against Shrimati Indira Nehru Gandhi, Shri B. K. Dhawan and Shri D. Sen and that no further action be taken by the House in the matter

That the very charges mentioned are being inquired into by a Court of Law and are sub judice, thus double prosecution is against the fundamental principles of law and natural justice

That in the matter there has been lack of unanimity or consensus in the course to be followed

That further proceedings will not enhance the prestige of this House but are likely to undermine the confidence of the people in Parliamentary institution

That this House do decide to drop the further proceedings in the matter" (32)

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN
(Badagara) I beg to move

That for the original motion the following be substituted, namely —

"Having considered the Third Report of the Committee of Privileges the House do proceed, to

reprimand Mrs. Indira Gandhi, member for Chikmagalur, for having committed a grave contempt of the House." (42)

"That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"Having considered the Third Report of the Committee of Privileges, the House do proceed to reprimand Shri R. K. Dhawan and Shri D. Sen, for having committed a grave contempt of the House." (43)

SHRI K. M. MALLANNA: I beg to move:

"That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"After having considered the Third Report of the Committee of Privileges (Sixth Lok Sabha) presented to the House on 21st November, 1978, this House is of the opinion that in view of the absence of any recommendation of specific facts and proposed action in the Report of the Privileges Committee, no action could be taken on the said Report." (46)

SHRI NATHU SINGH: Sir, I beg to move:

"For the last paragraph of the motion substitute the followings:—

"The House therefore resolves that Mrs. Indira Nehru Gandhi, Shri R. K. Dhawan and Shri D. Sen straightway be committed to prison till the prorogation of the House.

The House further resolves that Mrs. Indira Nehru Gandhi be immediately expelled from the membership of the House for conduct grossly unbecoming of a member of the House." (25)

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR (Quilon): I beg to move:

"For the last paragraph of the motion substitute:—

"The House therefore resolves that Mrs. Indira Gandhi be admonished and kept imprisoned till the House adjourns for the day." (27)

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): I beg to move:

"For the last paragraph substitute the following:—

"The House, therefore, resolves that Shrimati Indira Nehru Gandhi be reprimanded in the strongest terms and suspended from the service of the House till the end of the current session.

The House further resolves that Shri R. K. Dawan be severely reprimanded at the Bar of the House and Shri D. Sen admonished at the Bar of the House." (28)

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: I beg to move:

"For the last paragraph substitute the following:—

"The House therefore resolves that Shrimati Indira Gandhi be asked by the Honourable Speaker to stand in her place, and she be severely reprimanded by him in the name, and by the authority, of the House, for her aforementioned misdemeanours.

The House further resolves that Shrimati Indira Gandhi be suspended from the service of the House during the remaining period of the current session of Lok Sabha as well as during the entire budget session of 1979.

The House also resolves that Shri R. K. Dhawan and Shri D. Sen be called to appear at the Bar of the House and administered a severe reprimand by the hon. Speaker, in the name, and by the authority, of the House." (31)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Sixth Series)

Vol. XX

December 4 to 18, 1978/Agrahayana 13 to 27, 1900 (Saka)



Sixth Session, 1978/1900 (Saka)

Vol XX contains Nos 11--20

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

[Shri Samar Mukherjee]

by Mrs Indira Gandhi are not an isolated thing. It is a continuation of the same attitude, of the same misdeeds which were committed during 20 months and all her sycophants and caucus are trying to defend these misdeeds (Interruptions)

AN HON MEMBER Sir, he is using unparliamentary words

MR. SPEAKER It is not unparliamentary

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE Mrs Indira Gandhi has not the courage and the honesty to accept the truth. Otherwise she would have come forward before the House and accepted the misdeeds she had done and would have come with an apology and said if proved 'I am prepared to mend'. But there is no change. There is no change in the attitude and behaviour. Sir, you have seen her attitude towards the Privileges Committee. It is quite clear from the attitude shown by her to the Privileges Committee. The question is whether a Parliamentary Committee the Privileges Committee and the House will defend their dignity or not and whether a person who had committed such crimes will be punished or not. This is the basic and fundamental question. For this, we hold the view that this Parliament must exert its authority, must uphold its dignity and must punish her and others for the crimes they have committed.

The Privileges Committee in meting out the punishment has its own limitations. Here we suggest that she should be asked to tender an unqualified apology before this House. I think, the House should consider no other punishment if she agrees to tender an unqualified apology to the House. Her attitude is, however, quite clear and that is why, we recommend that at least till this session is over, her membership should be suspended.

In relation to the crime committed by her, it may appear to be modest punishment. Our party demands suitable punishment for the crimes she had committed by imposing emergency, by putting thousands of people in the jails, by perpetrating brutal tortures inside the jail etc. She thinks that she is above Constitution, she is above Parliament and she is above anything. She, therefore, deserves the highest punishment for these crimes, but the punishment should be given by the courts, the special courts. On the recommendations of the Shah Commission, she should be tried before the special courts for which the Supreme Court has given clearance now. It is necessary that she should be tried and we hope that her crimes will be punished suitably.

I would like to appeal to the Janata Party leaders, so far as the Privilege issue is concerned. I have seen certain proposals of the Janata Party. A major section of the Janata Party, though not unanimously, wants that highest punishment should be given to her. Not only that she should be expelled from the House and should be put into the prison also. In this case, it is our feeling, it is our assessment that still in India these forces of authoritarianism have some mass base, because Shrimati Indira Gandhi has very recently got elected from one of the parliamentary constituencies, Chikmagalur. There these people will be able to confuse those sections and it may appear before the people that the Janata Party is taking revenge. The Janata Party has failed to bring her before the courts for trial after the Shah Commission's report was published. They showed softness for her then. But now when the Privileges Committee has recommended punishment for her, they are indulging in heroics. Now they have got an opportunity to say 'Give her the maximum punishment'. This will not be helpful for isolating her and for

exposing the character of totalitarianism. Instead, these people should be exposed before the masses and a total fight for that is to be organised throughout the country as also against this totalitarianism. It is not one day's fight and that is why, today, maximum punishment should be avoided. You should approach the people, you should tell them that this House has considered all aspects and has resorted to modest punishment in order to give them the scope to re-understand and revise their present methods and attitude. Ultimately, the people will decide. People have decided already and again it will be decided by them. We want that the Janata Party must take into consideration this aspect. If we give her the maximum punishment and hold her and her party guilty, they would appear before the people as victims of vengeance and they will try to get the sympathies of the people, who are mostly unattached. That will be counter-productive for you, and helpful to them. Already Mr. Stephen has threatened resurrection. You keep it in mind that they will go outside and tell people that out of vindictiveness Indira Gandhi has been punished. No. You raise it before the people, viz., the nature of the crimes and misdeeds she has done and expose her, and thereby isolate her because the fight against totalitarianism is a long drawn one. People are already in the midst of the fight; and that fight is to be continued, and totalitarianism completely defeated and the supremacy of democracy completely established, with full authority. That is why, keeping the long-term ideals in view and taking into consideration all these things, the Janata Government should immediately put up a special court, institute cases in the special court and start trying her for the crimes she has committed, and render her an extreme punishment. That is why our proposal is that she should be asked to tender an unqualified apology. And if she refuses, her membership should

be suspended, for the duration of this session.

SHRI RUDOLPH RODRIGUES (Nominated—Anglo Indians): I rise with some pain in my heart. The pain is there not so much about the matter we are discussing, but about the concluding portion of the speech of the hon. Leader of the Opposition. He compared the present situation to the Crucifixion and the Resurrection. I would remind him and this House that the Crucifixion that he speaks of, relates to a Sinless Person. In all fairness to her, not even Mrs. Gandhi would make such a claim. I come from a tradition which says, "Trespassers shall be forgiven." I would also remind this House that the belief that trespassers shall be forgiven, pre-supposes that they are trespassers.

The Leader of the Opposition drew a number of statements from the proceedings, as recorded in these two volumes. But I would like to remind him that even the references he has made are not complete. For instance, he spoke of Mr. Pai's evidence. I do not want to contradict him in great detail, except to draw attention to the fact that Mr. Pai himself wrote a letter to Mrs. Gandhi; and Mrs. Gandhi's reply to that letter is dated 7th May 1975. It is at page 142 of Vol. I. Whatever the facts may be, the same Mr. Pai alleges in his letter, as evident from Mrs. Gandhi's reply, that enquiries were in connection with the answers to a Parliament question. In other words, Mr. Pai had, in his letter, made such a charge.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: That letter is not produced. It is missing.

SHRI RUDOLPH RODRIGUES : Whether that letter is missing or not, Mr. Gandhi's letter is there. The Leader of the Opposition also referred to the matter of oath, and he has quoted from the statements alleged to have been made by the Attorney